

Brandeis Review

Fall 1988

Volume 8

Number 1



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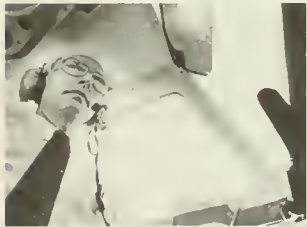
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Cover: the photo of the Brandeis men's crew team at first light on the Charles River is the last in the Review cover series of the "Four Seasons." Courtesy of Justus Weiner.

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Around the University

Brandeis at 40

The Brandeis community will join in a five-day tribute to Brandeis at 40 at this year's Founders' Day celebration, October 5 through October 9. The following list presents the highlights that have been planned as the *Brandeis Review* goes to press.

Celebration on campus will kick off on October 5 at 8:00 pm with the 10th Annual Louis and Lucille Armstrong Music Fund Concert, a night of listening and dancing to the music of Panama Francis and the Savoy Sultans. Levin Ballroom will be turned into a nightclub as the setting for music from the '40s through the '80s.

In celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Wien International Scholarship Program on October 6, Michael Nacht, University of Maryland, and Craufurd Goodwin, Duke University, at 2:00 pm will join with returning distinguished Wien Scholars from around the world to address issues at a symposium on international education, followed at 8:00 pm by an address on the international community. On October 7 at 8:00 pm, the newly formed Brandeis Repertory Company will present Anton Chekhov's *Wild Honey*.

On October 8 from 2:30–4:00 pm, a symposium entitled "America in 2028: The View Ahead" will have as panel members Kenneth B. Clark, educator, psychologist and civil rights pioneer; Archibald Cox, Watergate special prosecutor and legal scholar; Joseph S. Murphy, Ph.D. '61, chancellor, City University of New York; Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., historian and biographer; and moderator Morton Keller, Samuel J. and Augusta Spector Professor of History at Brandeis.

At 6:30 pm, the Brandeis at 40 Gala Reception and Dinner will begin at the Marriott at Copley Place. The program will include remarks from President Evelyn E. Handler and some of the honorary degree recipients, the presentation of a new alumni distinguished achievement award, a student performance and other events. Dancing will follow.

On October 9, the Founders' Day Convocation starts at 10:00 am. The keynote speaker will be Abba Eban, member of the Israeli Parliament for

Brandeis at 40

30 years, former foreign minister, ambassador to the United States and to the United Nations. Honorary degrees will be conferred on Kenneth B. Clark, Archibald Cox, Joseph S. Murphy, Ph.D. '61 and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.

Also receiving honorary degrees are Thomas Friedman '75, foreign correspondent, *New York Times*; Philip Glass, contemporary composer; Martin Kamen, professor emeritus of chemistry at the University of California, San Diego; Allen Neuharth, chairman and founder of *USA Today*; Joseph Papp, stage producer and director; Ruth G. Rose, Brandeis University Fellow and former National Women's Committee president; and Beverly Sills, operatic soprano and general director of the New York City Opera.

New Brandeis Repertory Company

The Brandeis Repertory Company (BRC), a new, fully professional Equity theater company with actors recruited from the Boston and New York areas, will launch its first season this fall at Brandeis, according to Michael Murray, director of the University's Theater Arts Program.

The BRC will inaugurate its first year with a six-week season beginning with a gala opening Monday, September 19, when Eugene Ionesco's *Rhinoceros* will be presented. *Rhinoceros*, a classic of Absurdist drama, explores the theme of conformity, in a small French town whose inhabitants slowly become rhinoceroses. That production will be followed Wednesday, October 5, by *Wild Honey*, an intriguing, early work of Anton Chekhov about a young man and his many romantic entanglements. English dramatist Michael Frayn, author of *Noises Off*, newly adapted and transformed the piece. Both productions will run in repertory through Sunday, November 6. The BRC will be in residence at Brandeis' Spingold Theater, a modern 750-seat facility that is also home to the Brandeis graduate professional training program in acting, design and playwriting.



Spingold Theater

Noting that Boston is "quickly becoming one of the major centers for professional theater in the nation," Murray said that the BRC "will focus on the irreplaceable

quality of live theater: actor to actor and actors to audience... sharing an experience." The accent, he said, would be "on actors and artists, not technology. We care about the passionate involvement of an audience in works that deeply touch our lives."

In addition, several hundred alumni from around the country have been invited to the campus for an Alumni Leadership Conference on Thursday and Friday, October 6 and 7. Chapter presidents, Alumni Admissions Council members, Alumni Fund chairs, Reunion Program chairs and other alumni leaders will participate in workshops on admissions recruiting, fund-raising, chapter development, reunion planning and other volunteer activities and will meet with University officers, faculty and students. The National Women's Committee is also planning leadership meetings for Monday and Tuesday, October 10 and 11.

Participants on the University Advisory Committee on the 40th Anniversary of Brandeis are Leon A. Jick, cochairman, Helen and Irving Schneider Professor of American Jewish Studies; Stephen J. Whitfield, Ph.D. '72, cochairman, Max Richter Professor of American Civilization; Stephan Berko, William R. Kenan, Jr. Professor of Physics; Gerald Bernstein, associate professor of fine arts; Donald J. Cohen '61, Fellow of the University and former member of the Board of Trustees; Ronald A. Goldstein '89; Vida Goldstein, coordinator of special events, development and alumni relations; Arnold Gurin, professor emeritus of social administration;

Michael Murray, who was founder and director of Boston's noted Charles Playhouse, where, from 1958 to 1968, his productions launched the careers of a number of actors including Jane Alexander, Al Pacino, Jill Clayburgh, Olympia Dukakis and Richard Mulligan, has served as producing director of the Cincinnati Playhouse in the Park and was acclaimed as the director of a number of productions at regional theaters including the Huntington Theatre Company, the Hartford Stage Company, the Center Stage in Baltimore and the Philadelphia Drama Guild. He was appointed director of the Theater Arts Program at Brandeis in 1986.

The Theater Arts Program will continue to produce its season of productions and share space with the Brandeis Repertory Company at the Spingold. For information on subscription and performance schedules for both the Brandeis Repertory Company and Brandeis University Theater Arts productions, write Spingold Theater Arts Center, Brandeis University, P.O. Box 9110, Waltham, MA 02254-9110, or call 617-736-3400.

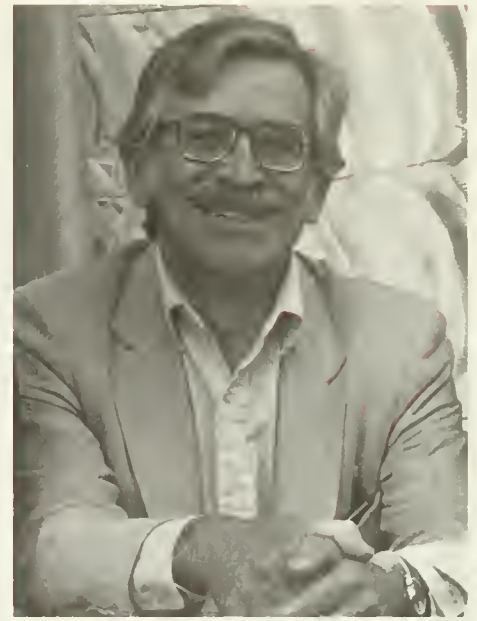
Michael Hammerschmidt '72, director of regional operations and annual giving; John R. Hose, executive assistant to the President; Morton Keller; Jessie Ann Owens, dean of the college; Susan S. Paresky, assistant vice president for alumni relations; Jill K. Postelnek '89; Sallie K. Riggs, vice president for communications and public relations; Laurence H. Rubinstein, senior vice president for development and alumni relations; Michael J. Sandel '75, Fellow of the University and former member of the Board of Trustees; Barney K. Schwalberg, professor of economics; Esther Schwartz, Fellow of the University and National Women's Committee chairman for 40th anniversary activities; Robert Szulkin, professor of Russian; Harriet J. Winer, executive director of the National Women's Committee; Elaine C. Wong, associate dean of the college; and L. Suzanne Yates, assistant to the President for special events.

New Assistant Vice President for Alumni Relations

In July Susan S. Paresky joined the staff as assistant vice president for alumni relations. Paresky graduated from Wheaton College and received her M.B.A. from Simmons College Graduate School of Management in 1981. She has been working as director of alumnae affairs at Wheaton, where she was twice cited for excellence as a CASE (Council for Advancement and Support of Education) lecturer and speaker on alumni administration.

Other changes in the Office of Development and Alumni Relations include the promotions of Michael Hammerschmidt '72 to director of regional operations and annual giving, and Elliot B. Karp, M.A. '80 to assistant vice president for development.

Carol S. Rabinovitz '59, who has been associated with Brandeis since her graduation, has resigned from her position as assistant vice president for development. After graduating, she began her career at Brandeis as a receptionist for the National Women's Committee (NWC). She later worked as executive director of the NWC and as executive



Caspar Awarded Grant

Donald L.D. Caspar, professor of physics and Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center, has been awarded a grant of \$2.6 million over seven years by the National Cancer Institute for research on switching in virus and membrane assemblies.

Caspar has been focusing his research at Brandeis, where he has been working since 1972, on the structural biology of viruses, membranes and tissue assemblies. A leading investigator of cancer viruses, he formerly served as a research associate in pathology at Children's Hospital in Boston.



Susan S. Paresky

director of development before being promoted to assistant vice president for development last year.

Rabinovitz said she plans to continue her passionate commitment to Brandeis, saying, "For me coming to Brandeis was like coming home...I've seen Brandeis grow and prosper...Brandeis has been an exciting and vital part of my life."

New Trustees on Board

The Board of Trustees announced the names of five new members at the May meeting: Rena J. Blumberg '56, Judith B. Borakove '58, J. Victor Samuels '63, Cynthia B. Shulman, Jeffrey B. Abramson and Michelle M. Lydeen '90.

Blumberg is community relations director of WWWE-AM/WDOK-FM in Cleveland, Ohio. She served as Alumni Term Trustee from 1978–1983, was elected a Brandeis Fellow in 1973 and served as chair of the Fellows from 1984–1988. She serves as a director of the Jewish Community Federation, the Cleveland City Club Foundation, the American Cancer Society and the National Conference of Christians and Jews, among her many other accomplishments.

Samuels became a Trustee by virtue of his election as chair of the Fellows at Brandeis. He was elected a Fellow in 1983, and has served as regional vice chair of the Fellows since 1984. He has served as president of the Jewish Community Center of greater Houston and Houston Achievement Place as well as vice president of Jewish Family Service and the Jewish Federation of Houston. He is president, CEO and director of Leedo Manufacturing Co.

Judith Brecher Borakove was elected to a five-year term as an Alumni Term Trustee. A former president of the Alumni Association, 1975–1977, she was a President's Councilor, 1968–1973. Elected a Fellow in 1973 she is a contract course manager, Fashion Institute of Technology, State University of New York.

Shulman was elected a Brandeis Fellow in 1984. She was president of the National Women's Committee from 1982–1984.

Currently chair of the Board of the Hebrew Rehabilitation Center for the Aged, she also has served as president of the women's division of the Greater Boston Combined Jewish Philanthropies.

Jeffrey B. Abramson was elected faculty representative to the Board. Abramson is associate professor in the politics department. Michelle M. Lydeen '90, from North Dakota, was elected student representative to the Board.

The election of Gustav Ranis '52 as secretary marks the only change to the roster of officers. Valedictorian of Brandeis' first graduating class, Ranis was the first alumnus to be elected a regular Trustee in 1968. He is the Frank Altschul Professor of International Economics at Yale University.

Campaign for Brandeis

People working hard throughout the country on behalf of the University's capital campaign have reason to feel a sense of satisfaction for their efforts. As of June 30, the Campaign had recorded over \$110 million, a sum that represents more than half of the \$200 million goal. Also raised as of June 30 was a sum of \$11.5 million dollars for current University operations. These funds, representing a \$2 million gain over the \$9.8 million raised in 1987, came from the National Women's Committee, the Alumni Annual Fund and friends of the University.

Gifts from two estates are of particular significance. \$1.8 million from the estate of Arthur Rubloff completed the \$2.4 million Kresge Challenge Grant for the University's Conference Center in the newly renovated Sherman Complex, which will open this fall. The Rubloff Dining Commons will provide students expanded and modernized dining rooms.

The efforts directed toward the Sports and Convocation Center, the largest component of bricks and mortar in the Campaign, is really a campaign within the Campaign. The committee for the Center, chaired by David Casty, a former member of the Board of Trustees, and vice chair David Squire, a current Trustee, will work with University staff to raise the necessary \$22 to 25 million for the construction of a field house and recreation center, renovation of the Shapiro Athletic Center and the Linsey Sports Center, and construction of an indoor tennis facility.

Other major gifts recently recorded include: \$300,000 from L. Robert Rolde, St. Petersburg, Florida for an endowed collection in the library; \$250,000 from Arthur and Evett Eder, New Haven, Connecticut for an endowed scholarship; \$100,000 from Julian and Hope Edison, St. Louis, Missouri; \$100,000 from Mel (a newly elected Fellow) and Barbara Nessel, Boston, Massachusetts.

Minority Report to President

President Evelyn E. Handler has received a report from the University Advisory Committee on Students of Color entitled *Diversity at Brandeis: Recommendations for Improving the Academic and Social Life of Students of Color*.

The report culminates discussions begun in 1986–1987 by a special committee appointed at the initiative of the then-Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. Then in September 1987, Handler appointed the University Advisory Committee on Students of Color to include individuals active on the original committee and expanded to include students and alumni. Her charge to the committee was to study issues of admissions, retention, financial aid, academic advisors and other support services and how they serve students of color. The committee was also asked to assess ways to establish effective relationships with secondary schools to improve prospects of matriculating a higher proportion of students of color and finally to focus on ways to heighten the sensitivity of all members of the University community to issues of race, religion and culture.

Handler, who has written and spoken often of her commitment to implement specific projects to enhance the life of minorities at Brandeis, plans to circulate the report to appropriate faculty and student committees this fall so that an examination of the report's recommendations by all involved can begin.

Strategic Planning Committees Established

This past spring, while the various committees of the Board of Trustees and the administration were developing the 1988–1989 budget, two committees were proposed to engage in strategic planning in response to the University's emerging trend lines (see *Brandeis Review* Summer '88 for article on the University's strategic planning process, p. 33). Established were the Committee on Academic and Institutional Priorities, chaired by President Handler and consisting of 13 members, including Trustees, senior officers and members of the administration, and the 19-member University Advisory Council on Strategic Planning, consisting of faculty, students, members of the Board of Trustees and administration, chaired by Provost and Dean of the Faculty James R. Lackner.

President Handler charged the committees to determine, through the planning process, how best to meet the needs of the institution and maximally stimulate the academy within existing financial constraints. An effort will be made to develop a plan for Brandeis that will bring both the academic and administrative arms of the institution into line with the requirements of the financial plan. The planning process will begin with the following assumptions: there will be no change in the University's institutional mission; maximum conservation of the endowment will be stressed to secure the academic and financial future of the University; reduction in the rate of endowment utilization will continue; and the rate of growth in fund raising will not be as great

as the projected rate of increase of funds needed to support the University enterprise as presently defined.

Following is a list of members serving on the Committee on Academic and Institutional Priorities. President Evelyn E. Handler (chair), Trustee Leonard L. Farber *ex officio*, Trustee Allan Pepper, Trustee Stephen Reiner, Trustee Steven Shulman, Provost James R. Lackner, Vice President Arthur Gillis, Dean Stuart Altman, Dean David Kaplan, Dean Jessie Ann Owens, Dr. John Hose (staff), Dr. Arthur Reis (staff) and Ms. Debra-Ann Sowul (staff).

Serving on the University Advisory Council on Strategic Planning are Provost James R. Lackner, chair, Trustee Leonard L. Farber *ex officio*, Trustee A. Bartlett Giamatti, Trustee Paul Levenson '52, Trustee Barton Winokur, Professor Steven Burg (faculty representative to the Board), Professor George Ross (faculty representative to the Board), Professor Jacob Cohen (chairman of the Faculty Senate), Professor Stephan Berko, Professor Michael Gilmore, Professor Judith Herzfeld, Professor Wellington Nyangoni, Professor Jehuda Reinharz, Ph.D. '72, Professor James Schulz, Dean Jessie Ann Owens (chair of the Educational Policy Committee), Dr. Arthur Reis (staff), Ms. Debra-Ann Sowul (staff), one graduate student representative and one undergraduate student representative.

The committees met weekly during the summer and both committees plan to meet, biweekly through the fall.

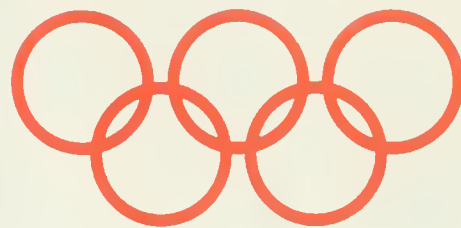
Nonrecognition of Fraternities and Sororities

The Board of Trustees at its May meeting adopted a resolution to reaffirm the University policy of recognizing only those student organizations that are open to all students on the basis of competency or interest. The reaffirmation stated in part that "exclusive or secret societies are inconsistent with the principles of openness to which the University is committed. Therefore, social fraternities and sororities, in particular, are neither recognized nor permitted to hold activities on campus or use University facilities." The resolution was first introduced at a meeting of the Board's Student Life and Physical Facilities Committee by Jeffrey Golland '61, president of the Alumni Association.

Dallas Family Night at the Museum

On September 29 at the Dallas Museum of Art, Dallas Brandeis Family Night will offer an exclusive showing of the Georgia O'Keeffe exhibit, featuring a lecture and gallery tour by Brandeis Professor Nancy Scott, a noted expert on the works of O'Keeffe. Scott is chair of the University's Department of Fine Arts and has lectured and published extensively on 19th-century sculpture and early 20th-century painting and film. The Dallas Brandeis Family Night is part of a nationwide series of celebrations commemorating the University's 40th Anniversary.

Student and Alumni Qualify for Olympic Trials



Nicole Fogarty '89, a member of the women's cross country and track team, qualified for the U.S. Olympic trials, which were held in Indianapolis in July; she qualified in the 10,000 meters by running a school record time of 33:51.3. Fogarty is the first Brandeis woman to qualify for the trials.

Two alumni also participated in the trials. Mark Beeman '85, named New England Athlete of the Year in Division III his senior year, and Mark Curtin '84, four-time All-American, competed in the men's 1500 meters.

Occomy Wins National Championship

Noel Occomy '89, a four-time All-American, won the NCAA Division III singles championship in May, defeating the University of Rochester's Scott Milener in straight sets, 6–4, 7–5. Occomy is the first player in Brandeis tennis history to win a national championship.

Occomy and Milener compete in the University Athletic Association (UAA), a nine-member association of research universities, which held its first tournament at Brandeis in April. Milener won the UAA title; Occomy lost in the semi-finals to another opponent. Occomy's final singles record in 1988 was 21–4. His overall record at the number one singles in three years is 48–10.

Kimball Named All-American

Senior track star Andy Kimball received his second All-American honor of the year and his third overall for his third place finish at the NCAA Division III 10,000-meter run in Northfield, Minn. In addition, Kimball won the inaugural UAA 10,000-meter race. He is Brandeis' 101st All-American in men's track and cross country.

More Than 300 Celebrate 40th Anniversary at Conference '88

The birthday party was for the National Women's Committee, but the best gift of all went to Brandeis University. Topping off the Women's Committee's 40th Annual National Conference in June, National Women's Committee President Barbara Miller presented a record \$2.6 million gift to the University at the closing banquet.

In accepting the 1987–1988 gift, President Evelyn E. Handler thanked the Women's Committee and pointed out, "You do much more than keep books on the library shelves. You are the arms of this University, reaching out into your communities to bring the Brandeis story to thousands of people throughout the United States."

The National Women's Committee has set a goal of \$24.3 million for its contribution to the *Campaign for Brandeis*. As of June, the organization had raised \$12.85 million, or over 50 percent of its goal.

More than 300 women from around the country traveled to the Brandeis campus to participate in this year's anniversary conference with its theme, "40 Years: From Dreams to Reality." They spent five days on campus sharpening their skills in workshops, talking with University administrators, and planning for the years to come.

Major highlights of the conference were the awarding of the Abram L. Sachar Medallion to Jacqueline Wexler, president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; the keynote address by Shoshana Cardin, the immediate past president of the Council of Jewish Federations and a member of the Baltimore Chapter of the Women's Committee; and an address by U.S. Congressman Stephen J. Solarz (D-N.Y.), a Brandeis alumnus and a member of the University's Board of Trustees. The presentation of a special proclamation from Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis by Lieutenant Governor Evelyn Murphy recognized the accomplishments of the NWC for 40 years of support to the University's libraries.



Lt. Governor Evelyn Murphy of Massachusetts (left) presents a proclamation on behalf of Massachusetts Governor Michael S. Dukakis to National Women's Committee President Barbara Miller commemorating the vital role the National Women's Committee has performed in "Converting a stable of 2,000 books into the Brandeis library complex housing over 800,000 volumes, 700,000 microforms, 7,500 periodicals, and contributing over \$32 million to the libraries since its inception in 1948."

Workshop choices were expanded this year to include Book Sales, Fund Raising, Study Groups, Leadership Development Skills and Presentation Skills. Michael Hammerschmidt '72, director of regional operations and annual giving for Brandeis, made a special presentation on telemarketing techniques for recruiting members.

Other conference highlights included the induction of four members as President's Councilors: Sylvia Jacobson, Manhattan chapter, Faye Plum, Seattle chapter, Gloria Shane, Los Angeles chapter and Linn Kurtin, Morris County chapter; the chartering of two new chapters; the presentation of Honor Roll and Chapter of the Year Awards to San Dieguito chapter (Dorothy Katz, president), Buffalo chapter (Judy Lisch, president), Miami Beach chapter (Fannie Avrin and Irene Dropkin, copresidents) and Los Angeles chapter (Eris Field, president); and a walk down "memory lane" with Esther Schwartz, national chairman, 40th-Anniversary Committee.

The NWC, an organization of 65,000 book lovers, is celebrating—as is the University it supports—its 40th anniversary this year. The group, the largest "friends of the library" in the world, has contributed more than \$32 million in support of Brandeis libraries, for which it raises approximately 70 percent of the funds needed to operate the libraries and purchase research materials. The organization has chapters in 115 communities throughout the United States.

A View from the Castle

by David M. Greshler '85

Greshler in front of the Hancock Tower

David M. Greshler is a graduate of the Brandeis Class of 1985, and received his B.A. in economics. During his sophomore year when he took a course in architecture with Professor Gerald Bernstein of the fine arts department he became fascinated with the subject. A recipient of the 1985 Thomas J. Watson Fellowship, he traveled for more than a year in Europe and Asia, studying the uses of flexible materials in building—an approach known as Fabric Architecture. While at Brandeis and after graduating, he has worked on a number of projects with Professor Bernstein including a course on the history of Boston architecture, a symposium on the Boston skyscraper and currently, the computerization of an architectural glossary. He is now a member of RomeCohen Associates, a real estate brokerage firm in Boston, as well as a teacher and lecturer at the Cambridge Center for Adult Education.

As a student on the Brandeis campus during the early 1980s, a favorite sight of mine was the one overlooking Boston from the Usen Castle. On a clear day you could see the full splendor of the Massachusetts capital, its line of tall buildings rising at the northern part of the city, punctuated by the golden dome of the State House, and continuing down to the Prudential tower in the south. At night the view would materialize into a flurry of white lights, blinking like a not-so-distant galaxy, a reminder from the comfortable rolling hill of Brandeis that the "Real World" was never very far away.



The view was not always like this. If we conjure up the sight that the first members of the Brandeis community enjoyed, we can visualize the dramatic change that has taken place in the last 40 years. In 1948, the State House (Bullfinch, 1795), of course, was there, as was the Custom House Tower (Peabody and Sterns, 1913–1915) and the then newly-completed Hancock Building (Cram and Ferguson, 1947), now commonly known as Old Hancock. Since 1948, however, the transformations in use, form and size of the buildings that occupy the Boston peninsula have altered its nature permanently. This fall the view from the Castle for the entering Class of 1992 frames a metropolitan center with over 40 skyscrapers: the current verticality of Boston, the city where at one time hardly a structure rose over 15 stories, has now become a dominant feature of its architectural landscape. The upward growth has been so phenomenal that the Custom House Tower is no longer visible, but stands hidden by a thicket of taller buildings.



Paul Revere House

While the change that has taken place over the last 40 years is striking, the style in which the new buildings have been constructed is surprisingly similar. The style, known as Modernism—characterized by glass and steel materials and strict right angles—has made its mark on every city in the world. Arriving at American shores sometime before the Second World War, it became part of mainstream architectural thought only after the war. Once it had become accepted by the architectural community, however, there was hardly an exception to its rule. Only in the present decade has there been a challenge, in the form of a revival of earlier architectural styles. What we observe as we survey Boston from the Castle, therefore, is not only a glimmering of lights, but a snapshot history of the life and death, and perhaps rebirth, of the Modern Movement.

Modernism began in the early 1920s, developed by such groups as the Bauhaus in Germany and De Stijl in Holland, and also through the work of certain individuals: Le Corbusier in France, and the American architect

Frank Lloyd Wright. The style was effectively a revolution, both aesthetically, as well as politically. Visually, it stressed a straightforward indication of function, without the distractions of unnecessary ornamentation, and was characterized by such terms as "Form follows function" (Louis Sullivan), "Less is more" (Mies Van der Rohe), and "A building is a machine for living in" (Le Corbusier). The central idea was to reveal the structure and purpose of a building rather than hide them behind a historical facade that did not relate to what transpired inside.

The political ramifications of the new architecture were clearly linked to the growing socialist temperament of the post-World War I era; earlier buildings were said to imply a social hierarchy, with certain floors taller than others, suggesting the relationship between master and servant. Also, the use of historical motifs recalled a more conservative era. By designing buildings with equally sized ceilings, clearly articulated by a clean facade, the architects of the era were responding to the postwar sentiments of equality.

What Modernism suggested was nothing less than a radical departure from all previous notions of architecture, a break from the past. Because it was radical, it took more than a few years for the style to become accepted, not only by the architects that designed the buildings, but also by the administrators who chose the designs. Consider, for instance, the Old Hancock Building, completed just as Brandeis was preparing to welcome its first class. Its polished granite base and steeped pyramid lantern are reminiscent of Art Deco, the machine-inspired ornamental style popular between the two wars, while the 20 or so stories that rise between the top and bottom tend toward the Modernistic mode, with its bare repetition of vertical glass and stone strips.

Why such mixing of styles? We can find the answer in the time that elapsed between the moment the building was designed and the year it was built. The Old Hancock was initially proposed in the 1930s,

but due to the Second World War, resources were diverted, and construction was suspended until after the conflict had ended. That the project was continued at all, even in modified Art Deco version, is an indication of the persistence of Modernism to integrate in the United States. While the structure's pared-down nature indicates a growing sensitivity to the need for a more straightforward design, the geometric ornamentation at the entrance and roof shows there was still an unwillingness to relinquish old ideas about "dressing up" a building. What results is a major preoccupation with the facade, rather than the expression of its structure and function.

Soon enough, however, Modernism became the style that prevailed. By the 1950s, "glass box" designs were erected in a number of cities around the United States, an early example being the Lever House (Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, 1952), on New York City's Park Avenue. These buildings, with their steel grid fronts and windows spanning floor to ceiling, suggested nothing more than the activities inside the building, apart from perhaps showing off the construction technology's latest potential. Their forms were inspired by, and based upon, the building's purpose, and therefore followed the function.

While the 1950s and early 1960s saw places such as New York and Chicago blossoming with one tall tower after another, Boston, constrained by an economic slump that stayed with the city for almost 20 years after the war, remained a domain of smaller buildings. Yet the construction of the Prudential Tower in 1965 (Charles Luckman and Associates), the next tall building to be built after the Old Hancock, causes us to rejoice that the economy excluded Boston from growth parallel to that of other cities.

The Tower is an example of the "Corporate Modernism" that began in the late 1950s with the Seagrams Building in New York City (Mies Van der Rohe, 1958), when the requirements of the growing American economy fit well with

the ideas of the glass towers designed four decades earlier. The "Pru," as it is commonly known, with its tall rectangular shape and blank, green glass facade, is the epitome, and perhaps the beginning of the end, for the notion of form following function. A triumph of pure economy, the building seems to cram as many office spaces as possible into one square, resulting in a heavy and awkward rectangular form, as if someone had filled in a block along the skyline with a thick magic marker. The detailing of the grid-shaped window moldings bears little resemblance to the building as a whole in either shape or scale. The architecture makes no recognition of the environment, and, in fact, at the time of its construction, the sprawling complex running parallel to Boylston street managed to accentuate further the distinction between the then economically deflated South End and the affluent Back Bay. What an irony that the ideas of the Modern Movement intended to serve socialist environments were adopted by the bastions of capitalism only a few decades later.

At the same time that the private sector was expanding, Boston was also experiencing a growth in public sector architecture due in part to an increase in government programs during the 1960s. The John F. Kennedy federal building (The Architects Collaborative with Samuel Glaser, 1966), part of the larger Government Center Complex, was the first tall building in Boston to rise in a major urban renewal project begun in the early 1960s (I.M. Pei and Associates). The project strikingly altered the essence of the northern parts of the city, protecting certain historic sectors, while at the same time wiping out whole other areas, including the winding streets that made up the seedy entertainment district known as Scollay Square, a destruction that raised a cry from many old-time Bostonians who held the area in affection. The resulting plaza of the complex, a series of brick planes at varying levels, has come under criticism for its somewhat random nature, although to its credit it does serve to connect a number of the city's corners, playing a role in the success of the popular Faneuil

Hall-Quincy Market shopping/entertainment area, and at the same time providing a contrast to the growing number of tall buildings in the area.

Standing to the side of the plaza, the John F. Kennedy building provides a much needed anchor to the space, which can seem somewhat open-ended and windy. The building itself is hardly momentous. A sedate concrete and glass grid, visually it does not jump out; rather, it seems content to take on a background role to the more important City Hall, another component in the Government Center Complex. It does, however, hold certain interesting architectural innovations. The entire structure is split in two length-wise, with one side seeming to shift past the other, reducing the heavy nature so problematic in the Prudential Tower. The linking element between the two slabs, a glass stairwell rising from bottom to top, clearly articulates the circulation taking place inside the building. And the rounded edges that curve at the corners seem to recall the winding streets that once existed in the area, as they follow the curvilinear nature of Cambridge Street, the main thoroughfare that sweeps past the building's immediate neighborhood.

Its rounded edges offered a hint of things to come. By the 1970s, the angles of Modernism turned more complex: the strict Modern dicta that characterized the architecture of the two previous decades became more flexible in a move away from the glass box to more expressive geometry. No doubt the best example of this tendency is the Hancock Tower (I.M. Pei and Partners, 1975), the third vertebra to be added to what has become a "skyscraper spine," with the other two, the Old Hancock and Prudential Tower, running between the Back Bay and South End. Plagued initially by a faulty window design that sent glass smashing to the streets below, in addition to structural problem that could have caused the building to topple down upon its narrow side, the difficulties with the Hancock Tower have since been resolved. What has resulted is a skyscraper that ranks as one of the

most successful in Boston. The parallelogram plan and highly reflective window glass work to lighten its appearance in the skyline, and allow it to integrate successfully within its historic surroundings. Although the slight curvature in the glass around the window moldings tends to distort its reflection of the neighboring Trinity Church, the ease with which the corner slips into Copley Square shows that considerable thought was devoted to assimilating the building into its traditional neighborhood without compromising its modern values. The skyscraper reminds you of a sharp razor blade, balanced precariously on its smaller side.

How fascinating to watch the building as the seasons and weather change. The reflective glass mirrors the colors in the sky, turning it into a shiny icicle during a winter snowstorm, and on sunny days it is brighter than the sky itself, splattered with patches of white clouds. At times the reflections are so vivid, they can appear almost surreal, as if nature were being interpreted by a giant color television set in the sky. The geometry is also playful; viewed from certain angles, the side of the parallelogram appears as a two-dimensional slice of glass, rising like magic for 60 stories. This building is hardly bare-bones Modernism; it is a romantic vision of the machine age, an almost literal expression of the word skyscraper.

Not all architecture in the 1970s remained in the glass and steel mode. The First National Bank of Boston building (Campbell, Aldrich and Nulty, 1971) is covered in polished dark red granite, exhibiting another break from the original Modernists by returning to a more traditional use of material instead of applying the latest technology. Encumbered by its heavy midsection that juts in and out at 70-degree angles, it deserves its apt nickname, the "pregnant building." The structure is one of the least popular in the city, due in part to its heavy mass that darkens the surrounding area, turning the open square under the overhang into a cold, bare and uninhabited public space.

In its favor, however, the massive forms created by the midsection do capture the medieval ambience of Boston, especially in its location in the random, winding streets of the financial district where some of the earliest settlers of Boston lived. These settlements, begun in the 17th century, were built by the Puritans who had come from England, carrying with them not only religious ideas that rejected the more ostentatious notions connected to the Church of England, but also an architectural sensibility that reached back to medieval times—known as the Memory Style—rather than the Early Georgian designs that were popular in England at the time.

This Memory Style, a term that suggests the use of ideas from what the settlers remembered of the Motherland, resulted in the Saltbox, a design that had its roots in British Puritans' homes, but was modified for the harsher New England weather. This style of building is seen today in the historic Paul Revere House in Boston and reflected in contemporary houses throughout New England. It may even be possible that the overhang on the Saltbox, created by the extension of the second floor over the first to increase the amount of usable space, was the motivation behind the overhanging mid-section of the First National Bank of Boston building.

Once again the use of history as inspiration for design, used conceptually by the First Bank of Boston building, has become a major force behind the architecture of the 1980s. In the last eight years, with the phenomenal success of the Boston economy, we have seen a tremendous boom in construction in the city, especially around the financial district but also in the Back Bay and beyond. Most of the buildings that have gone up recently suggest that architects are not interpreting the ideas of Modernism but rather are choosing to react against them.

This return to the past, with the use of traditional materials such as granite and marble, and the application of historical motifs, is the result of growing negative reactions to

Modernism. While most of this criticism has come from outside the architectural community, even architects are now arguing that by rejecting history, the style has led to designs that are alien to their environment, resulting in egocentric icons proclaiming everything about themselves and nothing about their surrounding buildings. There also circulates the sentiment that the ideas of Modernism, at least on a socio-political level, have failed, as witnessed by countless public housing projects that have been destroyed less than 10 years after their initial construction because they did not fulfill their intended social purpose. As Peter Blake, the renowned architectural historian of the Modern era, put it: form followed fiasco.

This phenomenon, where historical motifs are once again returning to the face of buildings and architects are being drawn to the facade rather than expressing function and structure, has been tagged Post-Modernism. An excellent example of this new style in Boston can be found with the half-completed International Place (John Burgee with Philip Johnson, 1987), a collection of three interconnected buildings (six are planned) that stand along the Central Artery. No doubt, they are the most talked about buildings to be constructed in the city in years. Some people detest it, claiming that the massing of the connected buildings is far too dense for the historic area in which it looms, that the grid-like repetition of Palladian windows on two of the three towers seems almost like wallpaper in nature, and that the interior lobby, made up of marble columns and pilasters, is as fake as a Hollywood stage set. The last criticism is the one most widely hurled against Post-Modernism, and harkens back to the arguments used by the early Modernists to justify their removal of ornamentation. Not only does a return to the application of historical motifs hide the true nature of a building, its use also suggests to some the hierarchy and notions of exclusivity that prevailed in architecture before Modernism—prompting them to call the style "Imperial Architecture."



By contrast, there are others who find the building at the Central Artery to be a great commentary on Post-Modernism. The manner in which International Place mixes glass and steel sections with a range of historical elements suggests that the architects are commenting on the frenzied pace with which their profession has copied elements in the 1980s from literally every style of the past. What the architects may be further implying is that Modernism, like all the styles before it, has become an aesthetic, that the glass fronts of the Prudential and even the Hancock Tower were effectively facades, a step away from what the Modernists had originally intended. In other words what starts off as innovation soon transforms into ornamentation, devoid of the original purpose from which it grew.

Modernism, however, is not dead. A new building going up in Boston, 360 Newbury Street (Frank Gehry, 1988) — commonly known as the Tower Records Building — contains certain attachments to Modernism, while at the same time appears to be exploring architecture in a strangely different fashion. There is the use of contemporary materials and interest in abstract shapes, both ideas reminiscent of the Modern Movement, but at the same time there is none of the historical representation of Post-Modernism, nor the over-riding stress upon the function determining the form. As a whole, it appears as if an explosion is taking place inside the building, its gray modern interior seeming to burst out of the older stone shell. This impression is accentuated at the top



by what can only be described as an oversized cornice, an element that juts out 45 degrees at the height of one and a half stories. This same form is repeated on the bottom, creating a covering for the entrances that open onto Massachusetts Avenue.

What Gehry has achieved with this building is, to a certain degree, a unique approach to architecture, but at the same time his work also bears resemblances to projects by other architects around the world, a group who have been dubbed, in the last decade, Deconstructivists. This term, adapted from the French literary movement of Deconstructionism, suggests an approach to a piece of art that comes not from the conventional search for meaning and theme, but rather from considering the text or object as a whole made up of disjointed and unrelated parts. In architecture, this tendency has its roots in the ideas of the original Modernist architect, Le Corbusier, who in his later work started with a grid plan, and then began to manipulate the different parts and functions, pulling apart the building into separate areas, connected by a series of ramps. The forerunners of the Deconstructivists, the Italian Futurists and Russian Constructivists, consisted mainly of painters and sculptors from before the First World War, who concerned themselves with the notion of dynamic movement and speed, and the relationship of one shape to another.

Deconstructivists in architecture appear concerned with shaping buildings that challenge the generally accepted notions of gravity, creating

heavy masses seemingly supported by thin structures, and revealing structure not so much to impress the viewer with the wonders and possibilities of technology, but rather to be expressive with the elements that make up a building. In general, the Deconstructivist buildings exude a feeling of randomness and disorder, if not also a sense of rebellion against the symmetry of Modernism and the stability implied in the popular use of history with Post-Modernism.

This summer the Museum of Modern Art in New York City presented an exhibition entitled "Deconstructivist Architecture," a review of seven architects whose work can be classified in this style. While some critics claim the exhibit will exert the same powerful influence as the landmark International Style show of 1932, the exhibition that introduced Modernism to the United States, others feel Deconstructivism does not present such a radical departure from Modernism, and thus, the show can only be viewed as a further chapter in the history of Modernism. What the current exhibition really seems to be asking is: Is Post-Modernism coming to an end, and is Deconstructivism signaling a return to Modernism?

This question and others were raised at a seminar held at Brandeis in April entitled "The New Boston Skyscraper: Private Capital, Public Space." Participants at the seminar were organizer Professor Gerald Bernstein of the fine arts department and panelists who included Robert Campbell, the architectural critic of the *Boston Globe*; Graham Gund, an architect who has designed a number of skyscrapers in the Boston area; Mark Simon '68, an architect with the firm of Centerbrook; and Carol Gladstone, vice president of development for Beacon Properties. They questioned the effect that development has had upon the city. Are the tall buildings, rising as they do straight up at the pedestrian level, taking away the "walking city" nature of Boston? Should there be a limitation on the number and height of the buildings? And what about the secondary effects of this construction, namely the strain the buildings place

on the city networks; how are they affecting things such as the public transportation system and the already over-burdened harbor?

Remedies to these problems included the idea of creating step-backs for the buildings; in other words, having the structures rise six to seven stories at the pedestrian level, with the taller body of the building set back to create proportions tailored more to human dimensions. Others suggested the six to seven stories be the height limitation itself, for fear that if we continue to allow taller buildings to

go up in Boston, it will suffer from the dark canyon effect that has plagued other skyscraper cities.

Of interest were the participants' observations that the architecture in the 1980s was more concerned with "user-friendly" public spaces than architecture from earlier decades. Most of the examples used to support this opinion were Post-Modern in nature, and, in fact, the buildings that came under the greatest amount of criticism were the Modern towers from the 1960s and 1970s. The irony here is that Post-Modernism has often been connected to a sense of exclusivity, because of its return to

more conservative and traditional forms, while Modernism was supposed to be for all the people.

What all this amounts to is that architecture today in Boston appears to be standing at a point of intersection, with the possibility of its taking one or more paths. Innumerable factors will play a part in the direction it finally travels, and it may only be when the Brandeis Class of 1992 last looks at Boston from the Usen Castle before it graduates that we will have a better idea of which style will prevail as we turn toward the next century. ■

Brandeis Architecture

From the rehabilitated Middlesex buildings to the academic and residential quadrangles of the 1960s and 1970s, the evolution of Brandeis architecture is a microcosm of the history of modern architecture.

Some of the most influential architects and architectural firms of the post World War II era have left their stamp on the Brandeis campus. Saarinen, the Bauhaus or International Style, venerable names in the history of architecture, are associated with the campus, as are such distinguished architectural firms as Harrison and Abramovitz, Hugh Stubbins and Associates, Benjamin Thompson and Associates and the Architectural Collaborative, founded by another giant of modern architecture: Walter Gropius.

In 1950 Abram Sachar, first president of the University, decided that a master plan was an important priority for the new university. The choice of Eero Saarinen, an internationally recognized proponent of modern architecture, set an important precedent for the development of the school. Although Saarinen's involvement with Brandeis was brief, he left an indelible imprint on the growth of the campus.

Calling Saarinen a second generation Bauhaus architect was a correct observation, for at Brandeis he followed the architectural direction that first emerged from prewar

Germany. Known as the Bauhaus theory of architecture, and later as the International Style, its doctrine was based on the assertion that the function of any object is reflected in its design.

Saarinen's hand is clearly visible on one of the dormitory complexes built in the 1950s. The Massell Quad, formerly known as Hamilton, was indicated on the Saarinen Master Plan as a grouping of box-like buildings. The original site placed them at the edge of the campus, but the subsequent development of the creative arts complex has spread beyond them. Although all the buildings of the quad are similar in their use of brick facades with windows set in thin metal frames, only Sherman Student Center and the Shapiro dormitory, completed in 1952, were built under Saarinen's supervision. The remaining buildings that surround the old Middlesex ice pond were completed a few years later by local architects working from Saarinen's designs.

The original master plan had been conceived as a tentative sketch for the future. The intention had never been to execute it in totality or even to limit the commissions to one architectural office. As early as 1952, the firm of Harrison and Abramovitz was already building the Ullman Amphitheatre in accordance with its location on the Saarinen plan.

By 1953, Harrison and Abramovitz had succeeded Saarinen and

Associates and produced a new master plan for Brandeis University. Max Abramovitz took responsibility for the growth and development of the campus, particularly in regard to the placement of buildings and the choice of materials of construction. The new master planners also were responsible for the selection and approval of other architects who would work at Brandeis. The decade that followed was a time of considerable expansion and growth at the University.

As we look at the current era, we find the continuation of this tangible tradition of architectural excellence. The setting of the Leonard Farber Library into the hillside and the development of its plaza gives the building, one of the largest at Brandeis, a centralized focus on campus. The Ziv complex, constructed on the periphery of the campus in 1986, is in keeping with Saarinen's original campus master plan developed 35 years ago.

Even Brandeis' latest addition to campus architecture, the expanded Sherman Center, gives expression to the Post-Modern idiom of the late 1980s in its decorative use of traditional and glass brick. Forty years after its opening, the campus continues to be a showcase for the architectural styles that are identified with modern architecture and its various periods.

Gerald S. Bernstein
associate professor of fine arts

The Poet's Poet

by John Rosario



Frank Bidart returns to Brandeis each spring to lead writing workshops and lecture on contemporary poetry as the Fannie Hurst Visiting Associate Professor of English and American Literature.

Frank Bidart is a poet distinctly acquainted with the night, to borrow a phrase from Robert Frost, although his dark musings offer none of the lyrical solace of Frost. Known for poetry that articulates the darker, more obsessive side of human nature, Bidart's three collections of poems are as disturbing as they are compelling. Now in the prime of his career, Bidart has been a familiar figure on the literary landscape for more than a decade, since his first volume of poems, *Golden State*, was published in 1973 by George Braziller.

Engaging and expressive in person, Bidart is attentive to questions and eager to give detailed responses. A nervous energy, a vibrancy, fuels his responses. His gaze is penetrating and welcoming at the same time. In fact, Bidart's genial manner belies the darker sensibility that informs his poetry. Awarded numerous prizes for his verse and considered to be one of the leading poets of his generation, Bidart wears his accolades lightly: he is generous in his praise of others, and speaks of his craft with the intensity of religious devotion. To him, poetry is everything.

A native of California, Bidart charts his growth as a poet from his undergraduate days in the 1960s at the University of California, Riverside, where he dreamed first of directing films along the lines of one of his favorite directors, Michelangelo Antonioni. Given Hollywood's aversion to the "art" film in those days, Bidart turned instead to the study of literature. In the mid-1960s he enrolled at Harvard University in the doctoral program in English and studied with the critic Rueben Brower.

Eventually, Bidart caught the fever to write poetry. And like so many of the aspiring writers living in Cambridge in the mid-1960s, he came under the influence of Robert Lowell, who was then teaching at Harvard.

By that time Lowell had been lionized by the literary establishment for his collection of poems, *Life Studies*, and was responsible for leading a revival of so-called "confessional" poetry. Although others were writing highly personal poetry before Lowell's groundbreaking volume—Allen Ginsberg, Theodore Roethke, and Delmore Schwartz, to name a few—Lowell's lyric poems about

The Book of the Body

Frank Bidart

mental illness, family history and the vicissitudes of contemporary life captured the imagination and sympathy of a generation of critics and writers.

Literary biographers and cultural mavens from Ian Hamilton to James Atlas have documented Lowell's artistic influence on a roster of poets whose most famous members were Sylvia Plath and Anne Sexton. But among the coterie of aspiring writers who surrounded the unstable but brilliant Lowell, one was perhaps to become closer to him than the others—Frank Bidart. In time, Bidart became Lowell's friend, collaborator and his literary executor.

Because of his relationship to Lowell, Bidart was interviewed for the film *"Robert Lowell: A Mania for Phrases"* as part of the *"Voices and Visions"* series on public television. He also was interviewed on the segment aired this past spring, devoted to Lowell's friend and contemporary, Elizabeth Bishop.

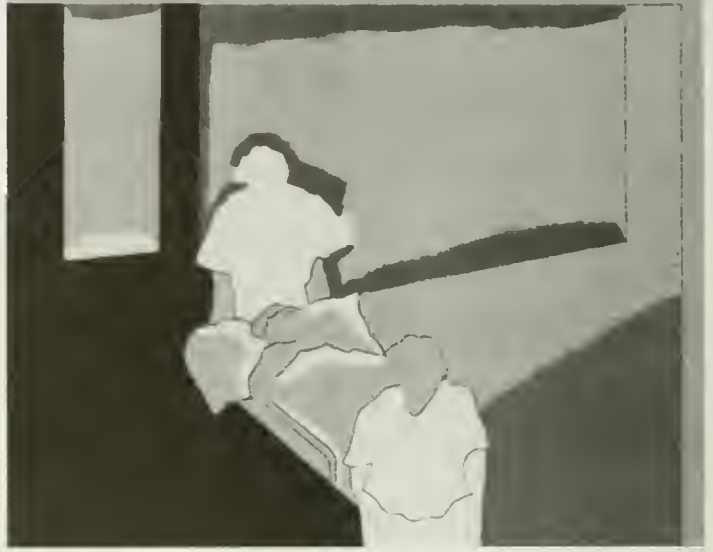
When Bidart reminisces about his early days in Cambridge, awe fills his voice. "I was always aware that it was a tremendous privilege to attend Lowell's classes and workshops each week," Bidart remembers. "His office hours were an amazing institution."

Bidart explains that Lowell led “open” workshops one morning a week from 9:30 to 12:00. “Anyone could come. You didn’t need to be enrolled as a student at all. Lots of well-known writers from the area attended on a regular basis. Denise Levertov and Elizabeth Bishop sometimes visited. And a number of poets have gone on to respected careers: Alan Williamson, Richard Tillinghast, Anne Winters, Lloyd Schwartz, Kathleen Spivack, Gail Mazur and Jonathan Galassi. People would bring copies of their poems, pass them around and talk about them. It was an amazing generosity on Lowell’s part.”

In retrospect, Bidart says that Lowell "was a marvelous person to listen to. He was incredibly learned and intelligent. He was not always right about a given poem in my opinion or the opinion of others. But he was wonderful to argue with, and someone you could argue with."

Bidart eschews the "confessional" label when he discusses his own work and considers his dramatic monologues, such as the poem "Ellen West" among his best work. Although a number of his poems are based upon personal experience, he says that "no one who's been called 'confessional' really likes the term. It has an air of suggesting helplessness before the material."

Essentially a dramatic poet, Bidart suggests that his work is concerned with an action or a movement of the spirit. On the one hand, he places a strong emphasis on drama and internalized conflict—ambivalence about one's body in "Ellen West," for instance; and on the other hand, the poem also articulates Bidart's preoccupation with a metaphysical theme. Overall, Bidart considers his primary concerns philosophical in nature.



Regarding the poem "Ellen West," Bidart says he first became compelled by the Swiss psychiatrist Ludwig Binswanger's case history of this anorectic woman who commits suicide, when he was an undergraduate. However, he couldn't write the poem until much later, after he had developed a conceptual framework to organize the material.

Bidart says that it was not until he saw the poem as a meditation upon certain issues of the mind/body problem, the question of identity and physical limitations, that a method for organizing his thoughts became clear.

"Ellen West" opens with the character's self-deprecating assessment of her situation and proceeds through a chronicle of her psychological and physical decline. Fragments from Binswanger's study are interspersed throughout the body of the poem. It begins:

I love sweets,—
 heaven
would be dying on a bed of vanilla ice cream...

But my true self
is thin, all profile
and effortless gestures, the sort of blond
elegant girl whose
body is the image of her soul.

—My doctors tell me I must give up
this ideal;

but I
WILL NOT...cannot.

Only to my husband I'm not simply a "case."

But he is a fool. He married
meat, and thought it was a wife.

The Book of the Body

Frank Bidart



At times, Ellen waxes metaphysically about her condition in language that is simple and direct:

without a body, who can
know himself at all?

Only by
acting; choosing; rejecting; have I
made myself—
discovered who and what *Ellen* can be...

—But then again I think *NO*. This *I* is anterior

to name; gender; action;
fashion;

MATTER ITSELF—

...trying to stop my hunger with *FOOD*
is like trying to appease thirst

with ink.

The poem concludes with Binswanger's closing notes on the case and a letter Ellen West has drafted to a friend prior to ingesting a lethal dose of poison. Her tone is quietly triumphant as she succumbs to her *idée fixe*: the desire for death.

—How eager I have been
to compromise, to kill this *refuser*,—
but each compromise, each attempt
to poison an ideal
which often seemed to *me* sterile and unreal,

heightens my hunger...

Will you greet with anger, or
happiness,

the news which might well reach you
before this letter?

Your *Ellen*.

Bidart insists that his second collection of poems, *The Book of the Body*, is primarily an in-depth exploration of the mind/body issue. "No one poem exhausts this theme, but the book as a whole attempts to take the issues as far as I can."

In a review of *The Book of the Body*, critic Helen Vendler suggests that in Bidart's best poems the grotesque "becomes the figure for the ordinary, the human, the normal"; that his poems "cast an eerie cloud over normalcy itself." Literary scholar Harold Bloom, less sympathetic to Bidart's work than Vendler, implied that the subject of his poetry is "so harrowing in design and detail... that very few readers can sustain poems so uncompromising in facing reductive and very unpleasant truths."

But criticism has not diverted Bidart from his fascination with dark obsessions. His most recent volume, *The Sacrifice*, explores the question of guilt as a fundamental condition of human existence.

Published in 1985, the book met with largely favorable reviews although poet Louis Simpson dismissed the work as humorless and flat in the *New York Times Book Review*. However, the *Paris Review*, one of the nation's preeminent literary journals, awarded Bidart its *Bernard F. Conners* prize for his long poem, "The War of Vaslav Nijinsky," a monologue by the mad Russian ballet dancer on the first World War included in the collection.

As in Bidart's other poems, the language of "... Vaslav Nijinsky" is spare and flat, yet haltingly direct. In response to the catastrophe of World War I, Nijinsky dances to expiate his sense of collective guilt:

...I am now reading *Ecce Homo*. Nietzsche
is *angry* with me—;

he hates the "Crucified One."

But he did not live through War—;
when the whole world painted its face
with blood.

Someone must expiate the blood.

With its references to philosophy and art, the poem traces the decline of Nijinsky's sanity and his growing obsession with guilt and redemption. In the end, the dancer succumbs to an incurable dementia, the culmination of spiritual angst. The poem somberly concludes: "... uncertain whether to REDEEM or to DESTROY THE EARTH,/ —the Nineteenth Century's/guilt, *World War One*,/ was danced/ by Nijinsky on January 19, 1919."

Bidart concedes that his work was not at all fashionable when he first tried to get published. "At that time, a kind of gnomic, mysterious and beautiful lyric dominated the magazines. These were poems that continually said, I am 'Art.' Meanwhile, I was trying to write art that conceals the fact that it's Art."

Bidart's first book came out when the work of such poets as John Ashbery and W.S. Merwin dominated the magazines and presses. In reaction to the openness and experimentation of the late 1950s and the 1960s, poetry in the 1970s was becoming recondite and obscure, as it made a return to academic formalism.

From its beginning, Bidart's career has been a mixture of luck and persistence. "I was extremely fortunate to have my first book published, considering that not one of my poems had been taken by a national magazine. Most people start in magazines and then publish a book." In the early 1970s, poet and critic Richard Howard was editing a poetry series at Braziller and accepted Bidart's first collection, *Golden State*.

Even after the publication of *Golden State*, few of Bidart's poems found their way into national magazines. When he submitted his second volume of poems to Farrar, Strauss and Giroux, more than a year passed before the publishing house responded to his manuscript and made an offer to publish *The Book of the Body*.

Considering the fickleness of literary fashion, Bidart has always enjoyed a responsive group of readers that at one time included Robert Lowell and Elizabeth Bishop. Although his work was not initially appreciated by magazine editors, he says he felt appreciated by a "marvelous group of readers. It was an audience of people I knew and with whom I was in close communication. They were all tremendously smart and I respected them very much."

For the most part, Bidart's close alliance with Robert Lowell has not resulted in any mimetic similarity in their work, although both poets have treated highly personal and disturbing themes. While Lowell capitalized on lyric forms like the sonnet, Bidart writes long narratives derived from contemporary speech. His versification is most distinctive for its use of punctuation and ellipsis rather than rhyme or meter.

In "Confessional," a dramatic monologue about a son's unresolved feelings toward his deceased mother, Bidart's language is spare and unadorned. The narrator muses that his mother "had had no profession, — /she had painted a few paintings, and /written a handful of poems, but without the illusion/ either were any good or STOOD FOR HER... /She had MADE nothing. I was what she had made.—" As a consequence of the poem's unembellished style, its ironic conclusion hits the reader full force, "*Man needs a metaphysics; /he cannot have one.*"

"I have been very lucky that people who have been in the position to publish my work have liked it," Bidart says circumspectly. "In relation to most writers, I have been fortunate. Living in Cambridge and knowing lots of writers undoubtedly helped." But dedication to his craft always has been preeminent in his mind. "The deepest thinking I have ever done is in my poems."

While conducting his workshops at Brandeis, Bidart also is balancing several other projects. Foremost among these is the completion of a section of poems for his next volume, *Collected Poems*, due in the spring of 1989 from Farrar, Strauss and Giroux. He also will begin editing Robert Lowell's *Collected Poems* with assistance from Jonathan Galassi, his editor at Farrar, Strauss.

For Bidart, a writer who works in seclusion and describes his artistic process in terms of being "taken over" by a poem, teaching offers him a counterbalance to the solitude of creative life. "One of the great rewards of being a teacher is seeing how much better people get, and watching them get published. Students come from a great variety of backgrounds and bring rich experiences to the classroom. There's an excellent poet who was in one of my first classes at Brandeis in the late 1970s, and his first book has just come out," Bidart says, referring to Mark Halliday, Ph.D. '83, whose collection, *Little Star: Poems*, recently was published by William Morrow.

In addition to his workshops, Bidart teaches a course on contemporary poetry. Given the varied styles of contemporary poetry, Bidart attempts to expose his students to the widest possible range of writers working in poetry.

"There are many interesting approaches to poetry today. In fact Brandeis has a wonderful poet, Allen Grossman. I use his work in the classroom because it is so substantial and original. And also very much his own. The goal of Allen's writing is not like the aim of any other contemporary writer I know."

Bidart's assessment of his colleague's career may well be applied to his own work. Descriptions like "revolutionary," "original," a "poet of extraordinary talent" have been used by critics to describe this writer who gives voice to our darker impulses. Although not for every reader, Frank Bidart's poetry is bound to make a lasting impression on those who come upon it. Few men can take the grotesque and transform it into art. ■

College Health:

by Harris Faigel, M.D.

A New Generation of Physicians



Harris Faigel, M.D. is the director of University Health Services at Brandeis and an assistant clinical professor of pediatrics at Boston University School of Medicine. A specialist in adolescent medicine, he joined the Brandeis Health Services as its director in 1976 and began many of the programs described in this article. He received his B.A. from Harvard College, his M.D. from the University of Buffalo and did his postgraduate training at the New England Medical Center and the Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston. He started the first teen clinic in the U.S. Air Force and began the adolescent medicine services at Georgetown University and at the

Kennedy Memorial Hospital in Boston. Dr. Faigel is a member of the American College Health Association and serves as treasurer of the New England College Health Association. He is an active pilot, a sailor, a skier and an avid squash player, and has written extensively on the medical and social needs of teenagers and young adults.

When I was an undergraduate, more years ago than I want to remember, the college health office was staffed by some elderly nurses and a doctor who had retired from the Army and was collecting his pension. Neither I nor my roommates held the medical service in very high esteem and we did our best to avoid it. Later, at my medical school, the system was a little tonier, only because it was staffed by professors. Still, we all tried to tough it out if we were ill, going there only as a last resort.

As director of Health Services at Brandeis, I can measure how the practice of college health has changed dramatically. There are still plenty of old-model systems around the country to recall past practices, but more and more health services today are staffed by a new generation of physicians who specialize in the care of college students. Most of these doctors are fully trained in either family practice or internal medicine, but as more pediatricians focus on adolescent medicine, they are joining the ranks of college health in rising numbers. To attract more doctors to university health care, the American College Health Association is developing training programs for medical schools in college health itself. At Brandeis, three of the primary care physicians are pediatricians with subspecialty training in adolescent medicine. As an affiliate of Boston University School of Medicine and the Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston, Brandeis University Health Services is a teaching facility for medical

students, interns and residents. These young doctors in training come to campus to learn about students' illnesses and how to help the people who harbor those diseases.

A decade or two ago, it was true that the college health office was only interested in students if they were sick. Today's college physicians, however, believe that health care is as equally concerned with keeping the students well and teaching them to stay healthy as it is with looking after them when they are ill. Also, years ago the typical college health service treated only students, while more recently the active health service reaches out to everyone in the campus family.

Readers who are not familiar with the progress University medical offices have made in the last few decades will, I'm sure, be startled by the diverse services we render. At Brandeis, University Health Services is really the health resource for what can be viewed as a village of more than 5000 people. We are the primary medical care team for the undergraduate and graduate students of the institution, and in that capacity we act as the University's liaison with the entire medical care system beyond the campus.

The University faces a broad range of medical problems in its clinics and infirmaries. When students develop a sore throat and swollen glands and can't swallow because of the pain or when food seems to cause nausea and vomiting, where else can they go for treatment if not the health service? Likewise, when athletes strain a ligament, crack a knee cartilage or break a bone, where are they taken? When diarrhea strikes or an asthma attack begins, where is the first place to turn? If acne flares, homesickness overwhelms or life just gets to be too much, the nurses and the doctors and the mental health team are in the infirmary and the clinics. And when a blizzard knocked out power on campus for five days a few years ago and it was as cold in the infirmary as it was in the dorms, Health Services personnel went out to the quads to make house calls.



To accommodate the campus community, medical clinics operate Monday through Saturday, with special hours devoted to gynecology and sports medicine for patients twice each week. Doctors examine every patient in the infirmary every day and are on call at night and on weekends when the University is in regular session. The five staff physicians, three men and two women, work in the medical clinics and share the night call roster. A woman gynecologist, a psychiatrist and two orthopedists round out the staff.

About half of all illnesses the doctors and nurses treat in Health Services at Brandeis each year are colds and flu, the sort of cases that every college health service treats in winter in the Northeast. One-third of the students come because they are feeling ill, but the sickness is a headache or an upset stomach, often the result of the worry, aggravation or excitement in their lives. One-quarter have allergies, many previously undetected and needing care. One in 20 has either mononucleosis (an illness that can panic them or their parents), bronchitis, pneumonia or a urinary tract infection. One-tenth of the women will attend the gynecology clinic, and one-tenth of the entire student body will consult with our sports medicine specialists. The remainder of our cases are a panoply of ailments that resist categorization but range across the entire medical spectrum.

Because of the demographics of the student body, serious alcohol and drug abuse are less common at Brandeis than at other universities. Nonetheless substance abuse exists and our medical care system treats these students when they are ill and works with them to heal their dependencies and addictions.

Another major service we offer is psychological counseling. One of every five students goes to the Psychological Counseling Center, an integral part of health services at Brandeis, for counseling in the course of an academic year. The most common issues that students bring to the counseling center are problems

with the developmental issues of young adults as they become independent, take control of their lives, assume a mature sexuality and move on to a career. Short-term counseling helps them make the transition successfully. And the people with deeper or more debilitating difficulties receive long-term treatment on campus when it is appropriate, or off when necessary. When volunteer-students in the peer counseling organizations run training programs for their members to teach listening and counseling methods, they turn to the counseling center staff for guidance.

To guide the varsity coaches worried about the state of mind of athletes during a game, the counseling center staff works with them on the psychology of sports and competition to enhance performance. When the campus police look for guidance to hone their "people skills," the counseling center provides the resources. And when students face writer's block on essays or stage fright on exams, they too turn to a special program at the center.

Rehabilitating chronic medical problems is a relatively new service on college campuses, a service that Brandeis delivers, but that traditional medical services at many colleges refer to treatment programs off campus entirely. Visible handicaps such as chronic lung disease, amputations or cerebral palsy demand regular medical care and treatment to maintain and restore lost functions. We also have students whose invisible, chronic disabilities such as dyslexia, vision problems or hearing impairments require care that is fully integrated into their academic and extracurricular activities. Brandeis Health Services organizes connections between the campus and rehabilitation services at off-campus centers and continues to monitor and extend services on campus, working together with the off-campus facility.

A subject of concern to university physicians is the epidemic of contagious diseases of childhood now occurring more commonly in young adults than in any other age group. Mumps can leave young men infertile and rubella could harm the unborn babies of our young staff if we ever had an outbreak. In 1977, University Health Services adopted a policy requiring full documentation of immunization against measles, mumps and German measles. Because one-third of all measles cases in the country occur in college students (and it is a very dangerous disease in adults), we are careful to ascertain that students cannot register until they present the appropriate shot records. At Brandeis we have not seen a case of these diseases since 1979, although other Boston-area universities lacking such an enforced policy had more than 100 cases of measles three years ago. In 1987, Massachusetts made immunization policies like ours mandatory for all college students in the state.

Also in 1977 we made cholesterol testing mandatory for everyone entering the University. At a time when the notion of testing young people was considered anathema by some and revolutionary by others, the medical staff at Brandeis felt that there was already enough evidence that a high cholesterol begins to do harm in early adulthood and that changes in diet and lifestyle made after age 50 might be too late. We wanted to treat students before trouble began, a position that the leaders of the medical community finally adopted two years ago. Now, every year, a couple dozen young men and women and their families discover through our testing that they have a hereditary problem with cholesterol that needs to be treated, thanks to a program Brandeis started.

We decided in 1978 that it made good sense to write a statement of patients' rights for Brandeis students cared for in the Health Services to reassure them and remind their families of our commitment to excellent care.

We wanted to make a firm statement about the confidentiality of medical records for everyone, regardless of age, and to be certain that there was a published channel for feedback and complaints. The first year we stuffed mailboxes with a leaflet containing the statement of rights, but later incorporated it into the booklet about Health Services which is distributed to the students every year. Five years after we wrote ours, Massachusetts required every hospital to write one, too.

Sports medicine has become a major area of university medical attention. When students are injured, athletes and non-athletes alike, it is imperative to make sure that the injuries do not leave them crippled later in life. In 1977 Brandeis began a creative program in sports medicine. Later when the National College Athletic Association gave up its rule requiring annual physical exams for university athletes, we replaced it with a team-by-team screening system that identifies the kinds of injuries each team suffers, information that the trainers and coaches have been able to use to reduce the frequency and the severity of athletic injuries. Anxiety and pressure are the constant companions of students as they pursue their academic careers. When they are overwhelmed by the tension that surrounds them, they are encouraged to spend a night in the infirmary. We call them "sleepers," check them in and out without fee, fuss or fanfare, but give them a quiet respite away from the hullabaloo of campus life.

Another dimension of college medicine today is diagnosing and treating a long list of tropical diseases and illnesses rarely seen in New England, which Brandeis' peripatetic juniors returning from their year abroad or traveling faculty and foreign students bring to campus. We are apt to discover a case of intestinal worms from the People's Republic of China in one room, a student suffering from malaria that he contracted in Africa next door and a returning junior scratching the schistosomal rash she acquired while swimming in the Red Sea in the waiting room.

Seven years ago a group of undergraduates, who were certified Emergency Medical Technicians, asked for help setting up an EMT service on campus. Now the organization called BEMCo, the Brandeis Emergency Medical Corps, works under the auspices of the Health Services to answer several hundred calls every year from students who are sick, injured or just scared. The EMTs can be paged by a call to Campus Police, who dispatch the technician on duty by radio. Equipped by the University with a specially-marked car and emergency supplies, these students are able to render first aid, stabilize the injured, comfort the fearful and provide care where illnesses occur.

Two years ago another group of students started a crisis hotline labelled PAL, for People Are Listening. Health Services supervised writing the policy and procedure manual while the Psychological Counseling Center helped train the listeners in their roles. During the fall of 1987, PAL listeners answered nearly 200 calls from students needing someone to talk to in an effort to handle problems they had never faced before.

Health Services' concern does not end with delivering medical care, but spills into allied areas. Health insurance is of foremost significance for patients as well as the entire medical community. Massachusetts law requires that all college students have health insurance and that the universities make certain they comply. When young adults are away from home and their parents' health insurance abandons them on their 19th or 20th birthday, they have few alternatives. Most university administrators around the country are not very knowledgeable about health or health insurance needs and tend to buy whatever the carriers offer.

In this respect, Brandeis is more advanced than most universities. Health Services' medical staff has an excellent understanding of the kinds of illnesses students are prone to and an equally clear comprehension of the economic side of the practice of medicine. We have developed a program of insurance benefits that covers the students' real needs and avoids those that are costly but offer nothing useful to the policyholder. To accomplish this, we lead a team of administrators, deans and students that reviews proposals from the companies each year in a competitive bidding system, obtaining good coverage at a reasonable price.

In 1977 we began our business of teaching students about themselves and their health in three ways. First, we changed our medical visit record forms so that we can give a carbon copy of the record to every person who comes to our outpatient service, a revolutionary concept since medical records by tradition are secret even from the person they are about. We take the patients into our confidence and share everything with them because we believe informed patients are better able to participate in their own care and are more knowledgeable about their health. The copy outlines the results of the doctor's or nurse's exam, the tests done to determine the diagnosis, the name of the illness and, most importantly, written instructions for taking care of the problem. Fewer students return a day or two later to ask again what it was they were supposed to do, and fewer upper classmen return over and over again for treatment of the common cold and other simple complaints.

Second, in our effort to inform and educate, we began a newsletter called *Perspectives in Health*, published every six weeks as a single page discussion of a specific topic. The newsletter has covered cholesterol, AIDS, learning disabilities, emergency services, suicide and other timely items of interest.

Third, we started our *JONDOR* bulletins, mini-posters on issues of health that are taped strategically around campus every week. One student only recently realized the origin of the name of the bulletins after nearly four years of reading them taped to restroom stall doors.

In a major innovation two years ago, Brandeis expanded the health education program by adding a health educator. Her job is coordinating the various efforts of the athletic department, the food services dietitian, the employee relations office, Health Services, faculty, state and community and voluntary agencies to create an educational program that can enlighten everyone. *To Your Health* opened in 1986 with a Health Fair providing information and blood tests to students, faculty and staff who happened to be walking through Usdan that day. As a result, we found three previously undetected diabetics on the Brandeis staff; the Fair has become an annual event.

When the students go home, our health education program follows them. Each June, the final issue of *Perspectives in Health* for the year is mailed home. And each May, parents of the freshmen receive a letter from the medical service commenting on the growing up their kids have done away from home, noting the clash that can arise when the young adults return to the hearth with a larger sense of themselves, and suggesting a way to keep the homefront calm during the transition.

The modern college health service is a general source of information about health for the entire university family. Since the first medical reports appeared throughout the country in 1980, the number of cases of the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) has increased exponentially nationally each year; in 1985 it became apparent that the University needed to develop a policy to work with people who have AIDS. As the health resource for the community, Health Services was asked to write the first draft and then worked with administrators to complete the statement. When last April Massachusetts passed a law making public places smoke-free and included universities, Health Services became a participant in developing a policy and planning for its implementation.

University Health Services at Brandeis runs a licensed hospital, the Stoneman Infirmary. Even though it has only 16 beds and operates only eight months a year, the medical director has to be sure that it abides by the same regulations that govern the biggest hospitals in the state.

Besides patient care and community service, another important aspect of Health Services is research. There is a widespread belief that students get ill more often during exams than at any other time of year and our medical staff found that there had never been a valid test of that notion. From 1981 till 1985 every visit to the outpatient clinics was recorded, together with information about sore throats, strep cultures, bladder infections and mononucleosis. With nearly 50,000 data points in hand we then plotted our information against the academic calendar. The findings: strep throats remain at a constant level throughout the year without regard to the calendar; the same holds true for mononucleosis, and bladder infections drop during exam times. Our conclusion was that there was no good evidence for an increase in illness, only an increase in the unwillingness to tolerate it and an urge to visit the doctor to complain about being sick.

In 1982, when a music student asked one of our doctors for an antihypertensive drug to treat her stage fright, we discovered that it was being used for that purpose by musicians and actors all over the country without scientific proof that it worked. To do the research right we needed an objective test of mental function in a standardized setting. So we began by giving medication to a group of suburban Boston high school seniors fearful of the SAT. Those who were medicated registered significantly higher scores than the control group, proving that the medicine the actors and musicians were taking really does help people who are overwhelmed by stage fright to think more clearly. The results of the Brandeis study made the national newspapers and the evening network television news.

There are also some unusual aspects of health services on a college campus that you would not expect unless you were part of our little village. For instance, during the blizzard of 1978 we charted the pattern of the spread of influenza in the various dorms on campus. Residence Life operates buildings with double-loaded corridors (rooms on both sides of a central hallway), staggered vertical entries (split-level living), large interconnected suites and apartments. Our records indicated that flu spread fastest in the interconnected suites and slowest in the staggered vertical entries. So when the architects began to design what became Ziv Quadrangle, we had some advice to give about the design so that students would be less likely to make each other ill.

The Student Senate has a health advisory committee providing a link between students and Health Services. The Board of Trustees also has a committee on health services that serves as link between the Board and campus medical staff. Together with a visiting committee to the Psychological Counseling Center the committees work with campus medical staff to provide care of the highest quality.

My job as director is to make the health operation coalesce smoothly, to make Health Services with all its varied aspects work. In January, June, July and August, the times of the year when it is comparatively quiet in Health Services, I can examine the effectiveness of the overall mission, evaluate the progress, assess the quality of the medical care and plan for the future. That is the time to find ways to be innovative within the constraints of budget and resources and still carry out the full responsibilities of a modern college health service in an academic village. And so the challenge remains. We keep pushing back the old image of the college doc bequeathed to us by generations of predecessors. ■

The Voice of the Teacher:

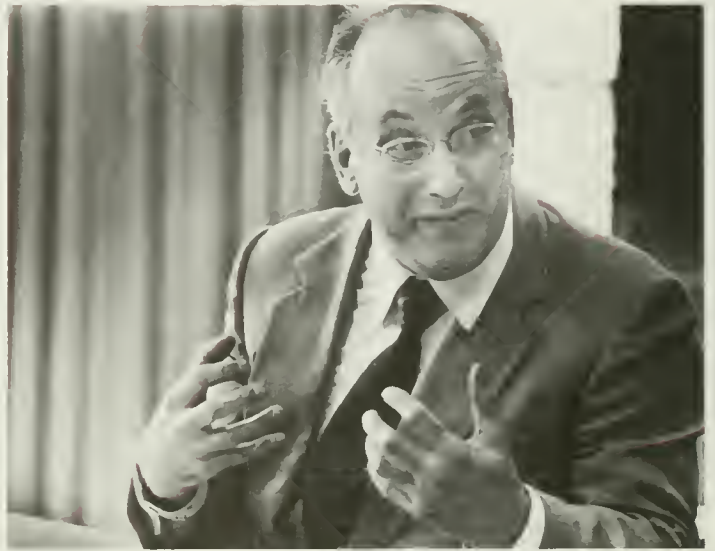
by Brenda Marder

An Interview with Allen Grossman, Ph.D. '60

Allen R. Grossman received his Ph.D. from Brandeis in 1960, after an undergraduate education at Harvard. Since then he has taught at Brandeis, where he is the Paul E. Proschwimmer Professor of Poetry and General Education. He is both teacher and poet. He has received, among other awards, two Pushcart Prizes, the Golden Rose of the New England Poetry Club, the 1980 Witter Bynner Prize for Poetry of the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters, a Guggenheim (1982) and a fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts in 1985. He was the CASE (Council for Advancement and Support of Education) Massachusetts Professor of the Year for 1987. In 1988 he received the Sheaffer-PEN New England Award for Literary Excellence.

He has published six books of poetry: A Harlot's Hire (1959), The Recluse (1965), And the Dew Lay All Night upon My Branch (1974), The Woman on the Bridge over the Chicago River (1979), Of the Great House (1982) and The Bright Nails Scattered on the Ground (1986). His more recent prose publications include Against Our Vanishing (1981), "The Poetry of Robert Lowell," printed in American Writing Today in 1984 and "Holiness," printed in A Handbook of Jewish Theology in 1987.

One of his contributions to the University is his participation in the design and implementation of the University Studies in Humanities (UHUM) program, which was completed with the help of a committee in 1979. He then became the program's first coordinator. The UHUM program is the part of Brandeis' core curriculum that initiates every Brandeis student into the canon of literature and "stimulates us," as one student says, "to think at a higher level. It lays the foundation for everything we learn afterward."



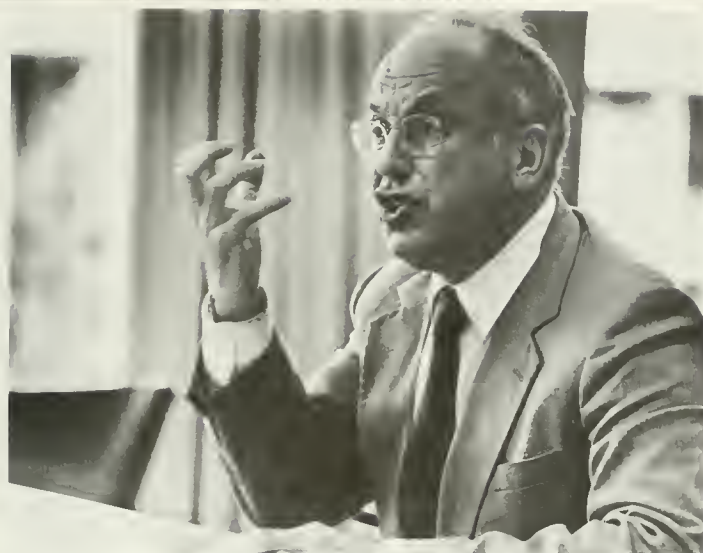
Allen Grossman is the Paul E. Proschwimmer Professor of Poetry and General Education. We interviewed him primarily on the art or "the practice" of teaching (as he calls it), and how it might be linked to both the writing of poetry or "the speaking" of poetry (as he calls it). We also sought out his ideas on the current debate raging in the United States over the "canon," that is the "books that constitute the intellectual heritage of educated Americans," as James Atlas recently defined the canon in a feature article in *The New York Times Magazine*. Our interview, done in two sessions that lasted about two hours each, yielded enough provocative thought from the articulate Brandeis pedagogue for a chapter in a book. Here are some excerpts from the conversation.

Marder: You are widely known throughout the Brandeis community as an exciting teacher. You have some special characteristic, some flair for riveting the attention of your students and for stimulating them to think about literature in a deeper way. How would you define the art of teaching?

Grossman: First of all, I would like to stress that teaching is not an art. It is a practice. Art, it seems to me, has, in ordinary language, the connotation of mystification—a gesture toward the unknowable. Teaching is more like a practice because to engage in a practice implies conscious purposefulness. I would define the practice of teaching as a purposeful alliance—teacher with students—to get something done.

Marder: I assume you have some specific intentions in that alliance. Your students say that you are very purposeful. One student said that you "strive to form social human beings—responsible members of society who have a responsibility to the civilization in which they live" The student also said that you "stimulate the class to think about ethical concepts."

Grossman: My general purpose is to make students more vigorous formulators of their civilization and better writers of sentences. But let me tell you more about my intention. People are pitched into their civilization, whether they want to be or not. The civilization in



which they are living is an accident of birth. My primary intention as teacher is to bring that civilization to mind. By bringing a whole set of representations of that civilization to mind, the teacher places the student in a position to question it and perhaps change the structures of that civilization. In other words, students, by understanding the texts of their civilization, become empowered. A teacher's obligation is to facilitate that empowerment.

Marder: When you say that you bring "a whole set of representations to mind," what exactly do you mean?

Grossman: When you read Homer, you enter the Homeric world, as a whole world, with its images, customs and description of its natural facts. That is the representation. Or when you read Dostoevsky you construct the world of that particular Russian author as he chose to write about it. What a text does is to bring the world to mind in particular forms. In other words, the writing produces a regulation or ordering—or if you want to put it in familiar terms—an interpretation of that world.

Marder: It seems to me that in the teaching process there is more than one interpretation of that world—first the writer's and then the teacher's.

Grossman: You are quite right. First the author presents his text, which is one interpretation of the world; and then the teacher offers an interpretation of that world, with the result that the presence of the writer's world undergoes a transformation. It is the teacher's job to separate the world as presence from its interpretation. We always have to clarify that the world and its text, and the text and its teaching, are different things. To my mind the function of a teacher is to produce the presence of the world, which the text mediates, first of all without distortion, and second with the intention of enabling the world to come to pass in the student's mind without the interposition of the teacher.

Marder: How can one distinguish between the author's transmission and the teacher's interpretation?



Grossman: In regard to the distinction between transmission on the one hand and interpretation on the other, there is an additional important task that the teacher should take into serious consideration. I do not think that instruction in the university is useful or ethically justifiable unless teachers do something else to declare themselves in another form: they must undertake scholarship. Teachers must declare themselves in order to make possible the distinction between their own project of meaning and the texts' projects.

Marder: If I understand you correctly, the reason then that you write about the mission and obligation of a teacher and about poetry is so that we can know more about you, so that we have other sources from which to assess and judge your meanings.

Grossman: That's right. So that you can distinguish Grossman's—your teacher's meaning, that is, his way of understanding things—from what the works of Rousseau, Dante, or any of the other great writers may come to mean.

Marder: You have written a good deal about the problems of teaching and also about the writing of poetry. We might understand you best if we could see you as a teacher and poet at the same time. I think your philosophy underpins both interests: you are the same spiritual being whether you're talking to your students or to readers of your poetry.

Grossman: The poet also must, in my view, write a prose text because he or she is obligated to make clear the boundaries between the poet as a natural person and the voice in which he or she speaks as a poet.

Marder: In your book about poetry and poets, *Against Our Vanishing*, you talk about reading, or "speaking" poetry as you put it. You put emphasis on the voice of poets speaking their poetry. In fact you claim that the voice is oracular.

Grossman: Yes, oracular in the sense that poets are *called* to speak their poems as they do. Poetry expresses a vocation in the simple sense of a calling of the self by the other to speak the words of the other. For example, the muse. Poets are called in a voice that is not their own, since they are not the originators of the language, nor are they the originators of the specific poetic form that they employ, so they are called by the power of language and the history of art.

Marder: Is there any parallel between the poet's and the teacher's voice here? You claim, in your book, that your added burden, mission or pleasure as a poet is that when you speak your poems you must speak with a sense of responsibility. Is the teacher under the same obligation?

Grossman: The effort of the teacher in the classroom is to produce sentences in a voice that is audible and intelligible. It cannot be the same voice in which poetry is spoken nor is it the voice of the calling, which we just said constitutes the speaking of a poem. The voice in the classroom is the voice of a person who is in the same relationship to the text as the student. That is to say, a person who is a reader but who is, unlike the student, a rereader, one who has gone before. So, in the classroom I have no business other than speaking in the voice of one who comes full of news about his experience of the text he is presenting to the class.

Marder: You come full of news... I like that...

Grossman: ... The teacher comes full of news that demands to be told and retold, because the news demands it. The news is matter that the student is about to verify or disconfirm.

Marder: Yes, what is the student's real business?

Grossman: The student's business is to go the same path to the same destination from which the teacher has just returned with the question in mind: does the teacher give a good account, or can the teacher's account be confirmed or disconfirmed or replaced? In aid of this, the business of the teacher is to produce the autonomy of students as agents and judges of their own experience.

Marder: You must be entering the debate in academic circles throughout the country over what should be taught to everyone in the university, the core curriculum or canon. Stanford University and other centers of learning have redefined the set of books its students will read in the General Education program to incorporate black, female and non-Western writers. Secretary of Education William Bennett in a speech castigated Stanford for vitiating or subverting education in America by thus broadening the canon. What actually is happening in American society that is fueling the debate?

Grossman: There are two groups that are making assaults upon the canon. The first group is made up of feminists and blacks, for whom the texts are, for moral reasons, unintelligible. Black people, particularly, but women as well, may conceive of themselves as cultural outsiders, who do not acknowledge the canon at all. For them the canon is merely an unintelligible or tyrannic construction of the world that must be overcome rather than assimilated.

Marder: Describe the second group assaulting the canon.

Grossman: The second are members of Western society who are neither feminists nor minorities, but who feel philosophically at odds with the texts of the civilization. But it is the first group that we have to be mindful of.

Marder: How can we begin to formulate arguments for whether the canon ought to be expanded to accommodate the wide variety of people who want it to respond to their needs?

Grossman: Everyone at Brandeis, or at any American institution, for that matter, has a deep interest in obtaining an analysis of the civilization to which he or she is subjected. Everyone living in a Western system of government must be either an unconscious subject of it, or its master. The only way to become its conscious master is by understanding it. What we all need to recognize is that the globe has become Westernized: every form of government throughout the world has been re-encoded in terms of Western political and legal (in general, representational) systems. Consequently, it is everybody's business to possess an analysis of or be possessed by, it. Don't you agree that the function of education is to make persons the master of their masters? That is, to render them conscious of the structure and implications of the Western world? The fantasy that the Western polity can be overthrown by force is an aberration that has been discredited by history. The civilization must be penetrated by mind and reconstructed by an analysis that precedes the reconstruction or it will be violated and replicated in one of its vilest forms, as history has shown us.

Marder: You are saying then that since the whole world is Westernized, everybody must have a knowledge of Western civilization to place themselves rationally and morally in the world?

Grossman: To be more specific: everyone needs a Western education for two reasons. First to participate in Western economics and that means technological civilization; and second to become master of the moral implications of that civilization. The meaning of the Western canon has become, in effect, the destiny of everyone in the modern world.



Marder: Wait a moment. Everyone's culture is not Western. For instance, a Chinese person — his or her primary culture, or civilization is decidedly not Western...

Grossman: Don't be too sure about that. Since the anti-traditionalist movements took over after the fall of the Manchu dynasty in China in 1911 — since then Chinese literature has been subject primarily to Western models (Anglo-American and Russian), and the reconstruction of the Chinese political systems after the fall of the imperial system is on Western models, namely Marxist.

Marder: What are the central arguments in the canon debate?

Grossman: We can make reference to two specific functions when we talk about the canon — that is about what should be taught to everyone. One is the explanatory function and the other is the legitimation function. These two functions are in conflict and that conflict is at the heart of the debate about general education.

Marder: What do you mean by explanation and legitimation?

Grossman: When I refer to the explanatory function of texts, I wish to refer to their usefulness in providing an account of the civilization as the state of affairs and an occasion for examining that account. For example, we can ask the *Iliad* questions about war, and we can ask the *Aeneid* questions about empire.

When I refer to the legitimation function, I wish to note that all texts provide the members of the civilization that transmits the texts with accounts of the presence of persons at the origin of the world. Texts are valued in part because they place their owner in that singular position of power in which persons find themselves when the authoritative texts declare their own history to be identical with the history of the world. If the University allows its General Education (its statement of the canon) curriculum to be as many centered, or diverse as its student body in

order to respond to the demand for legitimation, then the University disables itself from producing an explanatory analysis of the dominant civilization. However, if the University stresses the dominant civilization and requires knowledge of the central texts of everybody, then it violates its obligation to legitimate those classes of persons who cannot in their own interest view themselves as members of the dominant civilization. So you can see, at the heart of the canon issue as a curricular problem is the conflict between explanation and legitimation.

Marder: George Santayana, the Harvard philosopher, said that it doesn't really make any difference what we read, as long as we all read the same thing. Thus when the teacher discusses the texts with his students, he or she creates a space, a common place where people can come together. You as teacher create a space really not just in the classroom but for the civilization as a whole, so that educated people can meet again and again and talk in the tongue of educated people with common references.

Grossman: Yes, I quite agree that the canon provides a common tongue and a frame of reference so we can all come together in an overcoming of our differences within the culture, or overcoming of natural differences. In this process the teacher must be already a member of the collectivity. If the student is not "always already," as they say, a member of that collectivity there is a collision. Thus the "alien other," the students who are not "always already" members of that collectivity are cut out, and cannot and will never speak in the same tongue. For their sakes, at least, teachers must make sure that our relationship to the canon is governed by a severe and constructive philosophical skepticism. Beyond cultivating such a skepticism, we need to explore the boundaries of the known canonical world. As yet an outside to the canon has not been discovered. If we incorporate works previously without privilege in the canon, by women for example, we find ourselves only resituating ourselves within the canon and not on the other side of its edge. The truly productive inquiry in respect to the canon would find the edge beyond which we could stand and look back at the known world. And this has not been accomplished even at the level of high theoretical conceptualization, yet. Nonetheless, I think it is productive to view the problem not as textual but philosophical.

Marder: So to do what some of these people suggest and simply broaden it, is simply resituating or "more of the same" — "plus ça change, plus ça reste la même chose."

Grossman: This may very well be seen as a function of the fact that all of this is done in the same economic structure, mainly Western academic professionalism that really derives its economic viability from the fact that the canon when it is varied remains intact.

Marder: You were one of the persons who designed the Humanities canon as it was set up at Brandeis in the late 1970s. What was the rationale for the works that were included?

Grossman: The project of General Education at Chicago, Harvard, Stanford and Columbia, to name a few, evolved from 1946 and 1947 as a consequence of an analysis of the Second World War and all that led up to it. The analysis stated that the greatest and most destructive conflict the world had ever known was not the product of Western civilization, but rather of a barbarian intrusion that violated and deformed Western civilization: an evil from without. Consequently, undergraduate education was designed at American universities after the war for the purpose of reinstating a tradition of civilization that had been interrupted by the barbarian intrusion. I was a product of this thinking when I began teaching at Brandeis in 1957: we were teaching freshmen the same canon as other universities—the Great Books as a closed system of precious meanings in which the civilization was encoded. We are still teaching that canon.

Marder: But I thought the upheavals of the 1960s in education changed that position on the curriculum.

Grossman: In the 1960s there developed a new position—that the violence, such as erupted in World War II, was an *intrinsic* part of the civilization not an outside phenomenon. This new realization meant that teachers had to present the texts with the new comprehension that the books were part of the system, ambivalent in essence, reproducing both disease and violence as well as the great constructive principles of our civil health and beauty. The Vietnam War made much more profound and urgent the scrutiny of the texts as the enemy of life, because the Vietnam War made more apparent the violence inherent in the civilization that the texts maintained. It is possible to see the canon as both friend and enemy. When I said, a few minutes ago, that we must now direct a severe and constructive skepticism towards the canon, I meant that we must recognize the ambivalence of the texts.

Marder: What particular problem do teachers have in accomplishing their goals in this point of time?

Grossman: Remember that the university is just one machine for mediating the culture; the whole civilization is a vast interrelated synergistic set of machines for reproducing itself—from the family to the courtroom, from the courtroom to the street and so on, each segment is a scene in which the civilization is conveyed. It is clear to me that significant intellectual life rarely occurs in the classroom, because the subject matter teachers in the Humanities wish to convey is more and more isolated

from social experience. The cultural exchange, or call it “lived experience” in which students participate outside of the classroom is too thin, too materially different in nature from the high culture. When the classroom specifies a crisis, lived experience must affirm the importance or truth of that crisis. When lived experience specifies another kind of crisis or no crisis whatsoever, the classroom becomes rather like a back ward in a mental institution where everyone is crazy, and from which one can only hope to escape as fast as possible.

Marder: Are you, then, thoroughly pessimistic about what you as a teacher can accomplish?

Grossman: No. What the poet can say to the teacher is useful in this matter. The poet knows and the teacher must remember that the powers of the person are greater and other than the knowledge we have of the person. The presence of teacher and student as allies against the enemies of life is contributed by the University and by the open hypothesis of the teaching relationship. It is like a field in winter: when the spring comes, we will know what seeds are in the ground. ■

The Value of a College Education

This is the second in a series of occasional articles by the Brandeis Review staff on financing higher education and the University's strategic planning process. The summer issue reviewed some of the internal and external factors influencing higher education financing; this discussion concentrates on the University's budgeting process.

Among the chief concerns the public expresses toward higher education is the cost. Nationwide polls indicate that while Americans believe strongly in the value of a college education, they also feel overwhelmingly that costs are rising at a rate that will soon put college out of reach of most people.

This view is strengthened by media reports on rising tuitions, which in the 15 years from 1971 to 1986 increased by 232 percent in contrast to the consumer price index, which rose only 182 percent, while disposable personal income went up as much as 253 percent. The fact that in the 1980s tuitions have grown at a much faster rate than the other indicators has the public clamoring for an explanation.

The media, however, do little to explain what is behind the increasing costs. Instead, they quote officials in the Reagan Administration who assert that federal student aid programs encourage universities to raise tuitions and college and university presidents who plead poverty and exhibit anguish over the need to continue to raise tuitions. As a result, the public, understandably, is confused.

On the surface, most colleges and universities, especially private ones such as Brandeis, appear well-off. Beautiful grounds, handsome publications, low student-faculty ratios, attractive facilities and expensive equipment all project an aura of wealth. The impression, however, is misleading. Beneath the facade, most colleges and universities, including such institutions as Dartmouth, the University of Chicago, Brown, Princeton—and Brandeis—are wrestling with problems of balancing budgets while striving to offer first-rate educational experiences.

At Brandeis, as elsewhere, the fiscal problems do not threaten the institution's basic ability to mount top quality programs. The school will continue to thrive as will its plans for evolving programs, such as the newly established Brandeis Repertory Company, the program in international relations and the new athletic center.

To understand the problems, it is necessary to consider both internal and external economic pressures that are forcing changes and encouraging reassessments that may affect the way Brandeis meets its mission in the future. Options we exercise today, decisions we make or postpone, will determine the face of higher education tomorrow—at Brandeis and other selective institutions across the country.

Within the University's budget process is where those options are exercised. As with the governance of a city, where public policy decisions shape the annual budget, a university's budget is a representation of the philosophies and priorities of that institution. And the effective translation of those philosophies and priorities into action is dependent upon good management and skillful strategic thinking.

Managing Brandeis' on-campus community of almost 5,000 faculty, students and staff with an annual budget of \$109.8 million and the activities of our off-campus constituents including 20,000 alumni, 60,000 members of the National Women's Committee and several thousand additional friends and supporters, indeed, takes on the striking proportions of administering a small city. The University's fiscal management is a year-round operation affecting payroll and benefit systems, dining and residential facilities, security services, a variety of skilled trade services, waste management, an environmental safety unit, a plant engineering facility for 96 buildings covering 2.2 million square feet, an events booking center, a major fund-raising program, a health care facility, an art museum and a theater—all in addition to the classroom, laboratory, library and academic support facilities.

Paying for these activities, anticipating the source for money, and most importantly, making choices about how the money is spent, is a lengthy and complicated process. It begins with President Evelyn E. Handler and members of the Board of Trustees who have ultimate responsibility for assuring that the University's financial affairs are in order.

At Brandeis, as at most universities, the fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30 but preparation for the next year begins almost before budget sheets for the current year arrive on department heads' desks. But in many respects planning must begin two, three, five,



or 10 years in advance. Preparations for this year's budget began when President Handler assumed the presidency in July 1983. In the months before taking office she had familiarized herself with the Brandeis budget process. Then, working with a consultant, she prepared a five-year model for the fiscal management of the University.

The consultant was Arthur L. Gillis who, after reviewing the model and assessing the opportunities and the challenges it foretold, accepted Handler's invitation to join the staff as executive vice president for finance and administration. A graduate of the University of Illinois with a doctorate in finance and administration, Gillis taught and worked in senior administrative positions at the universities of Iowa, California and Connecticut before coming to Brandeis in 1984.

Ironically, a conversation with Gillis seldom deals with statistics and numbers; he talks instead about trends and impacts, demographics and philosophies, programs and plans. "The University's program is the key. The budget is merely the fiscal translation of the program," claims Gillis. As a reflection of that philosophy, each question Gillis and his staff ask about how money is spent is really a question about the programs and directions for Brandeis.



Program and direction were at the heart of the five-year model Handler and Gillis developed in 1984. The result was two projects to increase the critically important income: a capital campaign to strengthen the endowment and a modest increase in undergraduate enrollments. However, despite the success of the five-year, \$200 million *Campaign for Brandeis* (more than \$110 million has been committed in the first 18 months), cash for current operating purposes has not kept pace with the growing demand for new funds. And concerns on the part of faculty and Trustees about maintaining the historically small size of the University and high admission standards postponed enrollment increases until the 1989-90 year. "The challenges identified in 1983 and 1984," claims Handler, "have become crystal clear today."

As Handler is fond of noting, Brandeis is a unique institution. "We are both a college and a research university," she says, "and that places some very difficult pressures on us. There is a real dilemma in balancing the needs of a research university with those of a liberal arts college. It is difficult enough to be *either* an excellent research university *or* an excellent liberal arts college. To be both, simultaneously, is doubly demanding."

The demands of the University's dual mission result in frequent conversations between Handler, Gillis and James Lackner, provost and dean of the faculty. "My discussions with the President and Art Gillis center around the breadth and depth of the curriculum, the quality of teaching, the environment for conducting research and the relationships between 350 full-time faculty teaching 3,600 undergraduate and graduate students," Lackner reports. "I'm concerned about our quality and the support required both to maintain and enhance that quality"

Lackner is a physiological psychologist whose laboratory is a rotating room in the basement of Rabb Graduate Center. The only such facility on a university campus in the United States, the Ashton Graybiel Spatial Orientation Laboratory is used to study the intricacies of the various systems in the human body that determine feelings of weightlessness and motion sickness. Even as provost, Lackner continues to lead his research team and travels frequently to NASA in Houston to report on the progress of his NASA-funded projects and observe the results of his research as they are incorporated into astronaut training and preparations for space flight.

Lackner's perspective as a member of the faculty is crucial for the deliberations of the senior administration. And his demeanor reflects his background. Dressed in a tweed jacket, frequently with a bow tie, Lackner chooses his words carefully as he thoughtfully puffs on his pipe. "In light of the impact on our society of the cultural and industrial developments in the Far East, we should be expanding opportunities for our students to understand these cultures. We are developing an excellent international economics program, but we should also be teaching Japanese at advanced as well as introductory levels and we should have more history courses in non-Western cultures." Like Gillis, he believes that the external environment is equally as important as internal concerns in the process of developing University programs.

Art Gillis... articulating...
defining...pondering



A visitor to Gillis' office notes almost 50 feet of bookshelves devoted to professional journals, government reports and financial plans. Each evening he spends time reading materials brought home from the office or from a wall lined with professional books in his house, focusing on university operations, national issues in higher education and research covering almost every facet of colleges and universities.

Gillis shares his reading with others, sending copies of journal articles and research findings to senior staff members and Trustees and developing background papers for the Budget and Finance, Investment, and Audit committees of the Board of Trustees. He frequently strides into meetings with the other senior officers carrying an overhead projector and a handful of viewgraphs covered with trend lines.

On such occasions he opens with a quote, such as this one from Philip G. Altbach writing in *Higher Education in American Society*:

The hallmark of the post-World War II period has been massive growth in higher education.... Growth became the norm, and departments, academic institutions, and individuals based their plan on continued growth. Part of the problem in adjusting to the current period of diminished resources

and little growth is the very fact that the previous period was one of unusual expansion. Indeed, it can be argued that the period of postwar growth was the abnormal period and the current situation is more "normal."

As Gillis points out, Brandeis was established during this very period of unusual expansion. Where the postwar expansion was an uncharacteristic peak on the growth curve for most older institutions, rapid growth is the only mode Brandeis has experienced. Additionally, Brandeis has not had the time to build the same substantial endowment and to benefit from large numbers of alumni who sustain many other prestigious universities in times of great flux.

Educational institutions have little room for maneuvering as the external environment changes. "Higher education is labor intensive," Gillis explains. "Among all the industries, the use of human labor has varied the least in education. Technology, which has transformed most professions, has merely assisted education, not changed it. As productivity in education has remained fairly

constant and other cost factors have increased, quality post-secondary education has become more costly."

Among the cost factors that most worry Gillis are price increases in those goods and services that make up the largest part of the University budget. Unlike the average consumer, colleges and universities use a cost index developed expressly for their unique operations. Called the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI), this index reflects the University "market basket" of such inflation-prone items as salaries, scientific equipment, books and periodicals and utilities.

Over the past few years, the relationship between changes in the HEPI and the Consumer Price Index have exacted a heavy toll on the economies of most American campuses. Gillis notes that in 1981 the HEPI increase was 10.7 percent while the CPI increase was 11.6 percent. Since that time, the HEPI has greatly outpaced the rise in the CPI. By 1987 the CPI was down to 2.2 percent but the HEPI stood at 4.2 percent.

"Past growth in student enrollments had somewhat masked these increases in cost," Gillis notes. "As enrollments level off and, in some

Figure 1



cases, shrink, these costs become more dramatic and more difficult to deal with. And while the instinct is to raise tuition to cover increasing costs, we are committed to decrease the rate at which student charges increase." This year's increase of 7.6 percent in tuition, room, board and fees is less than previous years' rates ranging from 10.6 percent in fiscal year '83 to 7.8 percent in fiscal year '88 and is comparable to that of other private universities.

Keeping tuition charges down is going to be difficult for Brandeis and a lot of other colleges and universities—all of which face sobering demographic trends. "We know that there is a natural downtrend in numbers of high school graduates over the next four to five years. (see Figure 1) We know that the greatest decreases will occur in the northeast, where we currently draw the largest percentage of our students. We are dependent upon tuition and other student fees for 50 percent of our income. (see Figure 2) We believe, however, that a greater percentage of high school graduates

will go to college than in the past and that we can minimize the negative aspects of this trend with our recruiting efforts and evolving programs that emphasize the liberal arts at a time when our nation needs liberally educated leaders."

Lackner seconds Gillis' emphasis on the strength of Brandeis' academic program as a draw for undergraduates. "We are committed to being an excellent teaching institution and that means watching closely such things as course enrollments and class size," he notes. Both Lackner and Dean of the College Jessie Ann Owens stress the importance of class size and freshman course offerings. Owens, an associate professor of music whose research interest is the music of Renaissance Italy, points out that Brandeis' commitment to undergraduate education requires attention to curriculum not always found at other research universities.

With a limited budget, new faculty appointments and new course development usually means cutting back on other activities. "Instead," Owens notes, "We are seeking alternatives. I've been encouraged by Lackner and others to make consortial arrangements with other area institutions. Wellesley College, for instance, is interested in our course offerings in theater arts, education, Yiddish and Arabic," Owens reports. "We are most interested in their Asian studies offerings, particularly courses in Japanese and Chinese. By expanding opportunities for cross-registration, both institutions see added benefits for their students at little or no added cost."

A discussion of class size inevitably leads to the subject of student:faculty ratios. Recent discussions in faculty and Trustee committees about increasing undergraduate enrollments lauded Brandeis' current ratio of almost 9:1. "But," Lackner warns, "it is dangerous to talk about student:faculty ratios as a measure of teaching quality because we can't

Figure 2

Fiscal Year 1986-1987

Selected institutions	Percent of annual budget contributed by:		
	Endowment	Tuition/fees	Private gifts and grants
Brandeis	14	40	21
Brown	7	54	14
Dartmouth	15	41	15
Johns Hopkins	6	17	22
M.I.T.	4	24	32
Princeton	32	37	20
Rice	47	21	14
Stanford	8	22	14
Tufts	3	57	7
University of Chicago	12	30	16
University of Rochester	15	29	11

guarantee that different schools use the same basis for counting or that we have valid comparisons. Many colleges with excellent reputations for teaching have higher ratios, such as Wesleyan at 11:1 and Dartmouth at 16:1."

The student:faculty ratio at universities is generally much higher than at colleges. Brown, Tufts and the University of Pennsylvania, for example, all have ratios in excess of 15:1. "Even if the comparisons are valid," Lackner continues, "you can't translate from a ratio to the quality of teaching. Average class size, teaching loads and, most importantly, the dedication of the faculty member to teaching are much more critical."

"But the other half of our double mission," Lackner continues, "being a research university of the first rank, means that we have to provide sophisticated laboratory facilities and instrumentation of the highest quality. It also means higher labor costs because each research unit must be supported by lab technicians, graduate students and post-doctoral fellows who require space and other institutional resources. Even though a quarter of our annual income comes from grants and contracts for research, that income only partially covers the necessary expenses."

The expenses associated with research are a reflection of the programs and the special ethos that has been shaped over the years as the Board of Trustees and the University's leaders determined that Brandeis would be both a liberal arts college and a research university. As Handler notes, "The University's founders pledged that Brandeis would rank among the best in the nation, that it would contribute significantly to knowledge and to the quality of life in America, and that there would be a commitment to openness, diversity and social responsibility." The mission statement adopted by the Board of Trustees shortly after President Handler's inauguration underscores those principles:

...As a research university, Brandeis is dedicated to the advancement of the humanities, arts, social, natural and physical sciences. As a liberal arts college, Brandeis affirms the importance of a broad and critical education in enriching the lives of students and preparing them for full participation in a changing society, capable of promoting their own welfare, yet remaining deeply concerned about the welfare of others....

Given the University's commitments and mission, there is relatively little room for maneuvering in the face of scarce resources. Much of what Lackner and Owens, together with Dean of the Graduate School David Kaplan and Dean of the Heller School Stuart Altman, can do to redefine or reshape the academic program takes place through budget reallocation. Through discussions with faculty, the provost and deans have drawn up a list of needs—programs that require strengthening, departments that need new appointments. "As we shape the budget," notes Lackner, "we must make very difficult choices. The same funds that might expand one department's research program could add a new curricular option in another department. We are constantly

making decisions about which action will best maintain or improve within the constraints of limited resources."

Other senior officers face similarly limited choices given the institution's mission. Changing University policies governing financial aid, a larger and larger share of the expenditure budget as government policies change (see *Review*, Summer 1988: 33–36), would save millions. But such actions would alter the character of the Brandeis student body. Already American colleges and universities are concerned that the middle class is dropping out of private higher education. Brandeis, with its continuing commitments to social responsibility and diversity, strives to provide the resources for each student's unmet calculated financial need.

Art Gillis and Director of Budget and Planning Debra-Ann Sowul review computer-generated model budgets throughout the year.



Student financial aid remains one of Brandeis' top priorities. This year, while working on the budget with Lackner and Gillis, President Handler designated three areas for priority treatment: raises in faculty and staff salaries at rates at least comparable to current inflation rates, increases in money available from general funds for student financial aid to meet the decreases in government funding and funds for critical renovation and repair of academic facilities.

The three priority areas together make up about two-thirds of the total 1989 University expense budget. The expenditure budget has five major categories: salaries and benefits (46 percent); sponsored research (17 percent); financial aid (15 percent); books, supplies and auxiliary operations (15 percent); and utilities, repairs and maintenance (7 percent).

The revenue budget, which is the other side of the University's budget, also has five major components: billed student charges including tuition, room and board (50 percent); income from government agencies and from corporations and foundations to underwrite research (22 percent); income on the University's \$130 million endowment (13.5 percent); gifts for current operating purposes (10.5 percent); and miscellaneous auxiliary income (4 percent).

This year, after the preliminary revenue and expense budgets were developed, the two bottom lines didn't match. Projected expenses were

ahead of projected income by more than \$3 million, almost 3 percent of the total.

To find a solution, Handler brought Lackner and Gillis into her office and, as the two men puffed on their pipes, they designed a strategy to address the problem. The challenge was to create a cost savings program while protecting the three priorities: increases in faculty and staff salaries, academic building renovation and repair, and financial aid.

The job of bringing the budget into balance was complicated by the fact that almost 60 percent of the budget is fixed, based upon the University's definition of itself: salaries for tenure-track faculty, costs of sponsored research, financial aid and library acquisitions, and mandated expenses such as telecommunications, insurance, debt service and utilities. The variable costs, the remaining 40 percent, include salaries and benefits for staff and for part-time faculty, physical plant maintenance and repair, furniture and equipment, office operations and contractual services. And the salaries and benefits alone make up three-quarters of these variable costs.

Over the next six weeks, Gillis and Lackner led the deans and vice presidents in a series of 7:00 am meetings over bran muffins, bagels and coffee where the discussions took place on two levels. Following Gillis' example, some staff members reported on articles that dealt

with the way other institutions—Dartmouth, Brown, Chicago, Johns Hopkins—were facing similar problems. The rest of the discussions centered on the impact of each officer's proposed reallocations, especially where a proposed reduction might affect other operations. When the process was complete, Handler received a slimmed-down budget with notes on each reduction and its impact. Although the 1988–89 budget submitted to the Trustees at the end of May reflected a 6 percent increase over the previous year, the base of operations upon which the new budget was built had been reduced by \$3.6 million.

And in a second action, Handler presented to the Board of Trustees a strategic planning process (see "Around The University" this issue) involving Trustees, faculty, administrators and students. It would be their task to draw up recommendations about the University's operations in the context of its mission and of the current and projected conditions in private higher education. This would not be the first time the University's fiscal, administrative and academic management had undergone review—Handler has regularly engaged in such planning and projections in her five years as president. "The external environment is changing more quickly and in greater degree than ever before," Handler asserts. If Brandeis is going to be at the front rank of American higher education at the turn of the century, we must plan for it now."

The planning program set in motion by Handler is a collegial process, designed to draw the right lines between opportunities and strengths and a realistic resource base. The process will also contribute to the development of a comprehensive institutional data base on the University and its myriad operations. Handler hopes that the effort will serve to inform the community about the nature of Brandeis' operations and the best way to take advantage of future opportunities. ■



Faculty

The Way Down

John Burt, assistant professor of English

Princeton University Press

Each of Burt's intricate poems is a new enigma, in which he uses the narrative to examine the private selves of scientists, jazz singers and figures out of legend, and the difference between thought and intuition. One theme is public life, with its daily betrayals. Another is man's relationship with the transcendent, which he explores in both "Sonnets for Mary of Nazareth" and "Teratocarcinoma." In "Sonnets..." he comments on the nature of gods: "...he was so plain a god, so calm, / Riding at her heart like any child / ... What could he want, except to want like her? / To know what weakness is..." "Teratocarcinoma" is a meditation on our attitudes toward death: "Forgetting that death is not the price of sin / But mercy's tender innovation." Unlike many contemporary poets, Burt prefers a formal structure. He expresses his personal vision through clean, almost severely spare verse, full of literary and historical allusion.

Dropouts In America: Enough is Known for Action

Andrew Hahn, lecturer and senior research associate and Jacqueline Danzberger with Bernard Lefkowitz

The Institute for Educational Leadership

By compiling and coordinating copious research, the authors deliver a comprehensive report on the dropout problem and discuss its many causes, including administrative policies, language barriers, unwanted teen pregnancies,

poverty and the deceptiveness of today's job market. They critique the high school system briefly, show which students are most at risk, and suggest strategies to keep more children in school longer. Not content with school reform alone, the authors also prod various youth service organizations to increase their outreach efforts to dropouts, and recommend alternative schools and job-training programs.

Revista

Nancy Levy-Konesky, lecturer in Spanish and Karen Daggett

Holt, Rinehart and Winston

Revista is a conversational activity book and cultural reader whose goal is to encourage interaction among students in practical situations. It offers the conversational practice needed to facilitate language acquisition. *Revista* brings the reality of the Spanish language into the classroom since it is based on authentic Hispanic materials and incorporates readings from Hispanic magazines and newspapers. Students practice all four language skills: listening, speaking, reading and writing. This text is designed for intermediate and conversational Spanish college courses.

Qualitative Gerontology

Shulamit Reinharz, Ph.D. '76, associate professor of sociology, and Graham D. Rowles, eds.

Springer Publishing

The goal of the publication is to present a statement on the role and status of qualitative research in gerontology. This resource for researchers and graduate

students of gerontology transcends disciplines, reaching scholars in psychology, sociology, anthropology, geography, social work, public policy and health sciences. The book is organized with three objectives: to provide a comprehensive overview of qualitative research in gerontology; to present an array of exemplars of qualitative research; and to generate debate about qualitative gerontology, using commentary by such scholars as Betty Friedan, David Gutmann and Anselm Strauss, who offer a perspective on the preceding chapters and indicate some directions in which qualitative gerontology might usefully proceed.

Data Compression: Methods and Theory

James A. Storer, associate professor of computer science

Computer Science Press

In a world of ever-growing amounts of knowledge and burgeoning research, data compression—the storage of as much information in as little space as possible in a computer memory—is an important field. Storer's book explains the industry's newest designs in both software and hardware. He provides a review of the fundamental theories and problems of information storage, as well as discussing more abstract concepts. This book discusses the problem of lossless compression; reviews traditional material from information theory; contains an appendix with empirical results and source codes and provides notes at the end of each chapter to guide the reader through the book's extensive bibliography.

Alumni

Gravity's Lens: Views of the New Cosmology

Nathan Cohen '77

Wiley Science Editions

Since the mid-1970s, the astronomer's perspective of the universe has undergone dramatic changes, highlighted by dozens of unexpected discoveries and surprising theories. *Gravity's Lens* is a nontechnical examination of this new view of the cosmos. Aided by dozens of diagrams and color and black-and-white photographs, physicist Cohen reveals strange new curiosities, such as dark matter, gravitational lenses, cosmic strings, cosmic bubbles and voids and radio galaxy jets, as well as such theories as clone universes and an inflating beginning to the Big Bang. Starting with early ideas about the universe's nature, this text builds on a historical basis to provide a contemporary summary of a universe that remains man's greatest challenge to understand.

The Jewish Women's Studies Guide Second Edition

compiled by **Sue Levi Elwell**, M.A. '72

University Press of America

Originally published in 1982 by Biblio Press, this guide is a resource for teachers of religion seeking to develop core studies and for women's studies programs where Jewish content may be absent. The second edition has been updated and substantially revised, and now includes 18 syllabi covering fields of history, sociology, theology, psychology, literature and informal adult education.

Trust

Mary Flanagan '66

Atheneum

Moving in and out of the art world in London and New York, *Trust* follows the tangled relationships among four principal characters: Eleanor, an American living in London—high strung, passionate and tough; Jason, a painter, the man Eleanor loved and lived with for a decade; Clover, Jason's daughter, whom Eleanor adores and for whom she establishes a secret trust fund; and Charles, the lawyer who sets up the fund and who is infatuated with Eleanor. The plot revolves around the efforts of Clover and Charles to retrieve several of Jason's paintings, which have been stolen by Felix, who was Eleanor's last lover and Clover's first. *Trust* is also about love—the love relationships of Eleanor, which fail as the love affairs of Clover flourish—but more importantly, the love of a woman for a girl who is not her real daughter.

Inside Nicaragua

Rita Golden Gelman '58

Franklin Watts

In this personal narrative, the author recounts eight months of living and traveling in Nicaragua and examines the effects of the current conflict on the lives of the young people of that country. After living with as many Nicaraguans as possible, participating in their celebrations and daily lives, listening to their dreams and their fears, Gelman records everyday life against the backdrop of war, giving the reader not just the story of politicians and guerrillas, soldiers and civilians, good guys and bad guys, but a human story of the contrasts in Nicaragua, from the point of view of the young people who confront the task of building a nation.

Evaluating Family Programs

Francine H. Jacobs '71,
Heather B. Weiss, eds.

Aldine de Gryter

As family support and education programs enter the mainstream of human services, pressures are mounting for assessing their effectiveness in improving the well-being of families and children. *Evaluating Family Programs* describes these programs, summarizes what is known about their effectiveness and provides strategies and tools for family program developers and evaluators. Case studies describing the implementation of innovative methods for programs are also included. This book is a resource for professionals and students in social work, social welfare and social science.

Modern German Sociology

Volker Meja, Ph.D. '84,
Dieter Misgeld,
Nico Stehr, eds.

This important collection contains sociological work done in German since World War II, including many available for the first time in English. The editors have arranged the essays into five parts that express their view of the chief aspects of modern German sociology, and have written a brief introduction to each part. In an ambitious introduction to the entire book the editors place the selections in context by interpreting German sociology and its leaders over the last four decades and by drawing connections with earlier traditions. In particular, the editors emphasize German sociology's tendency to reevaluate itself against its past.

Triumph of the Laity. Scots-Irish Piety and the Great Awakening 1625-1760

Marilyn J. Westerkamp '76

Oxford University Press

The Great Awakening of the 1740s—a religious revival of dramatic scope and violence—swept through the mid-Atlantic colonies, transforming 18th-century American society. Westerkamp shows that this Awakening had its roots in Scots-Irish revivalism. She finds that it first took form among Scots-Irish Presbyterians in 17th-century Ulster; spread to other parts of Ireland and to Scotland; and finally travelled with Scots-Irish emigrants to the colonies. Parting with previous scholarship, she depicts the Awakening not as caused by the efforts of the clergy, but as resulting from persistent lay demands for revival and support for revivalist ministers. She views the Awakening as primarily religious, rather than social or political, in impetus and impact. By placing the Great Awakening in this context, she sheds new light on an episode in American religious history.

Laurence F. Abbott

professor of physics, lectured in Israel at the Weizmann Institute and at the Hebrew University. His article "The Mystery of the Cosmological Constant," appeared in *Scientific American* in May.

Tzvi Abusch

associate professor of Near Eastern and Judaic studies, has published several articles. "Alaktu and Halakhah: Oracular Decision, Divine Revelation" appeared in *Harvard Theological Review*. *Babylonian Witchcraft Literature: Case Studies* appeared as *Brown Judaic Studies* Vol 132. He contributed an essay, "The Demonic Image of the Witch in Standard Babylonian Literature: The Reworking of Popular Conceptions by Learned Exorcists," to *Religion, Science and Magic in Concert and in Conflict*, published by Oxford University Press. At the 198th meeting of the American Oriental Society he delivered a paper, "The Meaning of *Aran dinim suati ittanassi* in the Code of Hammurabi."

Stuart H. Altman

dean of the Heller School and Sol C. Chaikin Professor of National Health Policy, was selected to be one of three Boston area-based medical experts to participate in an international conference, "Finite Funding for Health Care," in Melbourne, Australia. He delivered three papers that focused on a comparison of health care spending in the United States versus other countries. He also summarized the American experience with its new DRG (Diagnosis Related Groupings) hospital payment system for Medicare. The conference was hosted by the Boston/Melbourne Sister Cities Committee.

Joyce Antler

associate professor of American studies, gave the keynote address at Colgate University's Women's History Week, speaking on "Gender and the Politics of Knowledge: What Every Woman Needs to Know," and delivered an address on "Women's Biography As Social History: Challenges and Prospects," at Wellesley College's Women's History Week.

James Callahan

lecturer and senior research associate and director, Supportive Services Program For Older Persons, spoke on "Controlling Your Destiny in a Time of Health Care Turbulence" to the Home Care Association of New York State.

Peter Conrad

associate professor of sociology, was an invited participant in a recent National Heart, Blood and Lung Institute conference on "Worksite Health Promotion Research." He also coedited, with **Shulamit Reinharz**, Ph.D. '76, associate professor of sociology, a special issue of the journal *Qualitative Sociology* entitled "Qualitative Sociology in International Perspective."

Gerald D. Fasman

Louis and Bessie Rosenfield Professor of Biochemistry, has been named a 1988 Guggenheim Fellow. He and two other Brandeis professors are among 262 individuals from the United States and Canada appointed in 1988. He will use his fellowship to conduct research on the conformational studies of protein transport.

Martin Gibbs

Abraham S. and Gertrude Burg Professor in Life Sciences, is the recipient of a Humboldt U.S. Senior Scientist Award from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation of West Germany. The award will allow Gibbs to spend a semester in Germany,

exchanging ideas with his counterparts in that country and attending various conferences.

Paul Gootenberg

assistant professor of Latin American history, delivered a paper on regionalism and national state-building in 19th-century Peru at the International Conference of Americanists in Amsterdam.

Andrew B. Hahn

assistant dean, Heller School, recently published "Reaching Out to America's Dropouts: What To Do?" in the January 1988 issue of *Phi Delta Kappan*, an educational magazine. His book with Jacqueline Danzberger, *Dropouts in America*, was listed by *Education Week* as one of the most influential education reports of 1987. He has been assisting the Rockefeller Foundation in a six-city initiative to combat persistent poverty conditions and serves as an advisor to the Better Homes Foundation's new homeless initiative.

Erica Harth

professor of French and comparative literature, was awarded affiliation at the Bunting Institute of Radcliffe College, 1988-89.

Milton Hindus

professor emeritus of humanities, has published an article entitled "Celine and The Jews: Text and Context" in *London Magazine*. He wrote the introduction for *Family Chronicle: An Odyssey From Russia To America* by Charles Reznikoff for Markus Wiener Publishing, Inc., part of the *Masterworks of Modern Jewish Writing Series*.

Jane Hughes

adjunct professor of economics, was a panelist at the 19th Washington Conference for Corporate Executives, State Department, sponsored by the Council of the Americas. The panel topic was "Debt Crisis: What Solutions?"

Alfred L. Ivry

Walter S. Hilborn Professor of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies, lectured on topics in medieval Islamic and Jewish philosophy at Harvard, Cornell, Vanderbilt and the University of Connecticut, and presented papers at conferences in Helsinki, Finland and Honolulu. He was elected to the American Academy for Jewish Research and reappointed to the board of directors of the Society for Medieval and Renaissance Philosophy.

Edward K. Kaplan

professor of French, recently published the following articles: "The Atheistic Theology of Edmond Jabes," *Studies in Twentieth Century Literature*; and "The Writing Cure: Gaston Bachelard on Baudelaire's Ambivalent Harmonies," in *Symposium*.

James T. Kloppenberg

associate professor of history, discussed aspects of his current research on democracy in Europe and America at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Chicago, and, at Harvard, NYU, Wellesley, the Wilson Center at the Smithsonian Institution and Yale. His first book, *Uncertain Victory: Social Democracy and Progressivism in European and American Thought, 1870-1920*, was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize and was awarded the Merle Curti Prize by the Organization of American Historians as the best book in intellectual history published in 1986 or 1987.

Martha Wyngaarden Krauss

assistant professor and director of the Starr Center on Mental Retardation in the Heller School, was appointed to the board of overseers of Children's Hospital, Boston and the Massachusetts Department of Mental Retardation Statewide Advisory Council and was honored with the Distinguished Citizen Award by the Massachusetts Association for Retarded

Citizens. She coauthored with M.M. Seltzer, *Aging and Mental Retardation: Extending the Continuum* and coedited with M.P. Janicki and M.M. Seltzer, *Community Residences for Persons with Developmental Disabilities: Here to Stay*.

Robert Lerman

lecturer and senior research associate, Center for Human Resources, delivered testimony on the future of child support before the Subcommittee on Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation, House Committee on Ways and Means. His paper, "Nonwelfare Approaches to Helping the Poor," appeared in the spring edition of *Focus*. He presented a lecture on "Employment Problems of Low Income Youth" at a Rockefeller Brothers Conference on At Risk Youth.

Jerome P. Levine

professor of mathematics, is the recipient of a U.S. Senior Scientist Award from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation of West Germany. The award enables Levine to spend between four and 12 months in Germany, exchanging ideas with his peers in that country and attending various conferences.

Susan Lichtman

assistant professor of fine arts, received the Richard and Hinda Rosenthal Award of the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters, an award given each year to a "young painter of distinction not yet accorded due recognition."

The Lydian String Quartet

artists-in-residence, was chosen out of a field of over 50 applicants to be awarded a grant from the Pew Charitable Trust and Chamber Music America to commission composer Lee Hyla for a new work. The Quartet also appeared at music festivals in Virginia, New York and Massachusetts this summer.

David Marc

assistant professor of cinematography, published "Carol Burnett: In the Tradition of the Big-Time Comedy-Variety Stars," an exhibition catalog of the Museum of Broadcasting (New York) for the Carol Burnett retrospective and "The Image of New York City in Popular Culture," for *Radical History Review*.

Robert Morris

professor emeritus of social planning, received the annual Heritage Award from the Chicago Council of Jewish Elders and the Center for Applied Gerontology. He also was honored with the Donald Kent Award from the Gerontological Society and a distinguished alumnus award from the University of Akron. He coedited *Retirement Reconsidered: New Economic and Social Roles for Older People* with Scott Bass.

Gloria Naylor

Fannie Hurst Visiting Professor of English, has been named a 1988 Guggenheim Fellow. She and two other Brandeis professors are among 262 individuals from the United States and Canada appointed in 1988. She will use her fellowship to continue writing fiction. Her novels include *The Women of Brewster Place*, *Linden Hills* and *Mama Day*.

Alfred Nisonoff

professor of biology and Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center, presented a symposium paper on "Antiidiotypic Antibodies as Vaccines" at a meeting of the Italian Society for Microbiology in Salsomaggiore, Italy.

Joseph Reimer

assistant professor in the Hornstein Program, received, along with two colleagues, the 1988 Human Development Research Award from the American Educational Research Association for research on the moral development of kibbutz

adolescents and young adults. He cochaired, with Susan Shevitz, also of the Hornstein Program, the program for the 1988 CAJE Conference on Research in Jewish Education held in Philadelphia in June.

Bernard Reisman

professor of American Jewish communal studies and director, Hornstein Program, spent four weeks lecturing and consulting with university students, educators and leaders of Jewish communities in Australia, including stops in Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide and Brisbane.

Nicholas Rodis

professor of physical education, delivered a lecture at the University of Brussels on "University Sports in the USA." He received two appointments: to the Sports Regulations Commission by the International University Sports Federation, headquartered in Brussels, and to the executive committee of the U.S. Collegiate Sports Council, the governing body in the United States for the World University Games.

Michael Rosbash

professor of biology, has been named a 1988 Guggenheim Fellow. He and two other Brandeis professors are among 262 individuals from the United States and Canada appointed in 1988. He will use his fellowship to conduct studies of gene-splicing mechanisms.

Zick Rubin

Louis and Frances Salvage Professor of Social Psychology, graduated *magna cum laude* from Harvard Law School, where he was an editor of the *Harvard Review*. This coming year, while on leave from Brandeis, he will serve

as law clerk to the Hon. Levin H. Campbell, chief judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.

James H. Schulz

Ida and Meyer Kirstein Professor for Planning and Administration of Aging Policy, has published the fourth edition of his book, *The Economics of Aging*. He participated in a United Nations conference on "Population Aging and Developing Countries" and a National Bureau of Economic Research conference on "The Economics of Aging"

David Scobey

instructor in history, delivered a paper entitled "The Streets and Social Order: The Class Politics of City-Building in Late Nineteenth-Century New York," in Budapest at an international conference of Hungarian and American scholars on the comparative history of Budapest and New York City.

Caldwell Titcomb

professor emeritus of music, was elected a trustee of the Harvard Glee Club Foundation. His edition of *The Furies* by the late Lucien Price brought to completion a cycle of eight novels.

Harry Zohn

professor of German, was reelected to a five-year term on the board of trustees of Suffolk University, and was appointed to a three-year term as a Fulbright evaluator for the Council for International Exchange of Scholars.

Irving Kenneth Zola

professor of sociology, was elected the first president of the Society for Disability Studies. His chapter, "Policies and Programs Concerning Aging and Disability: Toward a Unified Agenda," was published in *The Economics and Ethics of Long-Term Care and Disability*.

Staff

Eunice M. Cohen

fine arts slides curator, planned and hosted a conference for ARLIS (Art Libraries Society of New England). A slide tour of Brandeis architecture was included, as well as a talk by Susan Stoops, curator of the Rose Art Museum, on the exhibit by Michelle Stuart. Cohen also was elected treasurer of ARLIS for the 1988-89 year.

Brenda Marder

director of publications and editor of the *Brandeis Review*, announced that the publications office won a bronze medal in the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) Recognition Award program. The medal was awarded in the Covers and Nameplates category for the Michelle Stuart exhibition catalog, produced by Carl Belz, the Foster Director of the Rose Art Museum and adjunct professor of fine arts, and Susan Stoops, curator, for the Rose Art Museum exhibition of Stuart's work, *Silent Gardens: The American Landscape*. Charles Dunham, senior designer, publications, was cited for excellence in design.

Abigail Thernstrom

senior research associate, Gordon Public Policy Center, is the winner of the Anisfield-Wolf Book Award for her recent publication, *Whose Votes Count*. The award was given for "a scholarly book that sheds light on racism or contributes to a greater understanding of the groups of mankind."

Profile

William Schneider '66 Takes the Nation's Political Pulse

Washington, D.C. came to Waltham, Massachusetts the afternoon of June 29, as political analyst and columnist William Schneider addressed a packed room of scholars, faculty and students at the Gordon Public Policy Center. Schneider, a Brandeis alumnus of the Class of 1966, and an astute analyst of the nation's political scene, delivered a biting commentary on the current presidential campaign. Provocative and entertaining, Schneider discussed Campaign '88 with the self-assurance of one steeped in the history, tradition and lore of his field—the making of presidents.

Although many of Schneider's comments echoed those presented in his recent article, "An Insider's View of the Election," published in the July 1988 issue of *The Atlantic Monthly*, his demeanor and presentation added an air of wit and irony not fully evident in his writing. Scholars and laymen alike were laughing at Schneider's irreverent remarks. "Michael Dukakis is the Democrat's version of Safe Sex," he announced at one point.

Not one for partisan humor, Schneider later quipped that "George Bush makes even Michael Dukakis look like a tough guy"—an appealing quality in presidential candidates, according to poll takers. Given his mild public image, can Dukakis convince the electorate that he is capable of real leadership? Schneider expressed his doubts: "What will Dukakis do once he's elected? Can he handle adversity? He's a great manager of prosperity, but how will he handle the hard times that are bound to occur?"

A Harvard Ph.D. and former professor in the Department of Government at Harvard for eight years, Schneider currently is a resident fellow at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington, D.C. He is also a contributing editor to *The Los Angeles Times*, *National Journal*, *The Atlantic Monthly* and *Public Opinion*. In 1987, *Newsweek* magazine called him "the nation's hot new political pundit" and *The Boston Globe* labeled him "the Aristotle of American politics."

Before his rise to prominence, Schneider also was a senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University. As an international affairs fellow of the Council on Foreign Relations, Schneider was



assigned to the office of Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York in 1980. The fellowship brought him to Washington on a permanent basis, and he decided to leave academia and try making a living writing and speaking about politics.

Schneider's intellectual seriousness and depth counterbalanced his tongue-in-cheek delivery. His central thesis that afternoon was that political campaigns are fundamentally based on marketing and public relations strategies, and are defined in terms of continuity and change. "I see elections as an exercise in marketing research. Every time you have a change of Administration, the opposition strategists have to figure out two things: what it is that people aren't getting from the incumbent Administration, and how can it be sold to them?"

Schneider then analyzed the history of 20th-century politics in terms of this particular theme. He said Americans wanted a president who was "above politics" during the 1950s, someone who would overshadow President Harry Truman's image as "a corrupt political hack," and restore dignity to the office of the Chief Executive.

"A national hero who had just won a world war would do very nicely. The Republicans did the smart thing in 1952 and nominated Eisenhower," Schneider commented. "The theme sold extremely well. His candidacy proved a very

Added Alumni News

Alumni will notice that this issue of the Brandeis Review has an expanded section designed to include information and items of interest formerly carried in Alumni Connection. In addition, some issues of the University's newspaper, the Brandeis Reporter, will cover alumni news and will be mailed to alumni. As the Alumni Connection is phased out, this new publication schedule will facilitate distribution of alumni news throughout the Brandeis community and allow alumni information to be disseminated on a more frequent basis.

powerful contrast to Harry Truman's administration." Eisenhower served two terms and was one of the most popular presidents, but by the late 1950s, Americans were ready for change, says Schneider. The launching of the Sputnik satellite by the Soviet Union reinforced Americans' perception that our country had grown lethargic and sluggish. Consequently, John F. Kennedy offered the American people what they wanted to buy in 1960—youth, dynamism and vigor.

Schneider developed this motif of political highs and lows as a way of illustrating the rationale of various presidential campaigns. Of all the political candidates running for the nation's highest office, Richard Nixon was one of the shrewdest in Schneider's mind. "After eight years of a Democratic presidency, we ended up with the Vietnam War, racial violence and student protests. What Nixon sold the country was the idea of order, especially after the terrible disruptions of the 1960s." Nixon, who had an elaborate marketing operation in 1968, was very good at reading the mood of the country.

Elaborating on the trends in presidential politics, Schneider was especially rueful discussing the administrations of Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan. The combination of double digit inflation and the hostage incident in Iran weakened Carter's popularity with the nation. According to Schneider, Carter lacked

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Commencement

Under a blazing sun and clear blue skies, the Brandeis community gathered on the grassy hills of the Ullman Amphitheatre on May 29 to celebrate the University's 37th Commencement. The uncorking of dozens of champagne bottles marked the exuberance and relief felt by the 706 members of the graduating class as President Evelyn E. Handler conferred their degrees. The dominant theme of the oratory of the occasion was one of combating complacency and striving for social change.

In a dynamic, forceful speech, President of the Children's Defense Fund Marian Wright Edelman urged the graduates not only to spectate, but participate, in the framing of the country's future. In addition to articulating concerns for the plight of the nation's poor and abused children, she discussed the "spiritual poverty," or "affluenza," affecting children of the urban rich today and fervently advocated "preventive investment" in these children to help them grow up to lead socially productive lives. Edelman urged students to resist despair in facing challenges, keep informed and hold political and private sector leaders accountable for their actions.

"Understand and be confident that each of us can make a difference by caring and acting in small as well as big ways... Enough fleas biting strategically can make even the biggest dog uncomfortable," she said.

Senior class speaker Steven Oxman '88 also aroused emotion telling his classmates that the value of a liberal arts education and the Brandeis experience is learning to accept challenge and strive for social progress. "Do not use the belief that there is nothing you can do as an excuse to do nothing... Take with you as you leave Brandeis... the value of knowledge over ignorance, of challenge over blind acceptance, and of concern over apathy." President Handler encouraged the graduates to adapt and grow with the social and personal changes they encounter in the future, to "welcome change, ... find stimulation in it, and ... deal with it creatively and with a sense of confidence."



Steven Oxman '88, (below) the son of Wendy Gluck Oxman Michelli '56, is the first second generation Brandesian to have the honor of being selected senior class speaker for Commencement. Below are some candid that capture the exuberance and spirit of the great event



Sharing memories with a future Brandesian "under the big top" at the Ralph Norman Emeritus Barbecue

Reunion



Members of the Class of 1963 standing proudly with their class banner in preparation for the processional at Commencement

As Brandeis seniors joined the ranks of the University's alumni this spring, more than 700 alumni and friends returned to campus to greet familiar faces and revive memories at Reunion Weekend '88, May 27-29. Members of the Classes of 1953, 1958, 1963, 1968, 1973, 1978 and 1983, many of whom brought their families, reveled in the warm weather, rekindling friendships and catching up on personal news of the past five to 35 years. Highlights of the weekend included individual class parties, each tailored to the tastes of class members and held at different locations around the University; the Ralph Norman Emeritus Barbecue, held Saturday under a huge tent on Chapels Field; and a lively "beach party," sponsored by the Class of 1983, complete with a live band, a kiddie pool, beach blankets and popsicles. At the gala dinner Saturday night at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, alumni danced to the musical sounds of the '50s, '60s, '70s and '80s. In addition to the festive parties, reunion alumni attended two symposia,



Members of the Class of 1973 enjoy the company of old friends at their class party in Pearlman Lounge



Mazelle Ablon, Peter Rofes, Leslye Orloff and David Spector, members of the Class of 1978, remembering old time during the Reunion Gala at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston



sponsored by the Class of 1963, on "The University Today" and "The Changing Global Economy." Reunion concluded with an Alumni Brunch Sunday morning featuring a reflective speech by Stephen L. Donadio '63, now a professor of American civilization at Middlebury College in Vermont. But even after attending the University's Commencement exercises Sunday afternoon, many returning alumni, some of whom had not been back to campus since their own graduations, decided to linger. Ira Shoolman '62, national reunion chairman, summed up the festive atmosphere of the weekend, saying "Reunion '88 was a most memorable and unique experience for all the hundreds of spirited alumni who returned to celebrate their pride and love for Brandeis."

Alumni News

Election of Members-At-Large to Alumni Association Board of Directors

Four alumni recently were elected to serve three-year terms as members-at-large on the board of directors of the Alumni Association. They are Ellis Landau '65, of Paradise Valley, Arizona; Annika Schildt '86, of Washington, D.C.; Judith Silversen Sloan '61, of Manhasset, New York; and Rochelle Wolf '64, of Spring House, Pennsylvania.

Landau, vice president and treasurer of Ramada Inc., has been chairman of the Arizona chapter of the Alumni Admissions Council since 1980. In his professional life, he is a member of the Phoenix chapter of the Financial Executives Institute.

Schildt, who came to Brandeis from Sweden through the Wien International Scholarship Program, is associate producer/researcher for the Washington bureau of the Swedish Broadcasting Corp., and a free-lance writer for several Scandinavian magazines. She has served as a member of the steering committee of the Washington, D.C. chapter of the Alumni Association since 1987. Schildt also has assisted in the University's fundraising efforts, serving as a member of the foreign student's phonathon team for the 1987 Alumni Annual Fund.

Sloan, coordinator of the Institutional Review Board of Long Island Jewish Medical Center and vice president of IRB Research Consultants, is entering her second term as a member-at-large on the board of directors. She was a cofounder of the Long Island chapter of the Alumni Association and has been a President's Councilor since 1975. Her involvement

with the University also includes serving on the Alumni Admissions Council, the Alumni Fund Leadership Cabinet, the nominating committee for the Alumni Association and her 25th-reunion committee.

Wolf, manager of information services at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, is the chairperson of the Philadelphia chapter of the Alumni Admissions Council. She also serves on the steering committee of the Philadelphia chapter of the Alumni Association and on the national board of the Philadelphia Leadership Cabinet.

Women's Studies Program to Celebrate

To celebrate a decade of achievement, the Women's Studies Program is sponsoring a 10th Anniversary Conference on November 18 and 19, to be held on campus.

The faculty of the Women's Studies Program has invited back to campus distinguished alumnae who have made prominent contributions to feminist scholarship and the women's movement. Brandeis, for a school of its size and young age, is especially well represented in the field. The returning alumnae will participate in panels that explore the relation of gender to such topics as: creativity and the arts, politics and history, the media, international development, religion, as well as the current status and future of feminist theory.

A partial list of speakers includes: Associate Professor of American Studies Joyce Antler '63; Seyla Benhabib '72; Winnie Breines, Ph.D. '79; Nancy Chodorow, Ph.D. '74; Nancy Cott, Ph.D. '74; Jean Bethke Elshtain, Ph.D. '73; Carole Joffe '67; Sophie Freud, Ph.D. '70; Elizabeth Higginbotham, M.A. '75, Ph.D. '80; Evelyn Fox Keller '67; Linda Nicholson, Ph.D. '74; Elizabeth Pleck '67, Ph.D. '74; Letty Cottin Pogrebin '59; Associate Professor of Sociology Shulamit Reinharz, Ph.D. '76; Susan Weidman Schneider '65; Joan W. Scott '62; Elaine Showalter, M.A. '64; Barbara Hernstein Smith '54, Ph.D. '65; Judith Stacey, Ph.D. '79; Meredith Tax '64; Gaye Tuchman '64, Ph.D. '69 and Lise Vogel, Ph.D. '81.

If you would like to receive further information on the 10th Anniversary Conference, please contact Joyce Antler, Women's Studies Program, Brandeis University, P.O. Box 9110, Waltham, MA 02254-9110.

From President Golland...

Jeffrey Golland '61, president of the Alumni Association, expresses his gratitude to Michael Hammerschmidt '72, director of regional operations and annual giving, who provided interim leadership to the alumni office during the 11 months before new Assistant Vice President for Alumni Relations Susan Paresky came on board (see Around the University section of this issue for her announcement). Golland also emphasizes that "Michael Walzer '56 is due special thanks for concluding five years of service on our behalf as a Term Trustee. He has, in recognition, been elected a Fellow of the University"

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a loyal group of advocates, so that when times were trying in his administration, his base of support eroded. By 1980, white Southerners had defected to the Republican party.

Schneider contends that "what Americans didn't get under Carter was leadership; he was too wishy-washy, ineffectual. Under the normal rule of American politics, Reagan would have been unelectable. But Reagan was strong on the one issue that provided the most powerful contrast to Carter—leadership. He was a man of conviction and principles."

Despite the public's fears about Reagan's foreign policy stand and his alliance with the far right, the country was willing to take a chance with him. He changed the context of the 1980 election from an ideological election to a plebiscite on Carter. "It was only after the Cleveland debate, the Thursday night before the Tuesday election, when Reagan posed his famous questions—Are you better off than you were four years ago? Is it easier to buy things in the store? Is America more respected in the world?"—that public sentiment shifted in his favor," says Schneider.

Schneider believes that the Reagan presidency has achieved the two goals it set out to attain—reduce inflation and increase American military security. The public is extremely attached to these two accomplishments, he says. But there is also a sense that Americans, in general, desire change, especially in the areas of social and economic justice, two areas neglected by the current administration. Reagan's ineffective management style also lends credibility to Dukakis' claims of being a problem solver as well as the architect of the "Massachusetts Miracle."

But can Dukakis' management theme persuade voters to rally to the Democratic ticket this November? Schneider believes that it's too early to tell. For one thing, Democrats have shown poorly in the last two presidential races and need a nine percent swing to capture the election. In Schneider's words, Democrats have "managed the art of capturing 40 percent of the vote."

His research shows that only during the times of a major crisis have major swings in voting patterns occurred. In 1932, Franklin Roosevelt capitalized on the Great Depression. In 1920, Harding's election was buoyed by the end of World War I and a desire for a return to normalcy. Eisenhower defeated Dewey in 1952 with the promise to extricate the United States from the Korean War. Jimmy Carter used Watergate in 1976. But no such issue has dramatically seized the attention of the American public in 1988.

Democrats expected two recent crises to shake public confidence in the Reagan Administration—the Iran-Contra scandal and the stock market crash of 1987. However, the president effectively manipulated public opinion and maintained the unshaken confidence of the nation.

In Schneider's mind, neither Dukakis nor Bush has developed substantive positions on the election's most pressing issue—the deficit. He characterizes the deficit as the "single biggest legacy of the Reagan Administration." He notes that "when the Democrats talk about their agenda for social progress, they have yet to devise a way to finance it. There isn't any money. Reagan has all but defunded the federal government."

Although the final outcome for the 1988 election is still uncertain, one thing is clear: William Schneider will be an indispensable guide to the political drama as it unfolds. You can expect him to pen the first if not the final word about this year's race.

John Rosario

In a continuing effort to locate "lost alumni," a partial list of persons missing from our records may be found in the class news. If you have any information about any of them, please use the convenient form printed on the last page of class notes.

Also please note that the deadline for class notes is 12 weeks before publication date of the *Brandeis Review*. Therefore, if you do not see your news in this issue, it will appear in the next.

'54

Lost alumni: Barbara H. Smith, Corinne W. Zeman.

'55

Saga Mirjam Vuori Ambegaokar, assistant professor of theater arts (dance) at Ithaca College, Ithaca, NY, recently has presented and published two papers in dance history. "Maggie Gripenberg: A Finnish Pioneer in Modern Dance" was presented at the annual meeting of the Society of Dance History Scholars at the University of California, Irvine, in February 1987. "Maggie Gripenberg and Hilma Jalkanen: An Important Duo in the Artistic and Physical Lives of Finnish Women" was delivered at the Jyväskylä Congress on Movement and Sport in Women's Life at the University of Jyväskylä, Finland in August 1987. Also the Saga Dance Company, for which Ambegaokar is the artistic director and choreographer, performed in Ithaca and in Trumansburg in April and May, and in New York City and Binghamton in July.

Lucy Devries Duffy of Woodbridge, CT, was named outstanding volunteer for 1987 by the Central Connecticut chapter of the Leukemia Society of America. In tribute to her husband, **Allen H. Duffy '55**, she solicited pledges for the Leukemia Society by running the 26.5 mile New York marathon in November 1986. As a result, she raised over \$20,000 for leukemia research. Allen, a leukemia victim, died in December 1986. After his death, she returned to teaching English to international children at Worthington Hooker School. Most recently she has returned from a trip to Africa where she visited one of her four sons, Timothy, who is studying at the Friends World College in Machakos and has become fluent in Swahili.

'56

Lost alumni: Susan G. Gold, Allen Secher.

'57

Moriel Schlesinger Daniels married Howard Weiselberg, a dentist from Long Island, on March 19, 1988. She teaches elementary school in Hastings-on-Hudson.

Lost alumni: Peter Sander, Daniel P. Schlosky, Elza Schwartz, Hans Seelig, Joseph Shuchatowitz, Gerald R. Simches, Sarah P. Simon, Lawrence E. Thomas, Sharon P. Thomas, Beth C. Winocur.

'58

Lost alumni: Michael G. Levins, Malcolm MacLeod, Bruce Macomber, Alice Miller, Richard Mitchell, Lewis G. Novack, Linda Pastan, Gerald N. Pearlman, Carol B. Pechet, John Rich.

'59

Dr. Murray B. Woldman and Dr. Joel M. Woldman have established "Classical America," an antiques firm specializing in fine classical American furniture and the associated decorative arts of the period 1800 to 1850. They have been exhibiting at antiques shows in the mid-atlantic and northeast regions since early 1986. The new venture reflects their long-term interest in American antiques and architecture. Murray manages the enterprise full time while Joel continues as a specialist in foreign policy at the Library of Congress. He joins Murray in his off-hours on buying trips and at shows (they are now exhibiting at 12 a year) in New York City and environs, Washington, D.C.; Baltimore and Annapolis, MD; Greenwich, CT; and Bennington, VT. They plan to open a shop in the greater Washington area in the near future.

Lost alumni: Leah R. Katz, Ruth Krasnow, Benjamin Lambert, Genese Liebowitz, Sandra Luft, Raymond Mannos, Jessie C. Mansbach, Leonard M. Mendelsohn, Arthur Mitzman, Byrna S. Moskowitz, Rassem Nammer, Gloria Orenstein, Helge Palmunen, Daniel Papish.

'60

Lost alumni: Matthew Deutsch, Robert S. Jaffe, Ezra Khedouri, Lionel King, Dorothy J. Kitchen, Marc Kouffman, Baruch A. Levine, Andree MacCallum, Susan Mazzocchi, Milton Namiot, Alberto Neri, Margaret Paley, Marcia Paz-Campero, Judith W. Perez, Paolo Pettenati.

'61

Stephanie Limberg Orringer has been a lecturer in Spanish at the University of Connecticut while writing her Ph.D. dissertation at Brandeis under Professor Denah Lida. Her husband, Nelson, is a professor of Spanish at the University of Connecticut. Stephanie, Nelson and their 12-year-old son, Neal, are planning to spend the spring of 1989 in Madrid, so that Nelson can complete his fourth book. Their daughter, Elise, is a member of the Brandeis class of 1991, and their son, David, followed in his father's footsteps and entered Dartmouth this fall. Stephanie shares the news that she visited recently with roommate Barbara Teich Adler, her husband and three sons in Ohio.

Lost alumni: James J. Feldman, Noemi G. Muller, Beatrice Muller-Hansen, Linda Myers, Brenda Najberg, Liane Norman, Robin Papish, Peter Pappalardo, Vivian Pollak, Anson Rainey, Joelle Revenu, Michael Ritzen, Bernard Rosaz, Marcia Schawal, Merle S. Schwartz, Claus Schweer, Lorraine Schweer.

'62

Lost alumni: Harry Hoffner, Frank Huang, Abishai Israel, Alberto Izzo, Robert Jaffe, Judith K. Jones, Robert Kantar, Alan J. Kaplan, Linda Kline, Esther R. Koulack, Ellen Kraut, Barbara B. Lal, Camille Lambert, George Landow.

'63

Lost alumni: Arnold Goldstein, Maxine M. Greenfield, Maxson Gruzen, Judith Guttman, Michael Haber, Jacqueline Herships, Carol Hirsh, Stuart Husband, Gabriella Iacovoni, Robert Kass, Sarah Kelter, Karen Kleinman, Phyllis Kolman, Helen Kolsky.

'64

Lost alumni: Nan Ehrlich, Heidi Erlich, David Fagen, Stephen Farber, Susan Giber, Jane Grausz, Ellen Hammerman, Jonathan Harris, Victor Hausner, Carol Hersey, Irwin Hoffman, David Kamen, Amy Kass, Ki M. Kim.

'65

Dr. William B. Caspe delivered the commencement address entitled "AEQUANIMITAS for the New Generation" at Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY on June 1, 1988. A graduate of Tufts Medical School, Class of 1969, he is professor of pediatrics and assistant dean at Einstein College, as well as chairman of its committee on admissions.

Lost alumni: Myrna Golovensky, Ann Gordon, Wendy Greenfield, William Greenhill, Leonard Gross, Nancy Hafkin, Robert Hand, Ronald Hathaway, Arlene Hirschfelder, Howard Hochman, Peter Hurwitz, Richard Hymoff, Lois Isenman, Naomi E. Jaffe.

'66

Mary Flanagan's first novel, *Trust*, was published by Atheneum Publishers, New York, NY in April 1988. She is being cited as "a new-wave Henry James" Following her graduation from Brandeis where she majored in the history of art, Mary spent three years in New York working for publishers. Later she emigrated to England where she has been living mainly in London but also spending periods of time in Sussex and Scotland. She began writing fiction in 1981, and in 1985 published a collection of short stories, *Bad Girls*, which has been translated into several languages. Mary has also written screenplays and reviews.

Deborah Rubin is associate professor of English at the University of Oklahoma and is writing a book on Renaissance male views of Magdalene Herbert. Her husband, John Ziv, is a trade union activist and staff person.

Richard Temkin and his wife, Nancy, are delighted to announce the birth of Max Abraham on April 22, 1988.

Lost alumni: David Gelfand, Jane Gelfand, Bernardine Gerard, Joseph Ghanem, Harriet Golden, Emanuel Goldman, Peter E. Gordon, Linda M. Gottlieb, Moshe Gottlieb, Daniel Graboi, Stephen Greenfield, Robert Greenway, Deborah Guberman, Marjorie Guerin.

'67

Lost alumni: Jacqueline Covo, Gayle Crosby, Lynn Cushman, Barry Daniels, Joel Dansky, Carolyn Dean, Peggy Deitz, Diana Delisle, Frederick Demeo, Gerald Dorfman, Gudrun Drueck, Stephen Dubro, Barbara Dunn, Saralyn Dyme.

'68

Barbara L. (Babs) Klein, of Cheyenne, WY, recently broke the world record for eating "hot" jalapeno peppers, a feat that will put her in the pages of the *Guinness Book of World Records*. She downed 30 large, "hot," pickled peppers in just two minutes during the contest held at a local county market. Later this year there will be a showdown on television between Babs and the former pepper-eating champ, John Espinoza, who ate 29 in San Antonio, TX, in 1987.

Phillip A. Saperia was recently appointed assistant executive vice president of HIAS, the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, headquartered in New York, NY. He joined HIAS in 1984 and most recently was director of administration and government relations. In his new position he will serve as the deputy chief operating officer of the agency while continuing in his role as HIAS' liaison with governmental bodies and voluntary agencies, as well as being responsible for the general administration of HIAS world headquarters in New York City.

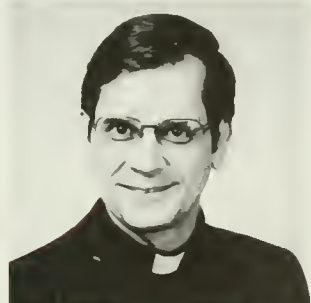
Henry S. Sussman, Ph.D., professor and director of the Program in Comparative Literature at the State University of New York at Buffalo, was among 13 prominent international figures in medicine, science, engineering and the humanities elected in spring 1988 to membership in the Society of Scholars of The Johns Hopkins University. The Society, unique in American higher education, honors former postdoctoral fellows at Johns Hopkins who have gained marked distinction in their fields of academic or professional interest. Henry is an expert on literary comparisons and on the use of language. Wide-ranging in his approach to literature, he has written and lectured on authors from Hegel and Hawthorne to Kierkegaard and Kafka.

Lost alumni: Hermona Dayag, Henry Deleon, Susan Diamondstone, John Elegant, Nancy Felton, Daniel Foss, Robert R. Frank, Marc Gerstein, Jacqueline Gibbs, Nancy Glaubinger, Judith F. Goldberg, Erica Gordon, Karen Gorney, Rosette Graboi.

'69

Fr. Richard G. Curran recently was awarded the Ed.D. in instructional media and technology at Boston University. His dissertation study focused on the issue of "The Effectiveness of Computerized Coaching for the PSAT/SAT." He received master's degrees from Boston College in philosophy and counseling as well as from St. John's Seminary in theology. Fr. Curran

teaches at Mount St. Joseph Academy in Brighton and Curry College in Milton, MA. He is a member of the *Pi Lambda Theta* National Honor Society in Education.



Nina Mayer and her husband, Fred T. Friedman, announce the birth of their son, William Mayer Friedman, on December 4, 1987.

David Pitt, a *New York Times* reporter who recently returned from a five-week assignment in Panama, qualified for the U.S. National Fencing Championships in Chicago. David, a foil fencer, was captain of the Brandeis varsity team during the 1968–69 season.

Lost alumni: Karen Cohen, Marc-David Cohen, John D. Cooper, Linda Cordilia, Louis Dangelo, Lloyd Daniels, Joan Dassin, Grace Davis, Laura Davis, Rina Davis, Joseph DeMuro, Norman Dee, Stephen Delroy, Bruce Devon.

'70

Stephanie Cherry-Hoffman is currently at work on a biography of First Lady Mrs. Herbert Hoover. The book, entitled *Lou Henry Hoover: A Remarkable Life*, will be published by William Morrow & Co. in 1990 and will be the first biography based on Mrs. Hoover's recently released private papers. Stephanie became involved with this project in 1984 when she was conducting research for her master's degree at the Hoover Presidential Library in West Branch, IA. In 1985, she was invited to address the press conference held to mark the opening of the papers, and in her statements she sought to establish Lou Hoover's claim to a substantial place in women's history. Lou Henry Hoover was the first woman in America to receive a B.A. in geology from Stanford University in 1898; she was a full partner with her husband in building a powerful international engineering empire; and she was the first First Lady to entertain a black congressman's wife in the White House. In spring 1988, Stephanie was awarded a \$10,000 Hoover Fellowship to complete this work.

Eric J. Wexler received his Ph.D. in English from Yale University in 1974 and his J.D. from the Boalt Hall School of Law at the University of California at Berkeley in 1987. After passing the California Bar in 1987, he received an appointment as a law clerk with Judge Richard Sims of the California Appellate Court which began July 1. Eric is now living in Sacramento.

Lost alumni: Ruth Brooks, Deanna Brown, Meg Brown, Barbara Chang-Wai-Ling, Ganesar Chanmugam, Albert Chao, Albert Chappell, David Chin, John Cipora, Josephine Claflin, David Cogley, Amy Cohen, Mark Cohen, Charles Conwell, Janet Corpus, William Cortes.

'71

Thomas S. Crow, Jr.'s first full-length comic book, *My Life*, was recently published. He lives in San Francisco, CA.

Richard Kopley, an assistant professor of English at the Dubois campus of Penn State, has published many papers on Poe's writings, in particular *The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym of Nantucket*, Poe's only novel. With its inexplicable, mysterious ending, *Pym* is considered to be the key to reaching an understanding of Poe. Most recently, Kopley organized a scholarly conference devoted to this work, which took place in May—the 150th year since *Pym*'s publication—in, of course, Nantucket. The conference was funded by the Penn State campuses of Dubois and University Park and by the Pacific National Bank of Nantucket, and was attended by leading scholars of Poe and American Literature.

Ronald M. Sencer recently was appointed eastern regional sales manager for the Laminates Division of Keene Corporation, headquartered in Providence, RI. He joined the company in 1977. In his new position, Ronald is responsible for developing markets and applications for Keene Laminates' flexible electronic substrates, engineered materials and the company's new line of Astrocore durable paper, and will manage direct account responsibilities in the East Coast states as well as Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Lost alumni: James M. Benson, Robert Boeckman, Donna Bossin, Melvin Buchwald, Stuart Burd, Somasundar Burra, Naomi Butenas, Eleanor Caluori, Cathy Canepa, Rhona Carniel, George Chacko, Robert H. Cherney, Bertha Cherny, Hung-Min Chiang.

'72

Faye Ringel recently was promoted to associate professor of humanities, with tenure, at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy. More good news is that she purchased a home in Niantic, CT.

Lost alumni: A. H. Blankenheimer, Marlene Borer, Sharon Bothwell, Byron Bowman, Jeanne Brandwein, Deborah Brasz, Bobbi Brauer, John Bressler, Helen Butler, Dennis Byrnes, Richard Cadena, Sharon Cameron, Christopher Carambo, Gail Carlson, Alexander Cassie, Denise Chicoine, Hezekiah Chinwah, Wilson Chow.

'73

David Coburn and **Phyllis Brenner Coburn** '75 happily announce the birth of Seth Russell on January 22, 1988. He joins his brothers Avi, age 6½, and Brian, age 3.

Nancy Nager and **Mark Sadoff** are delighted to announce the birth of their son, David Nager-Sadoff, on November 28, 1987. Nancy is a developmental psychologist on the faculty of Bank Street College of Education in New York City.

Barbara Motenko Stone and her husband, Robert, are proud parents of their second son, Michael, born April 1, 1988. He is welcomed into the family by big brother, David, 4 years old.

Lost alumni: Marvin Cetel, David Cherny, Karen Cole, Anne Concannon, Paul Cote, Ralph Cover, Patricia Crockett, Michael Cronin, Hope Currier, Sarah Dabney, Nancy Dallek, Brian Davidson, Le-Lu Davis, Jeffrey Dekro, Adelio Demiranda.

'74

Daniel S. Klein and his wife, Shelley Kassman Klein, happily welcome their second daughter, Ariel Diana, who was born on May 12, 1988. She joins her big sister, Lauren. Shelley is a senior sales representative for Digital Equipment Corp. and Daniel is a marketing manager for Digital. They are residents of Nagog Woods, MA.

Toby Kamens Rodman and her husband, Dean, are pleased to announce the birth of their second child, Elissa Sara, on March 26, 1988. The family now lives in Bethesda, MD.

Lost alumni: Richard Brightman, Frank Brodziak, Dorothy Bronner, Mary Brower, Dorit Bucheister, Robert Burns, Julie Cahill, Kathleen Cannings, David Cantor, Cynthia Catacutan, Richard Charnoff, Robin Ching, Nancy Chodorow, Leon Chorbajian, Carla Cimo, Daniel Cohen.

'75

Janet Cutler Gersten, M.D., has been in private practice in Miami, FL for the past five years in obstetrics and gynecology. She and her husband, Robert Bedell, also an



obstetrician-gynecologist, had identical triplets on January 29, 1987. Their names are Sarah, Joanna and Vicky.

Fred Kessler and his wife, Roberta, are proud to announce the birth of their son, Matthew Jason, on May 2, 1988.

Sherry S. Leibowitz's new appointment as Director of the Project to Combat Racial Violence was recently announced by the Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights Under Law of the Boston Bar Association. A graduate of Boston University School of Law, she is responsible for developing, implementing and coordinating projects and litigation aimed at reducing racial violence in Boston and marshaling the resources of the private bar in this effort. The Lawyer's Committee is a public interest law office, funded by the Boston Bar Association and 25 of Boston's largest law firms, which concentrates on litigation to redress discrimination on the basis of race and national origin. The Project to Combat Racial



Violence represents victims of racial violence in criminal and civil cases; improves and increases the utilization of the Massachusetts Civil Rights Act; and develops programs to heighten community awareness and cooperation among those working on the issue of racial violence. Before assuming her position as director, Sherry was a public defender at the Committee for Public Counsel Services in Cambridge, MA. She currently serves on the Executive Committee of the Greater Boston Civil Rights Coalition and chairs the Coalition's Administration of Justice Committee.

Terrie Williams has realized her longtime dream of starting a business. She recently launched the Terrie Williams Agency, a full service public relations firm specializing in entertainment, sports and media clients. Her first three accounts include superstar actor/comedian Eddie Murphy, the legendary jazz trumpeter Miles Davis and Essence Communications.

Lost alumni: Dennis Blejer, Lucy Chudson, Vicki Citron, Velma Cobbs-Stubbs, Bruce Cohen, Pamela Cohen, Randy Cohen, Robert Cohen, Robert Cole, Cheryl Cornelius, Harry Cruz, John Curtis, Roberta Dalois, Susan Davis, Rodrigo DeUrioste, John DePoy, Barbara Dello Joio, Holly Dodge, John Dubrule, Jeanette Duffey.

'76

Donna E. Arzt is visiting assistant professor at Syracuse University College of Law. In December 1987, at the time of the Reagan-Gorbachev Summit in Washington, she delivered a paper on "The Jurisprudence of Soviet Emigration Law" at the Press Club Glasnost Human Rights Conference in Moscow. She hopes that winter in upstate New York will be warmer than winter in Russia.

Darrell Hayden and his wife, Brenda, are delighted to announce the birth of their second child, Molly Jo, born "healthy and happy" on March 9, 1988.

Marc Wine is working as a health care administrator, responsible for hospital planning at the VA Central Office in Washington, D.C. He and his wife, Sharon, spent the past two years designing and building a home in Potomac, MD.

Lost alumni: Robert Brackenbury, Joan Cantor, Sandra Dickman, Francis Driscoll, Steven Dubnoff, Alice Ellowitz, Rochelle Feldstein, Roger Felix, Susan Fine, Joseph Finkle, Evan Fishman, Kevin Frawley, Gail Freedman, Nancy Friedberg, Esther Friedman, Yohanna Friedman, Barbara Gaffin, Paula Gale.

'77

Nathan Cohen is a professor in the science and engineering program at Boston University, where he divides his research time between astrophysics and biology. His latest research is in delphinid communication and animal cognition.

Lisa Marsh Grunes and her husband, Ken, are pleased to announce the birth of their daughter, Jenna, who joins siblings Adam, Jason, Brandon, Aimee and Andy.

Benjamin Hoffman, M.D. and Alexa Haskell announce the birth of their second child, Alexander Cheves, on December 14, 1987. Ben and his family will be moving to Hampton Falls, NH where Ben will be assuming the medical directorship of the environmental and occupational health program at Exeter Hospital. He finished his fellowship in the subject of occupational disease at Yale and also received a master's degree in public health. Old friends are encouraged to visit them at their new home: 22 Victoria Drive, Hampton Falls, NH, 03844.

Fred David Levine and his wife, **Elisa New '80**, have made recent career moves. Fred is executive director of the Anne Frank Institute in Philadelphia and Elisa is assistant professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania.

Robin Edelstein Milich, and her husband, Lee, are delighted to announce the birth of twins, Jordan Scott and Melissa Brooke, on February 20, 1988. Both Robin and Lee are attorneys and practice in Miami, FL.

Mark Wiklund and his wife, Maureen, are happy to announce the birth of their son, Christopher Brian, on April 23, 1988.

Robin Wurtzel, a resident of Boulder, CO, works as a legal aid attorney. She is cochairing the defense of over 300 protesters arrested at Rocky Flats, a nuclear weapons facility, on Nagasaki Day, August 9, 1987. Robin traveled to Nicaragua recently and would like to return. On the homefront, she is involved in a guerrilla theater group and does a weekly radio show.

Jill Zaklow and her husband, Evan Leepson, are pleased to announce the birth of their daughter, Alexandra, on April 10, 1988.

Lost alumni: Rodica Boger, Diane Deangelis, Jonathan Degann, Ronald Delamater, Susan Doll, John Donnelly, Lance Drager, Wendy Einhorn, Amy Epstein, Laura Epstein, Charles Farkas, Nancy Feldstein, Rachel Figa, Allan Frankel, Steffen Fuller, Norman Gertner, Jonathan Goldblatt, Lynn Goodman, Frederick Greenspahn.

'78

Jeffrey A. Bernfeld recently was appointed associate corporate counsel for The Mediplex Group, Inc., in Wellesley, MA. In his new position he will focus on acquisitions, joint ventures and financing for the company's operating divisions. Mediplex is a diversified health care development and management company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Avon Products, Inc. Previously, he was a partner in the New England law firm of Goldstein & Manello based in Boston.

Ann Bolts Bromberg and her family have moved to Philadelphia. Newest arrival is Malka Rachel, born on December 5, 1987, sister of Joseph and Sarah.

Andrea R. Halpern has been awarded tenure and promoted to associate professor of psychology at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, PA. She received her doctorate from Stanford University in 1982, the same year she began teaching at Bucknell. She has conducted research on perception of rhythm and musical intervals, as well as memory in music.

Don Loeb recently received a Charlotte W. Newcombe Fellowship for his last year of doctoral work in the field of philosophy at the University of Michigan. His proposed dissertation title is "The Role of General Justifications in Moral Reflection." The Newcombe Fellowships, a major national source of dissertation-year support in the humanities and social sciences, are among the family of graduate fellowships administered by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. Don received a law degree from the University of Michigan in 1982, and is the former law clerk to Justice Charles Levin of the Michigan Supreme Court.

Beverly Popek Ruyle and her husband, David, proudly announce the birth of their son, Zachary Daniel, on November 19, 1987.

Mel Stoler and his wife, Karen, are delighted to share news about the arrival of their first child, Adam Joseph, on May 17, 1988.

Gil Wernovsky, M.D., his wife, Lauren, and 3½-year-old son, Simon, now reside in Newtonville, MA. Gil completed his residency training at the New York Hospital in 1985 and is presently an attending physician in the cardiac intensive care unit at Boston Children's Hospital and an instructor in pediatrics and cardiology at Harvard Medical School. He spoke recently at the 60th Scientific Sessions

of the American Association in Anaheim, CA. While in New York, Lauren was an assistant producer at MTV and currently is a producer at Video Research, Inc. in Boston.

Lost alumni: Blanca Brana, Judith Cohen, Gail Ewall, David Farb, Steve Feldman, Julia Figueras, Gary Finder, Elizabeth Folino, Jennifer Forde, Carl Fricks, Bela Friedman, Martha Friedman, Ellen Gatety, Philip Gerstein, David Goldman, Irving Gotbaum, Clarence Greene.

'79

Carol Actor and her husband, Mitchel Kling, are thrilled to announce the birth of their first child, Lila Rose, on March 15, 1988. Carol finished her pediatric residency and is now a fellow in allergy and immunology at Children's Hospital, National Medical Center in Washington D.C. Mitchel is a psychiatrist at the National Institute of Health.

Jan Frechtman Hoffer and **Larry Hoffer** proudly announce the birth of their son, Steven Jacob, on May 1, 1988. Larry is a CPA and manager at Arthur Andersen & Co. and Jan is a clinical social worker at Jewish Family Service. They reside in Livingston, NJ.

Evie Kintzer and her husband, Hesh Shorey, happily returned to Boston after eight years in San Francisco. Evie is a staff attorney with WGBH public television in Boston. Hesh works for the New England Aquarium.

Kenneth S. Kaplan, M.D., has completed his first year in the private practice of obstetrics and gynecology in New York City. He is on the staff of the New York University Medical Center. His wife, Alisa Alpert Kaplan, is an associate at the law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison in New York City.

Sally Pinkas is assistant professor of music at Dartmouth College; artist-in-residence at Dartmouth's Hopkins Center; and a faculty member of the Longy School of Music in Cambridge, MA. A noted pianist and winner of numerous awards, she has performed as a soloist in the United States, Europe and Israel, and has recorded for CRI and Nuclassix Records. In April, she presented a piano recital of compositions by Beethoven and Debussy at Washington University in St. Louis.

Lost alumni: Janet Dillon, Samuel Dottin, Alison Estess, William Evans, William Fisher, Anne Frazier, Tamar Frisch, Andrew Fulmer, Michael Garland, Lawrence Glantz, Jonathan Glasser, Anne Glazebrook, Laurene Gonzalez, Barry Green, Jonathan Greene, Mohammad Haghoogie, Nancy Halpern, Gary Hamblin.

'80

Nancy Fixler Abrams and her husband, Paul, announce the birth of their son, Zachary Alexander, on September 4, 1987. He joins big brother Matthew, age 3. Nancy is a clinical social worker with Jewish Family and Children's Service in Brookline, MA. Paul is owner of a Boston-area commercial printing firm. They make their home in Sharon.

Lisa Dion Dobkin, a writer and Ph.D. candidate at Columbia University, married Mitchell Neal Douglas on March 5, 1988, in New York City. Mitchell is a New York government mental health official, specializing in mental health consultation, evaluation and legislation for the city of New York. He is also a lyricist.

Debbie Halber and **Bill Wittenberg** announce the birth of their son, Brett Matthew Wittenberg, on May 2, 1988.

Nate Geller (M.J.C.S. '83) and **Lyn Light Geller** proudly announce the birth of their son, Yaakov Ariel, on May 11, 1988. Along with his 3-year-old sister, Aliza, the Light Geller family resides in Teaneck, NJ.

Lauren Dayboch Kramer recently received her D.D.S. degree from the University of Maryland-Baltimore, College of Dental Surgery, and is starting a one-year general practice residency at the University of Maryland Hospital. Her husband, Richard, is completing a four-year oral and maxillofacial surgery residency at the same hospital. Lauren and Richard were married in 1986 and live in Baltimore.

Lauren Levy Miller recently was elected president of the Dade County chapter of the Florida Association for Women Lawyers.

Samuel Rosenberg and **Meryl Berger Rosenberg '82** are delighted to announce the birth of their son, Zachary Chaim, on January 2, 1988.

Michael Sopher and **Debra Vilinsky** happily announce the birth of their son, Marcus Aaron, on January 28, 1988. Michael is assistant clinical professor of anesthesiology at U.C.L.A.

Lori Lowenthal Stern graduated from Harvard Law School in June 1988 and is an associate at the law firm of Dechert Price & Rhoads in Philadelphia. Lori and her husband, Eric L. Stern '78, have moved to Jenkintown, PA. Eric is a partner in the Philadelphia law firm of Cohen, Shapiro, Polisher, Sheikman & Cohen.

Dr. Amy Beth Taublieb recently accepted a position as clinical psychologist on the medical-geriatric ward of the Buffalo Psychiatric Center. She maintains an active private practice as well as an adjunct professorship at Canisius College. In April, she presented a paper, "Factors Influencing the Manner in which the Agoraphobic is Perceived," at the 59th annual meeting of the Eastern Psychological Association.

Lost alumni: Dana Adler, Stephen Block, Jonathan Dordick, Sheila Drucker, Peter Ennis, Jay Enstad, Faith Evans, Nancy Feinstein, M. Carmen Ferrera, Ellen Finholt, Cynthia Fisher, Lori Flaks, Benjamin Fox, Florence Friedman, Naomi Friedman, Seth Friedman, Marianne Galvin, Aaron Garland.

'81

Michael Azrin, M.D., and **Michelle Malane, M.D.**, were married April 30, 1988 in St. Louis, MO. Michelle graduated from Washington University Medical School on May 20, 1988 and



is interning at the University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT. The couple honeymooned in Hawaii and are now residing in Connecticut.

Amy Cohen recently moved from Los Angeles back to New York. She has a psychology internship at the Counseling Center at Pace University, New York City Campus, Pace Plaza, New York, NY 10038.

Barbara Schenker Gardner and her husband, Mark, are residents at Yale New Haven Hospital, where she is in the pediatrics program.

Debra Goldentyer, a graduate of Boston University Law School, practiced law for a while and now works in hospital planning and health services at Network, Inc. in Randolph, NJ. She married Mark Schaeffer, a freelance writer/producer, on October 10, 1987.

Joung H. Lee is a resident in neurological surgery at the University of Virginia Medical Center. He married Heeyang Namkoong in May 1986. Their son, Terence, was born in April 1987 and they are expecting their second child in November 1988. The family resides in Charlottesville, VA.

Laura Miller has been admitted to the Massachusetts Bar Association after four years of evening law school. Recently she spent one month traveling through China and Asia before settling into her new job with a law firm.

Joyce Miller received her M.S.J. from Northwestern University in 1985 and is currently a reporter/producer for KCET public television in Los Angeles. She was also the only Brandesian to make the journey to Bombay, India in December 1987 to attend the wedding of **Irith Gubbay '82**. Irith and her husband will live in Milan, Italy.

Rona Oberman received her master's degree in communications from Pratt Institute, and is working as a writer for the New York City advertising agency of Backer Spielvogel Bates.

Marlene Finn Ruderman and her husband, Harris, are the proud parents of a baby boy, Arthur, born in March 1987. They have a Lincoln-Mercury and Jeep-Eagle dealership

in Connecticut. One of Marlene's favorite pastimes is gourmet cooking and she has published recipes in *Bon Appetit* magazine and was recently a finalist in the New Haven *Register* 1987 Taste-Off. She says that someday she will compile everything in a cookbook.

Kimberly Denise Smith and Patrick Kevin Smith were married August 20, 1988.

Wendy Sobel and Stephen Dahar were married in June 1987. Both are currently employed by the Dow Chemical Company in Midland, MI.

Jeff Vorchheimer married Karen Yelick in August 1987.

Robin Weisman, a resident of Alexandria, VA, is a medical student at George Washington University.

Lost alumni: Darcy Buchwald, Genevieve Fraser, Robert Friedberg, Jeffrey Friedman, Marinez Galan, Kuldeep Galawat, Eliot Godofsky, Arthur Goldberg, Ronit Goldlust, Michael Goldman, Michael Goldstein, Marsha Gooden, Jenny Goodman, Shari Goodstein, Barbara Goroll, Robin Gunty, Claire Gutkin, Daniel Hartman.

'82

Stuart Grief has been accepted to the Sloan School of Business Management at M.I.T. and begins his studies this fall. He plans to receive his master's of science degree in business management in May 1990.

Avri Benjamin Horowitz and Marla Bachner were married August 26, 1986. They joyfully announce the birth of their daughter, Nicole Faye, on March 27, 1988. Avri is employed by Lewis Brass and Copper, Inc., in Middle Village, NY.

William and Melissa Cohen McCall happily announce the birth of their daughter, Alison Elizabeth, on March 25, 1988.

Lost alumni: Maria Andrade, Shannah Dalton, Amy Dingley, Deborah Green, Barry Gruber, Ricardo Guarnero, Mark Harris, Matthew Harris, Melvin Harris, Megat Hassan, Sheryll Hirschberger, Jennifer Y. Ho, S. Brent Hurtig, Noel Hutchinson, Sarah Jacobs, Beth Jacobson, Laura Kalayfan, Lawrence Kilbourne.

'83

Asa D. Adler recently was promoted to assistant vice president by NCNB National Bank in Tampa, FL. He is statewide manager for NCNB's newcomer department in the Marketing Division.

Ellen Shagan Basch and **Ivan J. Basch '82** are happy to announce the arrival of their daughter, Sarah Melissa, born October 24, 1987.

Yvette Bonaparte recently was appointed to assistant product manager at Burroughs Wellcome Co., Research Triangle Park, NC, a company that researches, develops and manufactures pharmaceutical products. In her new position, she will be in charge



of Neosporin/Polysporin in the product marketing department. After graduating from Brandeis, she earned an M.B.A. in marketing from the Fuqua School of Business at Duke University. She resides in Durham, NC.

Moynot Clotilde, living in Paris, recently worked in a Lope de Vega play that was performed at the Avignon Theatre Festival in July.

Eileen Isbits is pleased to announce her marriage to Larry Weiss on April 17, 1988. She is convention coordinator for the United Synagogue of America in New York City; Larry is an electrical engineer at ITT, Avionics Division, in Clifton. They reside in Hoboken, NJ.

Spencer D. Sherman and Amy Irenas were married on May 17, 1987. Spencer received an M.B.A. from the Wharton Business School and has started his own company, Sherman Financial, which specializes in personal and business financial planning. Amy is a writer, dancer and an attorney. They live in Philadelphia.

Lost alumni: Lilian Bier, Linda Blazer, Michael Ecker, Beth Gerstel, Jay Ginsberg, William Glucksman, Jamie Goldberg, Idell Goldenberg, David Goldman, Wendy Goldstein, Daniel Green, Todd Green, Karen Gruskin, Shelly Gwartz, Lisa Hachey, Pamela Haig, Ann Hartstein.

'84

Martin Alintuck recently was promoted to senior account executive at Cabot Public Relations in Boston. He is a member of Cabot's Corporate/Public Affairs group and specializes in corporate communications and special events development.

Robert Jay Balotin received his M.D. from New York Medical College. He was elected to Alpha Omega Alpha, the national medical honor society, and was a recipient of an Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship. Currently, he is completing a residency at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C.

Steven E. Bizar received his degree from Columbia University Law School on May 18, 1988. He is associated with Kelley Drye & Warren in New York City.

Scott Cohen and Susan Schechtman are engaged to be married. Both have their master's degrees and will receive doctorates in industrial psychology from Michigan State University

next year. They hope to leave the Midwest and settle somewhere in the East after their September 1989 wedding.

Edward L. Doyle, Jr., recently was promoted to vice president of media relations at Northeast Management & Marketing Company, Boston, MA. He will be responsible for the design and implementation of media and marketing



strategies for a diverse group of local and national accounts. Prior to joining Northeast Management & Marketing Company in 1986, he was a consultant with the Committee for Economic Development in New York and was an account executive with Mount and Nadler Inc., a New York advertising and public relations firm.

Evan A. Jenness is serving a one-year judicial clerkship with the Hon. Harry L. Hupp of the United States District Court for California. She graduated from Columbia University Law School on May 18, 1988, and while at Columbia was a member of the *Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems*, the International Law Society, and the Law School Student Senate.

Hali J. Kaufman, D.M.D., has graduated from Tufts Dental School and is practicing in Newport, RI.

Sheila F. Kennedy and **Harvey S. Bornstein** were married in August 1987. Harvey received his master's degree from Worcester Polytechnical Institute and is a software engineer at Prime Computer Inc. Sheila will receive her M.D. from the University of Massachusetts Medical School and then begin her residency in internal medicine at the University of Massachusetts Medical Center.

Hilary Markowitz and **Roger Machlis** were married on June 5, 1988. Hilary is an advertising sales representative for Dow Jones and Roger is an attorney with the New York law firm of Simpson Thacher and Bartlett. Her new mailing address is 30 East 9th Street, Apt. 3E, New York, NY 10003.

Arnold Matthew Savenor of Needham, MA, received a doctor of medicine degree on June 2, 1988 from the Hahnemann University School of Medicine in Philadelphia. He will complete a general surgery internship at the New England Deaconess Hospital in Boston and an orthopaedic surgery residency at the Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center in Bronx, NY.

Kathy Schwartz was ordained as a rabbi from Hebrew Union College on June 4, 1988 and will be serving as the assistant rabbi of Rockdale Temple in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Judith A. Slishman is pleased to announce her marriage to Joseph R. McCloskey on October 25, 1987. In April 1987, she became office manager of Milton Orthopaedic Associates, Inc., in Milton, MA, after working at Brandeis Health Services for two and one-half years following graduation. She is also starting her long-desired classic car collection with the help of her husband.

Scott M. Sokol, Ph.D., received a "Young Psychologist Award" from the American Psychological Association to attend and present a paper at the XXIV International Congress of Psychology in Sidney, Australia.

Lost alumni: Gregg Cotler, Karen Finkelstein, Cecelia Kirkman, George Kitsakos, Gregg Klein, Michael Koffman, Hope Kurk, Victoria Lewis, Erh-Fei Liu, Salia Lwenje, Juan Mayol, Rachel Meyers, Deborah Miller, Andrea Morris, Ruth Mosayov, Eric Nadel, Christopher Nagle, Andreas Panayiotou, Denise Pelletier.

'85

Jane Louise Delfavero received her degree from Columbia University Law School on May 18, 1988.

Steven Rand Delott graduated from Columbia University Law School on May 18, 1988 and is now associated with Simpson Thacher & Bartlett in New York City. While at Columbia, he was executive editor of the *Columbia Business Law Review*.

Karen Katz and David Kahn were married March 27, 1988. Karen is an accountant for a food importer and David is an electrical engineer for AT&T Bell Laboratories. They reside in Old Bridge, NJ.

Corette Herman and **Lauren Eric Krieger** are planning to be married soon. They met on their first day at Brandeis. Lauren is beginning his studies at Yale Medical School and Corette is finishing a dual master's program at Columbia University.

David Mindich recently left his post as an assignment editor for Cable News Network (CNN) and is now a graduate student at New York University.

Marci Sperling graduated from Georgetown University Law Center in Washington, D.C. While at Georgetown, she was an editor of the *Immigration Law Journal* and was a member of the Juvenile Justice Clinic. Currently Marci is an associate at the law firm of Gessler, Flynn, Laswell, Fleischmann, Hughes & Socol, Ltd., in Chicago, IL.

Lisa Sachs is engaged to be married to Richard Baum. Lisa is an M.B.A. candidate at New York University and Richard is attending the Temple University School of Dentistry. An August 1989 wedding is planned.

Joshua B. Spero recently was named deputy assistant for Europe and the Soviet Union in the office of the Secretary of Defense, Policy Support Programs, and a foreign military affairs analyst in the Soviet Army Studies Office at the

Pentagon. He and his wife, **Ellen '86**, have a new address: 8107 Eastern Avenue, Blair Towers Apts., Apt. D512, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

Jacqueline Wolfman and **Michael Shapiro** were married in July 1988.

Lost alumni: Jamie Aklepi, Robert Aronoff, David Cope, Richard Gray, Deborah Hittleman, Bonnie Hochman, Annette Kendall, Judith Kirschenbaum, Stephanie Klein, Amy Kraham, Ira Krause, Richard Krop, Nathan Kruman, Neil Levinson, Arielle Long, Lilia Lubeznyi, Paul Lumsden, Cynthia Lurie.

'86

Brian Berman recently was appointed vice president at Sutton & Edwards, a commercial real estate firm specializing in corporate relocation and tenant representation on Long Island.

Andy Cardin and **Jan Klinek** are happy to announce their engagement. Jan will be receiving her J.D./M.P.A. from Syracuse University in 1989 and Andy will be receiving his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1990.

Michelle Engel and **Neil Eckstein** are engaged to be married. Michelle is a financial analyst at Manufacturer's Hanover Trust Co. and Neil is a second-year student at Fordham University School of Law. A September 1989 wedding is planned.

Gary Goldman and **Lauren Silver** of Lawrence, NY, were married on August 23, 1987. Gary is in his second year at Brooklyn Law School. Lauren received her B.A. from Queens College and is currently employed by an investment firm in New York City.

Steven E. Gordon, a student at Northeastern University Law School, received a clerkship with Judge Ruth Bader Ginsburg of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit in Washington during the summer of 1988. The clerkship was provided through the Northeastern University Law School Cooperative Legal Education Program.

Steven Samuels and **Dena Citron '87** were married on May 30, 1988 and have moved to Palo Alto, CA. Steven, who worked in the Brandeis admissions office for the past two years, will be attending Stanford University, studying for a Ph.D. degree in social psychology.

Amy D. Travis and **Timothy J. Blackman '83** were married on October 11, 1987 in St. Louis. Amy is working as a technical writer for BBN Software Products, and Tim is writing software for Sik Technologies, a start-up company that he helped to found. They live in Belmont, MA.

Lost alumni: Irina Barsky, Andrew Cardin, David Farkas, Susan Fitzgibbons, Laurel Fletcher, Ann Forstater, Rachel Gagnon, Joseph Giuffre, Leonard Goldberg, Robert Goldenberg, Dawn Goodman, Michael Goodstein, Meredith Greenfield, Bradley Hamburger, Shabnam Haque, Miriam Hartholz, Vincent Higuera, Phyllis Hiller.

'87

Christopher Becke, after a transitional year into the "real world" as assistant director of the alumni annual fund in Brandeis' Office of Development and Alumni Relations, has moved to Philadelphia where he is working as a sales representative with Computerware. Along with his new position, Chris is becoming an active member of the Philadelphia alumni chapter and plans to be involved in its area events.

Barbara Nackman and **Jeff Waldman** are engaged to be married in March 1989. Barbara is working as an actuarial technician in Connecticut and Jeff has completed his first year of medical school at the University of Connecticut.

Laura Snyder Mlawer has been named a Jacob K. Javits Fellow by the U.S. Department of Education. She entered graduate school this fall at the Johns Hopkins University in the Department of Philosophy and the new, multidisciplinary program in the History of Moral and Political Thought. Laura and her husband, Mark, now reside at 5724 Greenspring Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21209.

Lost alumni: Tracy Andreotti, Marcelo Burone, Chun S. Chin, Harris Ghaus, Stacey Morse, Reuben Rotman, Keith Solomon.

'88

Mara Posner began training with the United States Peace Corps following graduation. She is preparing for a two-year assignment in Mauritania, a West African nation about the size of Texas. As a volunteer, she will be teaching English to French-speaking Africans. While at Brandeis, she was an intern at the World Affairs Council of Boston.

Grad

Raymond L. Adman, M.D. (Ph.D. '66) is currently a pathologist in St. Augustine, FL. Following his graduation from Brandeis, he was a postdoctoral student at Harvard and the University of Washington, and then received his M.D. from the University of Miami. After an internship and residency at the University of Washington, he did a stint in the navy, and now resides in St. Augustine.

Richard L. Barnett (Ph.D. '79) is currently professor of French literature and chairman of the Department of Foreign Languages at Louisiana State University-Shreveport.

Jean B. Brookman (M.F.A. '82), assistant professor of drama at Kenyon College, Gambier, OH, has been granted tenure. She joined the faculty at Kenyon in 1982, following her graduate work at Brandeis.

Glenn Connell (M.A. '82), founder of Connell & Company/Marketing Communications, a high technology public relations firm, announces the opening of his new offices in New Ipswich, NH. A marketing communications professional and author of numerous feature articles in high tech trade publications, he has over 12 years' experience in



industrial sales and marketing. Before founding Connell & Company, he was manager of marketing communications for a leading multinational manufacturer of thin film deposition equipment used in the production of microchips, optical memory disks, precision optics and many other advanced technologies.

Thomas Glynn (M.S.W. '72, Ph.D. '77) is now general manager of the World Trade Center in Boston. Previously, he served as Deputy Welfare Commissioner in Massachusetts for five years.

Hillel Goldberg (Ph.D. '79) is senior editor of the *Intermountain Jewish News*, Denver, CO, and an independent scholar. He has won the Simon Rockower Award for Distinguished Editorial Writing as well as an Academic Book of the Year Award from *Choice* for his revised dissertation, *Israel Salanter: Text, Structure, Idea—the Ethics and Psychology of an Early Psychologist of the Unconscious*. His new book, the culmination of 20 years of research and oral-history investigation, is *Between Berlin and Slobodka: Jewish Transition Figures from Eastern Europe*, in press with KTAV Publishing House. This presents synoptic interpretive biographies of such seminal 20th-century Jewish thinkers as the late Harvard historian of philosophy, Harry Austryn Wolfson, and the world-renowned Jewish legal expert of Boston, Rabbi Joseph B. Soloveitchik, as well as a paradigm of transition. Hillel lectures in the thought of the *Musar* or Ethical movement of 19th-century Lithuania around the country and in Israel. He is a founder of an experimental religious community in Santa Fe, NM.

Louise Levesque-Lopman (Ph.D. '77), associate professor of sociology at Regis College, Weston, MA, has written a new book that is a major contribution to current research aimed at bringing gender-based equality to the social sciences. *Claiming Reality: Phenomenology and Women's Experience* was published by Rowman and Littlefield in May. Her book is included in a nine-volume *New Perspective Series* dealing with feminist evaluations of social theory. Louise also has presented and published numerous articles on women's issues.

Deborah Mascioli (Ph.D. '80) is chair of the biology department at the College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, MN campus, and a recent recipient of a \$19,800 Cottrell College Science Grant from the Research Corporation Foundation. The grant will fund two years of research into how cells communicate with each other during an immune response.

Through a regranting arrangement, funding for her project is coming from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, Menlo Park, CA. Deborah joined the biology faculty of the College of St. Catherine in September 1983. She is a resident of Edina, MN.

Richard F. Sherman (Ph.D. '80) has made a career move to the campus of California State University, Los Angeles, where he will be wearing two hats. In representing the university, he will serve as special assistant to the president for capital funds development. The other half of his time will be spent as executive vice president of the Los Angeles County High School for the Arts Foundation, which is located on the Cal State L.A. campus. Previously, he was director of development for the School of Fine Arts at the University of Southern California for two years.

Ronald Sukenick (M.A. '61, Ph.D. '62), English professor at the University of Colorado at Boulder, recently received the 1988 American Book Award for his book, *Down and In*, subtitled "Life in the Underground" Published in 1987 by Beech Tree Books, a division of William Morrow and Co., Inc. of New York, the book chronicles the art, music and literary subcultures from Bohemian to hip, beat, rock and punk. The American Book Award is a major prize given by the Before Columbus Foundation of Berkeley, CA. Ronald joined the UC-Boulder faculty in 1975 and cofounded

the Fiction Collective, a leading publisher of quality noncommercial fiction. He is publisher of the "American Book Review," currently celebrating its 10th year as the only national book review critiquing literary publications of small, regional, minority, women's and university presses, as well as works from major U.S. publishing houses. The Fiction Collective and the "American Book Review" are located in the University's Publication's Center, part of the English department's creative writing program.

Fernando Torres-Gil (M.S.W. '72, Ph.D. '76), a University of Southern California gerontologist, has been elected president-elect of the American Society on Aging. He is a senior research associate at USC's Andrus Gerontology Center and at the Rehabilitation and Training Center on Aging of the USC-affiliated Rancho Los Amigos Medical Center. Recently he returned from Washington, D.C. where he served as staff director of the U.S. House Select Committee on Aging. Fernando also has authored the book, *The Politics of Aging among Elder Hispanics*, and is a nationally known spokesperson on Hispanic politics.

Obituary

Allen H. Duffy '55, a lawyer and resident of Woodbridge, CT, died of leukemia on December 2, 1986. He is survived by his wife, **Lucy Devries Duffy '55**, and four sons.

Newsnote

What have you been doing lately? Let the Alumni Office know—and send the photos (black and white photos are preferred) and news that would be of interest to your fellow classmates.

We invite you to submit articles, photos or news of interest to the Alumni Office for review.

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Chapter Events Calendar

Greater Boston Chapter

Ken Davis '66, President
28 Mary Chilton Road
Needham, MA 02192
617-444-0342

Robin Sherman '83
1145 Boylston Street
Newton, MA 02164
617-332-4218

October 30
"Star Trek" Film Festival and
Dinner

November 6
Trip to the Planetarium

November 13
Chocolate-making party

November 20
Joint trip with New York
chapter to the Georgia
O'Keeffe Exhibit at the
Metropolitan Museum of Art,
New York. Lecture following
by Nancy Scott, associate
professor of fine arts, at
Brandeis House

December
Concert At Slosberg Music
Center

January
Brandeis 40th Anniversary
Celebration

Hiatt Career Development
Center Lecture Series:
Changing Careers, Job Search
Techniques, Counseling,
Networking

The Boston chapter also
is offering two continuing
education courses: "Sports
in American Culture," taught
by Jacob Cohen, associate
professor of American studies,
on Oct. 12, 19, 26, Nov. 2, 9
and 16; and "Georgia O'Keeffe
and the Stieglitz Circle,"
taught by Nancy Scott,
associate professor of fine
arts, on Oct. 25, Nov. 1, 15
and 20.

Northern California Chapter

Stephan J. Meyers '69,
President
1034 Trestle Glen Road
Oakland, CA 94610
415-451-1034

Southern California Chapter

Richard R. Silverman '54,
President
838 N. Doheny Drive, #1102
Los Angeles, CA 90069
213-273-3838
213-271-1896

October
Brandeis 40th Anniversary
Celebration

Greater Chicago Chapter

Yehuda C. Cohen '81,
President
7420 N. Hamilton #1A
Chicago, IL 60645
312-761-4640
(B) 312-761-1677

November 13
Sunday Brunch with faculty
speaker, Barney Schwalberg,
professor of economics: "The
Perils of Perestroika"

Southern Florida Chapter

Leonore Panzer Szuchman
'69, President
7600 S.W. 135th Avenue
Miami, FL 33183
305-382-4649

Bruce B. Litwer '61
3700 Harlano
Coral Gables, FL 33134
305-442-2820
(B) 305-384-5005

October
Second Annual Halloween
Party

Long Island Chapter

Risa Glaser '85, President
49 Buttonwood Drive
Dix Hills, NY 11746
516-499-1735

October

Reception for prospective
freshmen at the Commack
Public Library

November
Brandeis 40th Anniversary
Celebration

Greater New Jersey Chapter

Ira Hammer '77, Copresident
8 Haddonfield Drive
Parsippany, NJ 07054
201-263-9291
(B) 201-622-2235

Michele Payson '83,
Copresident
9060 Palisade Avenue, #722
North Bergen, NJ 07047
201-869-8659

October 23
Brandeis 40th Anniversary
Celebration at the home of
Ann Cummis, University
speaker to be announced

January 21
New York University
basketball game

New York City Chapter

Valerie Troyansky '78
210 W. 89th Street, Box 51
New York, NY 10024
212-787-0920
(B) 212-879-5500, ext. 3539

Ellen Mason '78
529 E. 83rd Street, Apt. 1E
New York, NY 10028
212-737-7148
(B) 203-637-1744

October 15
Joint event with Philadelphia
chapter: cocktail party at
Brandeis House

November 20
Joint trip with Boston chapter
to the Georgia O'Keeffe
Exhibit at the Metropolitan
Museum of Art, lecture
following by Nancy Scott,
associate professor of fine arts,
at Brandeis House

January

Networking event

Greater Philadelphia Chapter

Mark Blecher '78, President
2530 Aspen Street
Philadelphia, PA 19130
(B) 215-339-8100

October 15
Theater trip to New York:
"Phantom of the Opera"
Reception at Brandeis House

October 27
Financial seminar

November 13
Faculty-In-The-Field lecture
with Gerald Bernstein,
associate professor of fine arts:
"The New Aesthetic of the
Skyscraper"

Washington, D.C. Chapter

Jamie Boyarsky Schiff '80
5705-A Ridgefield Road
Bethesda, MD 20816
301-229-5933
(B) 301-588-8580

Early October
Recent alum Happy Hour

Late October
Pre-election party

January
Networking event

Ski weekend

Westchester (NY) Chapter

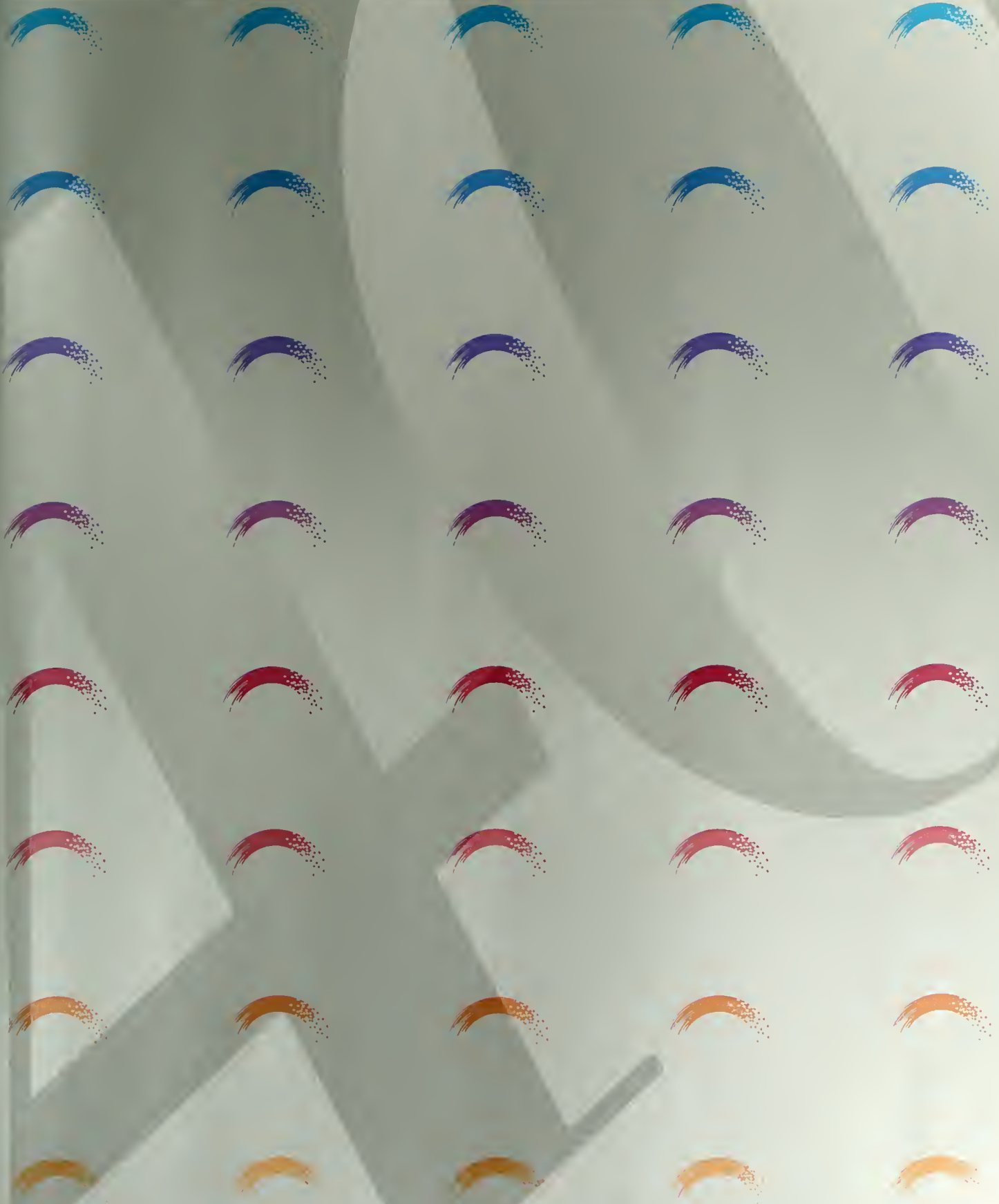
Stephen Sumner '63,
President
205 Carol Avenue
Pelham, NY 10803
914-738-3486
(B) 516-584-7900

November
Information session on
Brandeis Admissions

Brandeis Review

Winter 1988-89

Volume



Brandeis at 40

Anniversary celebrations are one of the most moving of traditional rites at American universities. Yet, from earliest time, humankind has reveled in celebrating milestones. Like rites of passage, anniversary celebrations link our past to the present and urge us forward into the future. The festivities associated with anniversaries are one of the few ways we have to put a mark upon the face of time to say, "Look, here we are at this moment!" Anniversaries are the most meaningful when they offer us a perspective—a sense of ourselves and that certain inner warmth and surety that comes from knowing we are part of something greater.

A very early mass celebration that has a faint resemblance to the contemporary notion of anniversary is the jubilee year recorded in Leviticus 25:8–117 and still celebrated in various ways in the modern State of Israel. The celebration, which occurred every 50 years in biblical times among the Jews, was of year-long duration. During that year all bondsmen were freed, lands were left fallow and mortgaged lands were restored to their owners—this last gesture is a bounty that would enhance almost anyone's spirit of rejoicing today.

Centuries later, the Roman Catholic Church instituted an enduring custom when in 1300 Pope Boniface VIII proposed that a jubilee be solemnized at the beginning of each succeeding century. The period was later reduced to 50 and then to a frequency of 25 years. The Church's jubilee (which has been carried over to our time and was celebrated most recently last year) is a year of plenary indulgence in which remission of punishment for sin may be obtained by those who comply with certain conditions and perform certain acts. In the idea underpinning a jubilee—celebrating in a recurring rhythm that is attuned to certain time intervals—we catch a glimmer of the modern conception of anniversary.

The custom of jubilee descended to the 19th century as an anniversary festivity, which in the reign of Queen Victoria, exceeded in splendor and extravagance any extravaganza that we might dream up now. When the dowager Queen Victoria celebrated her 60th or Diamond Jubilee, marking the six decades since her accession, troops and dignitaries from all over the world flooded into London in a full measure of imperial display. It was an age, as Rudyard Kipling put it, "Drunk with the sight of Power." The universe trembled with excitement; reading about the unsurpassed event a century later is enough to send the imagination spinning.

For American universities, anniversary celebrations, drawn from a heritage that stretches back to the dawn of history, are more than ceremonial—they are tremendously useful. Since all of the universities' constituencies return to the campuses, these gatherings present singular opportunities and forums for the diverse groups to express their common aspirations for the institutions in which they have invested so much love and effort. The ideal goal is to reach a state of solidarity among the constituents so that their institutions can move forward to the drumbeat of unanimity.

A small research university founded 40 years ago in the area of greater Boston has its own way of commemorating its birthday. When Brandeis celebrated its 40th anniversary in October, its sons and daughters trooped to the campus from all over the globe to stand in congregation with the other members of the Brandeis community. And well-wishers from near and far sent greetings for long life and continued success. Scholars and others of high attainment gave up a holiday weekend to journey here to participate in a series of seminars and ceremonies. One of the most eloquent orators and capable statesmen of the post-war period, Abba Eban, graced a dignified but emotional convocation with an elegance of language that rarely is heard in our age of the one-liner and abbreviated thought.

If, in fact, the significance of a celebration is to come away from it having gained a sense of oneself and of truly belonging to something greater, then our weekend of rejoicing was a triumph. One might safely comment after observing the spirit of the anniversary that years could pass, perhaps, before many of the celebrants would experience once again quite the same euphoria.

Part of the elation derived, obviously, from the feeling of unification, that is being together not only in friendship but in purpose. The President, especially in her speech at the Gala, articulated Brandeis' direction and mission unequivocally. While she harked back to the founding fathers for a base, she described most emphatically the kind of institution Brandeis must be if it is to excel also in the coming decades. We are fortunate to have an alumni body so unified, dedicated and energetic. Together with them, the Board of Trustees, student body, administration, National Women's Committee and our many and solid friends, we indeed had much to celebrate.

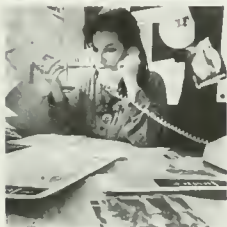
The Editor
Brenda Marder

Brandeis Review

Winter 1988-89

Volume 8

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Unsolicited manuscripts are welcomed by the editor. Submissions must be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope or the *Review* will not return the manuscript.

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Around the University

Huxley Leads Rosenstiel Center

Brandeis biology professor Hugh E. Huxley, the British-born scientist whose research revolutionized earlier interpretations in the field of muscle contraction, has been named director of the University's Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center. Huxley, who joined the Brandeis faculty at the start of the 1987 academic year, is described by his peers as one of the most influential biologists of the century. He is recognized in the worldwide science community for proposing and proving the so-called sliding filament theory of muscle contraction, which he did in 1954 in conjunction with Jean Hanson. With its notion of two overlapping arrays of filaments whose relative motion produce contraction, the theory opened a new door of understanding in the field.

In February 1987, Huxley was awarded the Albert Einstein World Award of Science from the World Cultural Council based in Monterrey, Mexico. The award, one of the highest commendations granted to



scientists for outstanding work to benefit science and mankind, recognized Huxley's classic research in muscle biology.

Huxley takes over the director's role at Rosenstiel from Harlyn O. Halvorson, who stepped down in August 1987 to accept the post of director of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass. Physics professor Donald L.D. Caspar has served as acting director of the Rosenstiel Center since September 1, 1987.

Sports and Convocation Center in New Phase

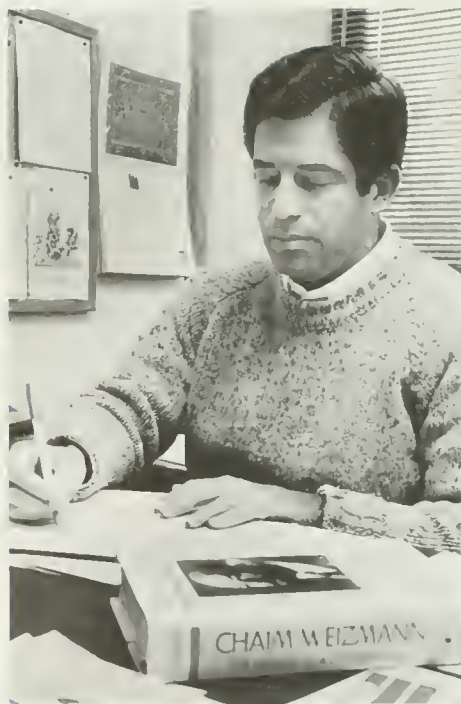
As the Ford Sports and Convocation Center moves into its schematic design phase, architects from Sasaki Associates, Inc., have drawn up plans based on a series of meetings with the athletic department, physical facilities and two student life committees. The architects' program for the ultra-modern, 152,000-square-foot center comprises six major components: the Gosman Field House, a fitness center, the athletic department offices, public areas, renovations of Shapiro Athletic Center and building services.

Among the many features of the 70,000-square-foot field house and convocation center on the first floor is the Auerbach Arena with a competition basketball floor and bleacher seating for as many as 3,000 spectators. It also includes seating for 6,000 people, providing space for the first time where the entire Brandeis community can gather for convocations and commencement. The details of the project were announced at a press conference on October 31, 1988.

Israeli Award to Reinhartz, Ph.D. '72

In October, Jehuda Reinhartz, Richard Koret Professor of Modern Jewish History and director of the Tauber Institute for the Study of European Jewry at Brandeis, traveled to Israel to receive a prize from Israeli President Chaim Herzog. Reinhartz was awarded the Shazar Prize for his biography titled *Chaim Weizmann: The Making of a Zionist Leader* in a ceremony that took place in Herzog's residence in Jerusalem. The Shazar Prize, considered one of the most distinguished literary awards in Israel, is named for the third president of the country and awarded annually to the author of a book-length monograph, in Hebrew, on a historical subject.

Reinhartz, who earned his Ph.D. from Brandeis in 1972, is the recipient of several awards for his Weizmann biography, originally published in English in 1985, including the Joel H. Lavoie Literary Award, the Kenneth B. Smilen Literary Award and the National Jewish Book Award. *The New York Times* cited the book as one of the most notable works of 1985. The volume, the first in a projected series, was translated into Hebrew and published in Jerusalem in 1987.



Israeli President Herzog, who was awarded an honorary doctor of law degree from Brandeis last year, presented the award to Reinhartz at a special 40th Anniversary celebration of the founding of the State of Israel. Also in attendance at the ceremony were the prime minister of Israel and the Speaker of the Knesset.

Handler Acts on Minority Life Report

Responsible educators across the nation, concerned about the education of minorities and about enlivening their campuses with varying perspectives, have been acting to attract and retain more minority students and seeking ways to assure that the students have a rewarding educational career at their institutions. At Brandeis, a report from the University Advisory Committee on Students of Color to President Evelyn E. Handler entitled *Diversity at Brandeis: Recommendations for Improving the Academic and Social Life of Students of Color*, has been distributed generally on the campus and to the Board of Trustees. In an open letter to the Brandeis community last fall Handler wrote that she found in the report "a number of excellent proposals." Among the committee's recommendations that Handler has already implemented is the creation of a position for a new dean whose responsibilities include serving as coordinator of academic services for students of color.



The fitness center on the first floor, with 32,755 square feet, will offer accommodation for a number of activities such as racquetball and squash, and a free weights and Nautilus room. The public areas will house a snack bar concession with a seating area and a student lounge. The Shapiro facility on the third floor will be renovated to serve as an intramural facility. All of the athletic department offices will be located on the second floor.

President Evelyn E. Handler and Celtics President Red Auerbach exchange jackets at a press

conference in October announcing the sports complex including the arena named for Auerbach

The architecturally dramatic center can also be used by local and national groups for cultural and academic events. Ground-breaking ceremonies for the building are slated for late 1989. The total cost of the ambitious project is set at \$24 million.

University Conference Center Opens

Last year, Brandeis received a \$500,000 contribution from the George and Beatrice Sherman Foundation and Norton Sherman to help fund the major expansion of the Sherman Student Center. The result, the newly completed University Conference Center, reopened this fall with five kitchens: a restaurant kitchen, a non-kosher kitchen, a kosher meat kitchen, a kosher dairy kitchen and a catering kitchen.

In addition, there are three new conference rooms and a restaurant for faculty, staff, students and graduate students. The banquet/lecture room seats up to 600 people or can serve 350 diners banquet style, making up the largest kosher conference facilities at any educational institution on the East Coast. To add to the Center's accommodations, a portable wooden dance floor has been designed for use in this room for student events and performances. A large, bright lobby provides access to all new rooms. Eventually, a video display will be placed in the lobby to keep visitors informed about activities at the Center and on campus.

Handler also expressed a commitment to finding funds to increase support of cocurricular programming for students of color, to establish a science development program, a mentoring program, a student faculty exchange program with a historically black college and the creation of a sabbatical program for visiting faculty of color. She wrote, "I strongly support the need for Brandeis to increase its numbers of faculty and administrators of color." In that endeavor, she has asked the provost to discuss with the faculty appropriate ways to assist the academic departments in the search for faculty of color.

Items from the committee's report referred for further study are financial support for graduate students, financial assistance to students of color and the possible establishment of a cooperative program with selected high schools having high proportions of students of color. She has also referred to the Board of Trustees the recommendation regarding the appointment of Trustees of color.



Freshman Class

The Class of 1992 is the most diverse in the University's history. The 780 newcomers hail from 42 states and represent 23 countries including Belgium, Brazil, Mexico, Pakistan, Thailand and Trinidad, among others. Academically, they are at the top of the scale. Fifty-five percent of the students entering Brandeis this fall graduated in the top 10 percent of their high school class and 84 percent graduated in the top 20 percent of their class.

According to Dean of Admissions David L. Gould, the number of Brandeis

applications rose about 4 percent. Early decision applications were up 28 percent: nearly one out of five students in the Class of '92 entered the University under the Early Decision Plan.

Applications from international students increased 14 percent, while the number of transfer applicants to Brandeis rose 60 percent. Additionally, the University had a strong showing from students of color. Thirteen percent of those entering are from minority groups, up from 9 percent last year. Brandeis' 41st entering class promises to enliven the campus with a fresh assortment of talents and ideas as the University enters its fifth decade.

Teuber Awarded Perlmutter Fellowship

Andreas Teuber, assistant professor of philosophy and history of ideas, has been awarded the first Kermit Perlmutter Fellowship Award for teaching excellence. The fellowship was established by Louis Perlmutter, a member of the Brandeis University Board of Trustees and Brandeis Class of 1956, in honor of his late father, Kermit H. Perlmutter. The award, based on the criteria of teaching excellence and constructive involvement with students outside the classroom, will be given annually to an assistant professor in his or her second three-year contract. The Perlmutter Fellow will be relieved of all teaching and administrative responsibilities for one semester, will receive his or her regular salary and will devote the free semester to research and writing.

Teuber, who received his Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1977, has been the recipient of several awards, including a Fulbright Fellowship at Oxford University, a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship and a fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities. As a Perlmutter Fellow, Teuber intends to devote himself to revising a manuscript titled *Equality and Compassion*, and to work on another study exploring the origin and history of the secret ballot.

Repertory Company Debut

The newly-formed Brandeis Repertory Company (BRC) made its debut in September with a production of Eugene Ionesco's *Rhinoceros*, which critics have proclaimed a resounding success. Kevin Kelly, drama critic for *The Boston Globe*, went so far as to say that this production strikes an intellectual balance, coming closer to Ionesco's original ideas for the play than did its Broadway debut 27 years ago. The play, written in response to the horrors of the Second World War, offers a powerful message. Human communities are destructively conformist. According to playwright Ionesco, people easily "get caught up in some new religion or fanatical doctrine."

On the stage at Spingold Theater, actors and actresses played out their transformation from humans to rhinoceroses with considerable dramatic power. The message, under BRC Producing Director Michael Murray's subtle direction, becomes contemporary as he relocates the play, originally set in a French town, to today's Harvard Square.

Federal \$3 Million Grant for Brandeis

A joint U.S. House/Senate conference committee approved a \$3 million grant for Brandeis to be included in the Interior Appropriations bill. An additional \$9.375 million in federal funding is projected for next year for a \$41.5 million science center. The grant will enable the University to move forward with plans to construct the National Center of Excellence for the Study of Complex Computational and Cognitive Systems.

The unique interdisciplinary research activities of the Center will be focused on the transfer of advances in the cognitive and neurosciences to improve the design of computer hardware and software. The goal is to develop faster and more sophisticated computational systems that can be applied to problems of national importance, such as the control of energy systems, the design of materials for new technology, satellite data analysis and the mapping of natural resource deposits. The Center will address large-scale parallel system computers, consisting of thousands upon thousands of processors. These advanced computational systems can be used in the development of energy technologies that will lead to the creation of sophisticated models of advanced energy systems and materials.

The characters' modern clothing, and the insistent sound of stampeding rhinos, suggest the possibility of this horrific event occurring today.

Anton Chekhov's *Wild Honey*, the BRC's second offering, opened on October 5 to an enthusiastic audience and critics' congratulations. Unknown during the Russian playwright's lifetime, this drama came to light in 1920, 16 years after Chekhov's death. The play, by British playwright Michael Frayn, adapted from the untitled Chekhov manuscript, is condensed, and significantly reinvented, but is identifiably Chekhov. The BRC production, sensitively directed by John Going, captures the comic tones, while exposing the underlying tragic themes of promise unfulfilled and of life misspent. "The cast has been impeccably chosen," wrote Kelly in *The Globe*, and "proves we're in the presence of a highly talented troupe, a collection of actors capable of maintaining its balance whether the tilt is toward absurdist farce or Chekhovian comedy."

The bill authorizes the Department of Energy to grant \$3 million to Brandeis in the 1989 fiscal year for planning, architectural design and engineering studies. The University is seeking the balance of the funds from private and corporate sources for the project, related renovations and expansion of the science library and acquisition of scientific equipment.

"The Center will complement a world renowned science and technology complex on the University campus," President Evelyn E. Handler said.

"Overall, research funding received by Brandeis totals more than \$25 million per year." Further, the new Center will provide facilities for nearly 40 faculty members and some \$11 million in grant-funded research activities.

President Handler acknowledged the assistance of Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.), Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Silvio Conte (D-Mass.) in securing the \$3 million. In July, Kerry introduced an amendment to the bill for the funding. That amendment was cosponsored by Kerry and Kennedy, who worked with Conte and other Senate and House colleagues to ensure its passage. Kerry, during a visit to Brandeis last fall, said the Center will help the country regain some of the technological superiority that is being lost to other countries, particularly Japan.

Obituaries

George Alpert, one of Brandeis' founding Trustees, and the first chairman of the Board of Trustees, died on September 11 in his home in Cohasset, Mass. He was 90 years old. A prominent Boston attorney, he led the group of Boston businessmen who were determined to build a Jewish-sponsored, nonsectarian university. He was responsible for transferring the university charter from the Middlesex Medical College to Brandeis.

Alpert served as chairman of the Board of Trustees from 1946 to 1954. In 1953 he became the first recipient of a Brandeis honorary degree. Two years before the official inauguration of the University, he was involved in setting up the Educational Advisory Board that appointed Abram L. Sachar the first president of Brandeis.

He graduated from English High School in Boston and attended Boston University Law School. He was the first assistant district attorney for Suffolk County from 1924 to 1927.

Sports Notes

Brandeis Mourns Alumnus

James W. McCully '86, an All America soccer player for the Judges in 1984 and 1985, died in an automobile accident on July 29 in Wareham, Mass., while he and his older brother were en route to a soccer practice in Fall River, Mass. He was 23.

McCully was asleep in his car, which was stopped in the breakdown lane of Interstate 195, when it was struck from behind by a car. His older brother, John D. McCully 2d, who had been driving, was outside the car at the time and was uninjured. The McCullys were traveling to a practice of the Fall River Sports, a semi-professional team.

Assistant manager of the Hearth and Kettle restaurant in Orleans, Mass., McCully was a sociology major at Brandeis. A midfielder, he was a New England soccer all-star for three years and was voted the most valuable player in the NCAA Division III championship game in 1984. Brandeis lost to Wheaton College of Illinois 3–2 in double overtime in that memorable contest. He scored 19 goals and had 20 assists during his Brandeis career, making him the eighth leading scorer in the University's history. He received the Morris Sepinuck Sportsmanship Award, an annual prize presented to the varsity athlete who makes a significant contribution to the athletic program and campus life.



James W. McCully

All Sports Orientation

Two years ago Director of Athletics, Recreation and Intramural Sports Jeff Cohen '64 initiated an annual mandatory orientation in the fall for all athletes at Brandeis. His purpose in calling together the approximately 500 men and women athletes was to educate them on topical issues that affect players throughout the country.

This year, chief among the topics of discussion was the NCAA's policy on drug testing. Two years ago the NCAA began a comprehensive drug-testing

program to detect athletes who were using drugs. Cohen explained to those present the reasons for the drug-testing program and the penalties athletes pay for using drugs. He also advised them of their rights prior to their signing the NCAA's forms.

On hand to assist in the orientation was Leonard Zaichowsky, associate professor of education at Boston University, and a national expert on athletes and substance abuse. Cohen said that every year he tries innovative ways to get across a vital message. "Drugs have no place in athletics."

Also Todd Crosset, Brandeis assistant swim coach, gave a talk on where the athlete fits into the University socially and academically, as well as in sports. At orientation the athletes learned about the many student services that aid all students on campus and the varied activities they can join to enjoy University life fully.

The 1988–89 athletic season will be an historic one for Brandeis. This season will mark the first full year of competition for the University in the exciting University Athletic Association, which Brandeis joined in 1987.

He is survived by his sons, William of Woodmere, N.Y.; Leonard of Sacramento, Calif. and Richard of Cohasset, Mass.; a sister, Thelma Price of Newton, Mass., and five grandchildren.

Victor Harris, professor of English at Brandeis University from 1961 to 1979, died in August in Needham, Mass. He was 78 years old.

Born in Newport News, Va., he was educated at the University of Virginia and the University of Chicago, where he received his Ph.D. in English in 1945. Harris was an instructor at the University of Chicago and a professor of English at the University of Iowa/Iowa City before he joined the Brandeis faculty in 1961. Harris wrote two books, *All Coherence Gone and English Prose, 1600–1660*. Awarded a Fulbright Scholarship in 1973, he taught at the University of Poona, India.

During his tenure at Brandeis, Harris held a number of posts, including chairman of the English department, chairman of the Faculty Senate and the Edythe

Macy Gross Chair in the Humanities. Additionally, he acted as chairman of the Humanities Council and was faculty representative to the Board of Trustees from 1971 to 1973.

He was married to Sarah Michie Harris until her death in 1959 and is survived by their two daughters, Susan Harris Shefter of Ithaca, N.Y., and Hallie Harris of Arlington, Mass. He also leaves a granddaughter, Elizabeth Shefter; his wife, Elizabeth Spencer Harris of Needham, Mass., and a stepdaughter, Numi Goodyear of Jamestown, R.I. A memorial service was held at Brandeis in September.

Benjamin Volen of Boca Raton, Fla., one of the University's longest living benefactors, who passed away last summer, would have been 100 years old in February. He left to Brandeis one-half of the Benjamin Volen Charitable Remainder Trust established in 1976. At this date, official figures are not available, but unofficial estimates indicate that it will be the largest gift through a bequest in Brandeis history. Brandeis will

use the gift to advance its programs in biomedical and neuroscience research including enhancing science facilities and equipment, according to President Handler.

Volen, who had previously lived in Milwaukee and New York City, owned a chain of women's furnishings stores. Soon after Brandeis' founding in 1948, Volen and Abram Sachar, the University's first president, became friends and Volen became an active Brandeis supporter, making contributions for scholarship and general purposes. Volen, with Sachar's support, was elected a Fellow of the University in 1961.

Volen's wife, Mae, to whom he had been married for nearly 40 years, died in 1985. His first wife and only child died in an automobile accident many years prior.

Scholarly Research Threatened by Rising Cost of Journals

The same falling dollar that has created a boom for the U.S. economy has been a bust for America's research libraries. The currency devaluation and, some say, exploitation on the part of foreign publishers has combined with other factors to send the cost of many important foreign-published research journals soaring.

The Association of Research Libraries (ARL), an organization of 118 major research libraries in North America, reported recently that the average price of foreign journals jumped 80 percent in just three years, compared to an increase of just 11.6 percent annually for total serials cost over the past 10 years. As a result research libraries in the United States are hard pressed to serve the scholarly community properly.

Given the international nature of today's research, foreign or international serials have become increasingly important in certain critical areas. The largest hikes in recent years have occurred in medical and scientific fields, which depend much more heavily on journals than books for information on the latest advances in research. Subscription prices for some journals on biomedical and brain research published by European companies have topped \$5,000 per year. For instance, *Beilstein*, an abstracting service for chemical literature, published in West Germany 10 to 12 times a year, is up to \$22,000 from \$12,000 three years ago.

As journals eat up ever-larger portions of library budgets—56 percent in 1987 compared to 48 percent in 1975—book purchases, periodicals binding and even staffing budgets suffer. According to an article in *Library Issues*, institutions that traditionally spend \$500,000 yearly for books are projecting that funds for books will be half that sum or less for 1988–89 because they have had to transfer book funds to pay for journals.

The Brandeis University libraries, which have been increasing their journal subscriptions steadily during the last five years in an effort to build a strong research collection, have been able to avoid cutting subscriptions until this academic year. In the face of a 60 percent increase in the serials budget over the past three years, the libraries have employed a number of creative strategies to hold the line on costs.

Greater conservation efforts have been targeted at preserving existing collections

to offset reductions in book replacement. Brandeis has also joined with other libraries in the Boston area to share resources. Telefacsimile machines will be used for interlibrary loan requests of journal articles among members of the Boston Library Consortium of which Brandeis is a member. More staff have been shifted into the interlibrary loan office in anticipation of a greater demand for services when journal cancellations take place. "We simply cannot absorb the new increases," explains Director of Library Services Bessie Hahn. "We cannot continue to defer book purchases and periodicals binding as we have been doing in order to keep up with rapidly escalating journal prices."

The budget crisis caused by the rising costs of journals is of particular concern to the Brandeis University National Women's Committee (NWC), the volunteer fundraising organization that provides most of the financial support for the Brandeis libraries. The world's largest "friends of the library" group with 65,000 members nationwide, the Women's Committee has raised more than \$32 million for the libraries since it was founded 40 years ago. Barbara Miller, president of the NWC, points out, "Although the Women's Committee made a record gift of \$2.6 million to Brandeis this year, we know we have to work even harder in the years to come to provide the funds the libraries need to continue to support scholarly communication and research in the manner of a first-rate university."

Besides the regular giving programs such as Book Fund, which provides revenues to cover current expenses for book purchases; Learned Journal Guarantor, which provides endowed funds for the purchase of research journals; and Annual Giving, which supports the libraries' conservation work, Miller explains that, "we have created a special 40th-Anniversary fund called the Men's Affiliate Project (MAP) to respond directly to the need for libraries to share resources. MAP will establish LOUIS/NET, a local-area computer network, which will enable users of the Brandeis University libraries to tap the resources of other major university libraries in the Boston area. We are particularly excited about this program because it affords men an opportunity to support the libraries. Although LOUIS/NET will access only bibliographic information, it is a first step in increased sharing of costly resources."

Meanwhile, America's research libraries are banding together to fight what they generally consider unjustified price

increases. Convinced that the very process of scholarly communication is being threatened by economic factors, the ARL and other groups are contacting the giant publishers who they suspect are profiteering.

"On the whole, the business of journal publication is a seller's market," an ARL white paper stated. "Not only have libraries felt compelled to maintain subscriptions no matter what the cost, scholars have been compelled to have their work published—either to gain tenure, a promotion or a grant. It's no wonder publishers have felt confident charging as much as the market will bear."

A spate of articles in library journals in recent months has encouraged librarians to become more assertive consumers, creating incentives for pricing competition between publishers by monitoring prices, informing faculty, encouraging new, more efficient journal publishers and developing new methods of obtaining and disbursing information using advanced telecommunications and computer techniques.

Miller emphasizes that the need has never been greater for supporting the Brandeis University libraries. "As always, the Women's Committee is rising to this challenge of trying to keep pace with the needs of the Brandeis libraries. Our goal of providing total support for the libraries within the next decade is taking on a new urgency in this crisis atmosphere," she said. "While we always work to ensure the future support of the libraries through endowed funds, this situation makes it clear that funds for current expenses are essential also. All gifts, from modest ones for immediate expenses to larger ones for endowments are more important than ever."

Errata

In "Giving Meaning to the Ruins of a Prehistoric Metropolis," by George Cowgill (*Brandeis Review*; Summer, 1988), a photo credit was inadvertently omitted. The photographs of the site in Teotihuacan were taken by René Millon.

Due to a printer's error, two faculty names, Paul Gootenberg and Joseph Reimer, were omitted from the "Faculty Notes" section of some copies of the *Brandeis Review*; Fall, 1988. The full entries appear in this issue.

Due to a reporting error, a donor's name was misspelled in a story on the *Campaign for Brandeis* in the *Brandeis Review*; Fall 1988. Arthur and Yvette Eder contributed \$250,000 for an endowed scholarship. Also, in the same article, the donation of Mel and Barbara Nessel was incorrectly listed. The couple gave \$125,000 for a facility in the new Sports and Convocation Center.

A Weekend to Remember

Each participant in the commemoration of Brandeis' 40th anniversary carried home a special memory. Covered here are only some of the memorable events. Others are described in the Alumni section of this issue of the *Review*.

The first symposium to launch the festive weekend began on Thursday, October 6, when nearly 100 former Wien scholars were welcomed from around the world to mark the 30th anniversary of the Wien International Scholarship Program. The former Wien scholars gathered in the Sachar International Center to hear classmates on the panel stress the importance of understanding the role of universities in building bridges between people and nations. The panelists' remarks opened a window on the way their countries approach the phenomenon of international education.

Many had a chance to meet with Lawrence Wien, the well-known New York attorney and philanthropist, whose generous endowment in 1958 established the scholarship program. Wien is a Trustee emeritus and was chairman of the Board from 1967 to 1971. At a lunch before the symposium both the scholars and Wien expressed affection and mutual respect and acknowledged the warm ties that continue to bind them. The program is believed to be the largest, privately financed foreign scholarship program in the nation. Since 1958, 639 outstanding foreign students have been recipients. Their presence on campus lent to the whole commemoration a heightened emotion of "coming together."

At the seminar, Mikio Kato '62, director of the International House of Japan, one of the five panelists, said, "In Japan, we now realize that we must share with other countries, to include sharing our educational resources. While Japan is far behind the United States in this area, there has been a keen awareness in the last decade of the interdependence of nations." He added that the Japanese government has appointed a special study group to discuss reforming the entire educational system in that country.

"The quality of education at American institutions such as Brandeis will always attract foreign students," said Adriano Arcelo '63, undersecretary for finance and administration in the Department of Education, Culture and Sports for the Philippines. "When I was told that I had been offered a Wien Scholarship, I took a close look at Brandeis and found that you had some brilliant professors in economics. That is the magnet that can attract international students." (see interview with Arcelo on p. 12)

"There are at least 300,000 foreign students in the United States each year," said panel moderator Craufurd Goodwin, professor of economics at Duke University. "Funding for more scholarships would be available if members of the banking and manufacturing communities would understand and appreciate the role of foreign students in American universities."

Elisha Linder, Ph.D. '70, professor of archaeology at the Center for Maritime Studies at the University of Haifa in Israel, shared his experience

The opening event of the Brandeis at 40 celebration featured a rousing night of jazz and dancing with the legendary Panama

Francis and the Savoy Sultans, an occasion that marked the 10th Annual Louis and Lucille Armstrong Music Fund Concert.

Ricky Ford on sax at Armstrong Concert



(Top to bottom) Moderator Morton Keller and panelists Archibald Cox, Kenneth B. Clark and Joseph S. Murphy, Ph.D. '61 in "America in 2028: The View Ahead"

President Evelyn F. Handler and Beverly Sills (left) enjoy a discussion



of breaking down barriers between nations. "We can collaborate on problems of existence, such as pollution in the Mediterranean Sea, and build international understanding from there," he said.

In the study of science, international standards for conducting and exchanging research have always been accepted worldwide, said Raoul Kneucker '60, director-general of the Austrian Science Foundation and legal consultant to the Austrian University Presidents Conference. "What is happening today is that all major research programs are planned

internationally, as well. It is the university setting that provides most of the basic scientific research," he added.

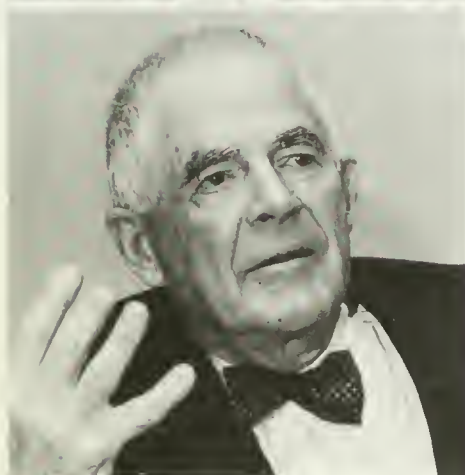
Many of the problems for internationalizing university systems around the world can be traced to financial crises. The challenges were stated in plain terms by Mexico's John Saxe-Fernandez '64, professor of sociology and Latin American affairs at the National Autonomous University of Mexico. "In my country, payments for our foreign debt amount to 65 percent of our budget. Funds for education have been cut by 50 percent," he said. "The situation is alarming and is going abysmally."

Saxe-Fernandez, research coordinator for a project on U.S.-Latin-Soviet Union relations (1980-89), summed up the general mood of the audience. "The university is an extremely important tool for global understanding, for striking a balance between the dangers and the promises of increased interdependencies," he said.

On Saturday afternoon, October 8, more than 400 people, including faculty, administrators, Trustees, alumni, students, friends of the University and guests packed the



Abba Eban



Sherman Function Room in the University Conference Center, which opened just in time for the stimulating discussion.

The age of electronic politics, evidenced in the empty soundbites and "30-second wisecracks" of the 1988 presidential campaign, has contributed to the disintegration of the country's traditional party structure, Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., said. The former presidential special assistant to John F. Kennedy was one of four intellectuals who participated in a panel discussion, "America in 2028: The View Ahead," as part of the *Brandeis at 40* celebration.

Educator/writer Kenneth B. Clark, former Watergate Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox and Chancellor, City University of New York, Joseph D. Murphy, Ph.D. '61, joined Schlesinger. The discussion, focused on the past, present and future of race relations, education and law in the United States, was moderated by Morton Keller, the Samuel J. and Augusta Spector Professor of History.

The electronic age has so permeated politics in this country that voters no longer consult fellow party members and party officials for information on

Alan Levitan
associate professor
of English spent
the last paced
recognitions and
reminiscences as
one of the masters
of ceremony for
the Gala

Thomas Friedman, 70,
Pulitzer Prize winning
journalist talks shop
with Carol Gerwin
'90, editor of the
Justice



On Saturday evening, October 8, the Brandeis community—over a thousand strong—gathered for an evening of celebrating at the Marriott Copley Place. At the Gala, President Handler welcomed the guests and read salutations for the 40th anniversary from nationally recognized politicians and dignitaries including President Reagan, Senators Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and John Kerry (D-Mass.) and Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis.

The ballroom was decorated in art deco style with 18-foot-high sets in plum and silver. Highlights included performances by Philip Glass and the student group, Tympanium Euphorium, and a slide show on Brandeis at 40. Paul Levenson '52, vice chairman of the Board of Trustees and Alan Levitan, associate professor of English, shared the master of ceremonies' role. Other special guests at the Gala included Israeli Consul General Arthur Avnon, Harvard University President Derek Bok, Radcliffe President Matina Horner, Newton Mayor Theodore Mann and Waltham Mayor William Stanley.

Capping five days of celebration in honor of the University's 40th anniversary, an estimated 650 students, faculty, administrators, alumni and guests packed Levin Ballroom on Sunday morning for the third annual Founders' Day Convocation. The Founders' Day program began with an invocation by Rev. Robert W. Bullock, Our Lady of Sorrows Church, Sharon, Massachusetts, who was Brandeis chaplain from 1969 to 1978. Bullock spoke of the reverence for "piety and learning" that exists at Brandeis. He urged those associated with the University to pause and reflect that the world is often "filled with weeping," and said that by closely associating with an institution such

issues and candidates. Rather, said Schlesinger, voters turn on the television at home. When candidates want to know what the mood of the voters is, they don't have to venture into the wards and districts for personal contact. Instead, they consult the latest results from instant polls.

Schlesinger, who amuses as well as informs, claimed the in-depth stump speech, once the "marrow" of the presidential campaign, has vanished as a result of the electronic age and been replaced by the 30-second wisecrack or commercial spot. He added that the country's challenge over the next 40 years is to restore the old party government structure or face what he fears will be the rise of the countless one-cause, single-issue groups whose existence would not further understanding among people of different backgrounds and beliefs.

Clark, whose research on the effects of segregation on children was used in the landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* decision in 1954, talked of the need to reverse the Justice Department's track record of actually using the law to prevent civil rights

advances. He said he does not see any indication that race relations in the United States have improved dramatically since the civil rights movement began. Clark, who expressed deep pessimism about race relations, currently is president of the consulting firm Kenneth B. Clark Associates Inc. Cox voiced concern over the judiciary's future, particularly whether the current conservative majority on the Supreme Court might erase any innovations and accomplishments of their more liberal predecessors. Murphy warned that the United States is becoming "very rapidly poorer" under the burden of the high national debt. He was particularly troubled about the economic picture in the United States since it influences directly students' ability to get a college degree.



President Evelyn E. Handler with Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. as he receives an honorary degree

as Brandeis, one strengthens social and moral commitments to improving the human condition.

Founders' Day was established to recognize the people whose dedication and commitment over the University's 40 years have built and sustained the institution. It is held annually to honor the founders of the Justice Brandeis Society and those other individuals who have earned special recognition as outstanding University benefactors.

Leonard L. Farber, chairman of the Board of Trustees welcomed the community. Several awards for excellence were presented to outstanding members of the Brandeis faculty. The faculty members and their awards are: Helena R. Michie, assistant professor of English and American literature and Manheimer Term Assistant Professor of University Studies, the Michael Laban Walzer '56 Award for Excellence in Teaching; Barney K. Schwalberg, professor of economics, the Louis Dembitz Brandeis Prize for Excellence in Teaching; Andreas Teuber, assistant professor of philosophy and history of ideas, the first Kermit Perlmutter Fellowship Award for teaching excellence. Jerry Samet, assistant professor of philosophy, and Jane A. Hale, assistant professor of French and comparative literature and Dana Faculty Fellow, were awarded Bernstein Faculty Fellowships.

After presentation of the faculty awards, President Evelyn E. Handler spoke of Brandeis' unique history and its role in higher education. "We celebrate 40 years of history," Handler said, "and we reflect with pride on the commitment, the work and the unusual generosity of the many individuals who have enabled us to achieve so much in such a brief span

of time. But even more importantly, we celebrate a tradition that gives Brandeis its special ethos. It is a tradition that stimulates inquiry, welcomes discussion and inspires humanity."

The convocation also featured the Capital Brass Quintet with an original composition, "Fanfares at Forte," composed by Assistant Professor of Music Allen Anderson, Ph.D. '84, especially for the 40th anniversary.

Honorary degrees were conferred upon 11 individuals for their outstanding contributions to the fields of the arts, sciences and humanities: Kenneth B. Clark, educator and psychologist; Archibald Cox, lawyer and educator; Thomas L. Friedman '75, journalist; Philip Glass, composer and musician; Martin D. Kamen, nuclear chemist and former Brandeis professor; Joseph D. Murphy, Ph.D. '61, chancellor, City University of New York; Allen Neuharth, newspaper publisher; Joseph Papp, theater producer and director; Ruth G. Rose, past president of the Brandeis University National Women's Committee; Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., writer and historian; and Beverly Sills, opera singer and general director of the New York City Opera Company.

Abram L. Sachar, chancellor emeritus and first president of Brandeis, introduced former Israeli Prime Minister Abba Eban, now chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee of the Knesset, the keynote speaker, by recalling that Brandeis' founding in 1948 coincided with the birth of the State of Israel. Eban, who was awarded an honorary degree from Brandeis in 1958, began his remarks by paying homage to Brandeis' growth over the years. "Israel and Brandeis share a common year of

birth," Eban said, "which is not an unconsiderable feat. The Jewish people have moved across history. And as we approach our fifth decade, it is a time to be reflective of the dreams of the past and the realities of the present."

Eban discussed the mood in Israel today, which, he said, "is not ecstatic." Surrounded by adversaries, the country "hasn't known a single moment of peace in its 40 years," according to Eban. But he said he is optimistic that prospects for peace in the Middle East are better than ever, despite existing tensions in the area. "The world is alive with hope and conciliation," Eban said, citing breakthroughs in arms reductions between the United States and USSR, the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and the prospect for peace between Iran and Iraq. Eban's eloquent remarks drew a standing ovation from the standing-room-only crowd.

The convocation closed with the performance of the alma mater by the Brandeis University Chorus and the Brandeis University Concert Band and with a benediction by Rabbi Bernard H. Mehlman of Temple Israel in Boston. Handler hosted a champagne reception at the Rose Art Museum immediately after. The weekend was over but the general spirit of unanimity and common purpose, most agreed, will linger for years to come.

The many other highlights of the 40th celebration included the 10th annual Louis and Lucille Armstrong Music Fund Concert featuring Panama Francis and the Savoy Sultans; a Brandeis community picnic supper; the Oneg Shabbat Lecture Series and dozens of other symposia and gatherings. ■

The State of Education in the Philippines

An Interview with Undersecretary of Education, Culture and Sports in the Philippines Adriano Arcelo '63

By Brenda Marder

Adriano Arcelo with his wife Marv Lou, on their visit from the Philippines during the Brandeis at 40 celebration. Mrs. Arcelo is president of the John B. Lacson Colleges Foundation in her country.

Adriano Ayuda Arcelo '63, a Wien International Scholar, is currently undersecretary in the Department of Education, Culture and Sports in the Philippine government. Before his appointment as undersecretary he was vice president of that country's Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE), a foundation serving private schools in the Philippines. An economist as well as an educator, he earned a B.S. in commerce (*magna cum laude*) at Far Eastern University, Manila, in 1960, and a B.A. in economics at Brandeis and pursued postgraduate studies in the economics of education at Macquarie University in Sydney, Australia, and in environmental planning at the University of Liverpool and the University of London. He taught economics for several years at the University of the Philippines. He was a board member of the Lacson Colleges Foundation, Araneta University Foundation and Assumption College, all in the Philippines. His awards include a Gold Medal for Academic Excellence, a Colombo Plan fellowship, a Ford Foundation grant and a Visiting Fellow grant from the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), UNESCO, Paris. His most recent publication, cowritten with Bikas C. Sanyal, is *Employment and Career Opportunities After Graduation: The Philippine Experience*, a research study prepared by the IIEP, the FAPE and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports, the Philippines.



The editor carried out the interview with Dr. Arcelo in two stages: through the mail in a question and answer format and through a discussion on campus when Dr. Arcelo came for the Brandeis at 40 celebration.

Marder: Under Corazon Aquino's presidency, what reforms have been implemented in the area of education? In this regard it would be informative to know what kind of priority she assigns to education.

Undersecretary: As stated in the 1987 constitution, education should receive the highest priority. Thus, the Aquino government has been allocating an extremely high appropriation for education. But even before the enactment of the 1987 constitution, the budget for education in 1986 gained a substantial increase. In fact, the budgetary allotment for education has been so significant that within the first two years of President Aquino's stewardship, the budget for education has doubled. The greatest beneficiaries of the increase are the teachers who have enjoyed a raise in salary of more than 50 percent. This takes on large significance if you consider that these salary increases occurred while inflation was less than 1 percent in 1986 and 7.4 percent in 1987.

Some of the reforms in the elementary sector now under way are a continuation of efforts started under the old regime, but the Aquino government has made a shift in emphasis to values education. With this new emphasis,

teachers have been especially trained in values education as well as subject area competencies. Teachers are trained now to focus in the classroom on values that are conducive to economic and social improvement. Thus, social solidarity, honesty in government, business and private life and a cohesive family life are areas that values education touches upon. We try to teach democratic values, which include participatory management, and we transmit a vital concern for human rights. Teachers' values must be reoriented to the needs of instituting a democratic and humane society. In keeping with the new outlook, instructional materials will be improved to stress values education and to focus on basic subject areas such as communication arts, Filipino and English, the two languages of instruction, and mathematics and the sciences.

Marder: What is being done by the Aquino government to advance higher education?

Undersecretary: Improvement in the quality of higher education is of paramount concern. Curricular programs that are critical for accelerating social and economic development such as agriculture, engineering and health sciences are given significant support, especially those in state colleges and universities. To advance higher education we also have included an acceleration of voluntary accreditation programs, with the goal of enhancing freedom and fiscal autonomy; through the voluntary accreditation system, institutions that adhere to a continuous process of attaining standards beyond the minimum required by the state will be free from the rigorous supervision of the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS). The attention of DECS can then be concentrated on those institutions that have difficulty in maintaining an acceptable standard of quality and need help and guidance from DECS.

Marder: Your country has a population of over 56,000,000. Please give us some demographics on education in the Philippines so that we can understand how many students the system services.

Undersecretary: The enrollment figures in our country are quite impressive. Using a ratio of enrollment to total population, the Philippines is ranked among the top five countries in the world today with more students matriculating in higher education than, for example, the People's Republic of China. This year enrollment in all levels of education reached 15.3 million. To give you a breakdown of this figure — to date there are 9.1 million pupils in public elementary school. In secondary school, in the public sector, there are 2.2 million. Higher education, on the other hand, is predominantly in the hands of private colleges and universities, representing 85 percent of total enrollment at that level, while public higher education enrolls another 15 percent in postsecondary programs. This means that enrollment in postsecondary education has reached 1.5 million, which is 2.6 percent of the population.

Marder: It would be interesting to know what the mandatory age is to remain in school: since nearly two-thirds of the population, according to a source I consulted, is engaged in small-scale farming or fishing, often at subsistence level, how many youngsters can stay beyond mandatory age? And given the rural nature and the economy of the country another question comes to mind: is a compulsory attendance law enforceable?

Undersecretary: Children must finish the sixth grade. Unlike elementary school, attendance in secondary school is not compulsory. And even in the elementary school where it is compulsory, attendance, as you suggest, is not enforceable: parents, themselves, in some instances, pull their children out of school, especially during harvest time. Statistically we have this picture: out of 100 who enter first grade, only 67 finish grade six, the last year of elementary school. Out of those who complete grade six, 55 of them proceed to high school. But there is better news on the way, though. With the implementation of a free public secondary education as mandated by a law passed in May 1988, the ratio of those going to high school will substantially increase in school year 1988–89. Also, in 1989 a further improvement in secondary education will occur with the implementation of a new curriculum that has gone into its fourth year of the pilot phase.

Marder: You mentioned earlier that the two languages of instruction used in the schools were English and Filipino. Your country also has eight major vernacular languages. Do the country's many languages and the bilingual system in the schools create problems for education? And is Filipino a reliable language, since it may lack an extensive body of modern scientific words?

Undersecretary: Although English and Filipino are the languages of instruction, we also use auxiliary regional languages to instruct and we use Arabic in the predominately Muslim communities. The Tagalog-based Filipino language is widely understood among 82 percent of the population, who have both reading and speaking ability in that tongue. Psychology in some colleges is being

taught successfully in Filipino and in most social science courses we use both languages. English is used as the language of instruction mainly in the sciences and math. Although Filipino will continue to flourish, English will retain its importance because it links Filipino scholars to the international academic community. Because we are a resilient and adaptable people, we are not troubled by being bi- and even trilingual.

Bilingual education will be a predominant feature of Philippine education. Filipinos have been used to this because invariably one has to learn a second language besides one's native tongue. It may be English or any of the Filipino languages. Learning another Filipino language is not hard because all Filipino languages come from the same linguistic root.

Marder: You have explained that there is a private school track that runs alongside the public school system. The Catholic Church, of which 86 percent of the people are communicants, operates, according to my information, 1,300 schools including universities, seminaries, high schools and elementary schools. How does the Catholic system supplement the public system?

Undersecretary: A large component of private education in the Philippines is operated by the Catholic Church. In terms of enrollment, 2.1 percent of total enrollment in elementary school is in the hands of the Catholic schools. On the secondary level, approximately 18 percent of students are enrolled in Catholic schools. Assistance to Catholic schools takes the form of tax privileges that are also available to nonprofit foundations. Besides this, there is assistance for faculty development and scholarships. The quality of Catholic schools is generally very good. Graduates of Catholic schools perform leadership roles throughout the country. They sit on the Supreme Court where they comprise 50 percent of the justices; they are in the House of Representatives and the Senate. Likewise, they are prominent in the top 1,000 corporations with at least 59 percent of the CEOs having obtained some of their education in Catholic schools. As I stated earlier, higher education is predominantly in private hands, where Catholic education is a big component.

Marder: What is the prevailing attitude toward the education of women in the Philippines?

Undersecretary: You might be surprised to know that enrollment in higher education is predominantly female. Along with the predominance of women in academia, it is quite common to have female mayors, congresswomen, members of the bar up to the Supreme Court, where we have two female justices. The ranking person in education, Secretary of Education Dr. Lourdes R. Quisumbing is a lady and, of course, the president of our country is a lady. Females also play a pivotal part in the life of the country as teachers. In the formative years of our schooling, we are invariably taught by a woman teacher. It is only in higher education that a gender balance is achieved.

*Adriano Arcelo
with President of the
Philippines
Corazon Aquino*



Marder: What is the social status of teachers in the communities? Are pay scales for public school teachers adequate?

Undersecretary: Teachers' status has declined over time. The reason for this is partly due to the real value of government support to education—for the whole period of the old regime from 1966 to 1986, per capita pupil support to education declined by one-third at constant money value. Because of this decline in real financial support, teachers have had to move to other occupations or secure extra work for additional income. People can earn a higher salary by being a clerk than being a teacher. Teachers are attracted to Brunei, where the teachers' pay is comparable to approximately U.S. \$2,000 per month compared to only U.S. \$106 at present in the Philippines. Our rate is better than Indonesia's at U.S. \$54, but lower than Thailand's at U.S. \$117, Malaysia's at U.S. \$220 and Singapore's at U.S. \$708. So the improvement of teachers' pay is an ongoing concern for the Aquino government—in 1989 there will be some increase for public school teachers.

I would like to add that government employees who are underpaid can easily be corrupted. That is what happened to teachers during the old regime. However, with the attention given them by the present government and the greater latitude of freedom, teachers have become partners in restoring a democratic society. They are deputized by the government to oversee elections: they supervise the whole process to ensure that voting takes place correctly. Actually, they were the ones who made the 1987 and 1988 elections under the 1987 constitution credible. In the next elections in 1992, they will once again continue to discharge that function. And in the interim, they will teach the values of freedom and democracy, equity and justice, respect for human rights and, above all, uphold spiritual belief and that our world is God's world.

Marder: Are facilities and tools such as buildings and books adequate?

Undersecretary: Buildings and books are not adequate. Classrooms in the public sector are used intensively with some high schools having four shifts starting at 6:45 in the

morning. In the elementary schools, two pupils have to share a book. In the years to come, we plan to focus closer attention on these problems. Right now, the government of Japan is helping us to construct typhoon-proof school buildings and likewise the American government, through the Economic Support Fund, is allocating funds for school buildings.

Financial support for the implementation of the secondary program comes not only from the Philippine government, but also the governments of Japan, Canada, Australia, the United States and the European Economic Community, among others. The Asian Development Bank also is helping with a loan on a subsidized rate of interest.

Marder: You mentioned earlier an accreditation process. Do universities undergo accreditation?

Undersecretary: An accreditation process similar to the American system has been going on for quite some time, especially in the private sector. But in state higher education, accreditation is relatively new. The University of the Philippines, which is the premier public university, whose academic programs are invariably the best in the whole country, resisted the intervention of an independent accrediting body. Accreditation within the public higher sector gained some acceptability among so many state colleges and universities only during the last few years. Since the public has some doubt as to the quality of the newly established state colleges, the better public universities have found it wise to distinguish themselves through the accreditation process from those who do not measure up to their standard. In the private sector, with over 1,000 institutions, accreditation has been far more accepted.

Marder: What generally is the quality of higher education institutions in the Philippines? What percent of university-level institutions has been accredited?

Undersecretary: To date fewer than 10 percent of higher education institutions have been certified as accredited by the three national accrediting agencies. A proof that there are some fine institutions of international stature is the School of Economics of the University of the Philippines where I was full-time faculty after my graduation from Brandeis. Some outstanding graduates of the School of Economics have assumed leadership roles, such as being cabinet members or presidents of colleges and universities. As far as performance in graduate schools abroad, my former students, even the average ones, did perform well in graduate schools at Harvard, MIT, Stanford and Chicago.

But, while we find excellent institutions at the apex, there are many with varying standards. In the absence of government subsidies for excellent education, many private schools provide the kind of education that is commensurate to the tuition paid them by students. Unfortunately, the ability to pay high tuition for the average Filipino is so limited that if institutions are dependent solely on the students' capacity to pay, they cannot help but offer inferior instruction.

Marder: Plans to industrialize and modernize the economy will influence the path of education. How do you envision the direction of education as it responds to this development?

Undersecretary: Industrialization coupled with modernization is defining the nature of curricular programs. For instance, because tourism is a sunrise industry in our country, we have expanded the curriculum in the hotel and restaurant management programs. A degree of Bachelor of Science in Tourism is being offered in some colleges and universities. Also, the addition of prawn culture, which is beginning to be a big-dollar earner, has stimulated many institutions to offer short-term academic programs in aqua-culture.

It is not only local demand that influences curricular programming, but also the forces of the external labor market. With a substantial call for Filipino nurses abroad, there is a sudden surge of enrollment in the nursing schools. The need for certain types of laborers in the Middle East, where over 600,000 workers have gone, has led to an increase of enrollment in engineering and technology. Likewise, the demand for people with computer training has propelled the proliferation of computer schools throughout the country. The cry for medical doctors here and abroad has encouraged the opening of more medical schools.

Marder: Where do most Filipinos go for graduate study?

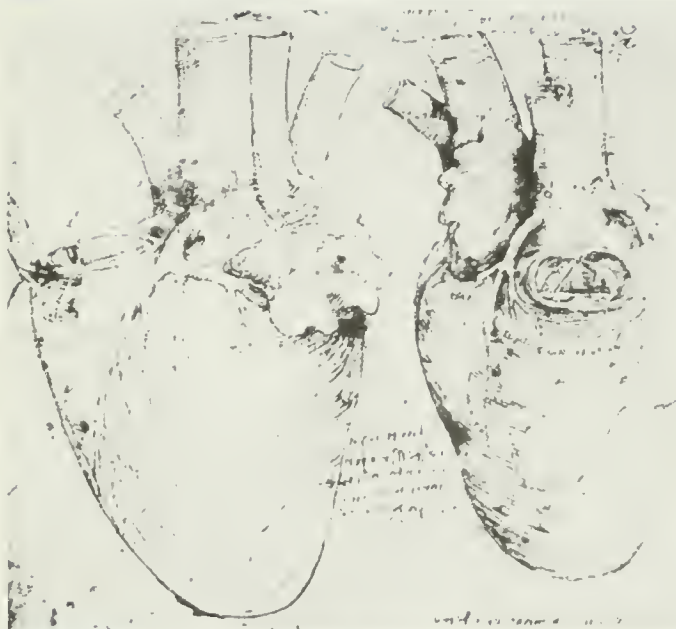
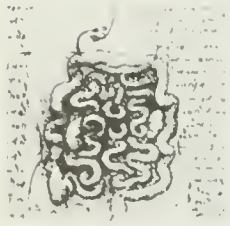
Undersecretary: By tradition and because of similarity of educational systems most go to the United States. Others have gone to the United Kingdom. However, there are quite a number who go to Australia and Japan, especially in the natural sciences. Some European universities have attracted students from the Philippines, among them Madrid, the Sorbonne and Louvain, in some areas of highly specialized studies. Also, Canada has been a destination for our students and many of them remained to join the faculty of some universities there. The majority of them still prefer universities in the United States, and some schools in the Philippines have exchange programs with American universities.

Marder: What is the attitude of Filipinos toward education in general?

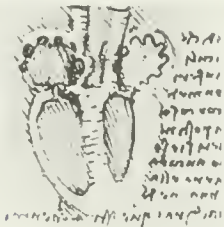
Undersecretary: Filipinos value education so much that support for a college education is a joint family concern. We view education as a means for social and economic mobility. I have validated in my research on the subject that demand for education is motivated more by economic force than by social motives. The dream of each family is to have a son or daughter obtain a degree and have a beautiful career after college. They look at the college graduate as a source of inspiration and a model in the community for career advancement and economic progress. ■

Shaping Policy for Life

by John Rosario



from a series of sketches called *Anatomia Naturale*, by Leonardo Da Vinci



As the victims of diseased or deteriorating organs, approximately 20,000 Americans are anxiously awaiting the donation of a healthy liver, heart or set of kidneys, fully aware of the odds they face for procuring the needed organ. In every sense, these patients are fighting time, wrestling with the gods. For some, the anticipated donation never comes; for others, it comes too late. For the rest, those fortunate enough to undergo an organ transplant, the procedure heralds a second chance at life.

It is the paradox of organ transplantation that donors are by necessity young and healthy. Their deaths are often unexpected tragedies for their relatives. A substantial minority of organ-donor families are approached by doctors within an hour of brain-death certification of the donor. Less than 24 hours usually pass before the decision to donate organs is made by the family of the deceased and the procurement process begins.

Expediency is a critical factor in the organ procurement process. The precarious condition of the recipient and the fragile state of donated organs demand that physicians, procurement agencies and donor families respond quickly if surgery is to be successful. Under optimum circumstances, patients may have years added to their otherwise uncertain futures. However, the reluctance of some physicians to become involved in organ procurement—an unexpected development in a field that prides itself on sophistication and detachment—suggests a need for a renewed educational effort aimed at the medical profession, according to Jeffrey Prottas, Ph.D.

Prottas, a senior research associate at the Bigel Institute for Health Policy of the Heller School, and one of a new breed of health policy analysts, is examining the impact of organ procurement and transplantation on the American health system. With the assistance of Senior Research Associate Helen Batten, Prottas has directed a number of studies involving organ procurement during the past seven years.

Before the early 1980s, says Prottas, the possibility of transplanting major organs other than kidneys was remote and considered farfetched. But thanks to breakthroughs in medical science, transplanting hearts and livers has become common practice while still retaining an air of the

miraculous. Despite the proliferation of transplants, a general lack of awareness about the issues and questions surrounding transplantation still exists.

Organ procurement acquired its initial support through the End Stage Renal Disease Program, a large government program that virtually assures every American access to medical treatment in the case of kidney failure. Almost all medical costs relating to kidney disease and treatment in the United States are covered by the Medicaid program in what amounts to a system of national health coverage. Although the majority of government funds for end stage renal disease are funneled into dialysis, a transplant is a better medical and financial choice, insists Prottas. However, non-renal transplants, hearts and livers for example, are covered by private insurers rather than Medicaid.

Because it's the chief insurer of renal transplants, the federal government maintains an active interest in determining what can be done to increase the supply of kidneys and improve the procurement system. Much of Prottas' research is funded by various federal agencies devoted to improving the current system of procurement.

The first of Prottas' studies examined the effectiveness of organ procurement agencies (OPAs) for the federal government. Another study investigated the attitudes of physicians and nurses, as well as donor families, toward organ referral and donation. Currently Prottas is conducting an in-depth analysis of the causes and prevention of organ wastage and shortage. The foundation for this work rests on his previous research.

Prottas says he came to the subject of organ procurement by way of sociologist Richard M. Titmus, who wrote about altruism as a primary motive among blood donors, in *The Gift Relationship: From Human Blood to Social Policy*. According to Prottas, Titmus proposed a number of questions whose answers would appear to have implications for the new field of organ transplantation and donation. Titmus' emphasis on altruism provides the philosophical groundwork for Prottas' exploration of organ procurement in America in the late 1980s.

Among the concerns Titmus raised, Prottas cites the following issues as important to his own research: What is the place of altruism in a complex society? Why do people give gifts to strangers whom they'll never see? What is the system for letting people act in a generous way toward people they will never meet?

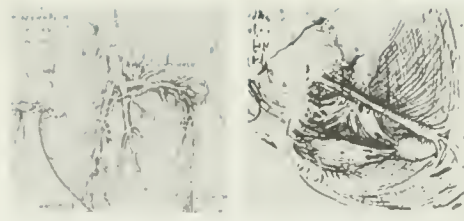
Except in the case of renal transplants, where one kidney may be supplied by a living donor, donations usually occur after a fatal tragedy. Most organs are removed from cadavers. "To be an organ donor, you have to be young, healthy and dead," says Prottas ironically. The pool of organ donors is made up of sons and daughters, and young husbands and wives.

Much of Prottas' research in his study, *"Kind Strangers: The Families of Organ Donors"* explores the reasons why people choose to donate organs, and the effectiveness of the organ donation system in guaranteeing usage. From January through May of 1985 Prottas and Batten conducted a mail survey of families who had given permission for their relatives' kidneys to be donated. Prottas reports that the majority of those surveyed agreed that medical science has been advanced by the participation of patients in research studies, and that it is wrong to keep a heart beating in a brain-dead body. Most respondents also believe that organ donation helps families in their grieving process and lessens the pain surviving members feel as a result of a relative's death.

The results of the survey suggest that "organ donor families, then, share with the general public a positive attitude toward medical research and a negative attitude toward prolonging living where there is no hope for recovery." In addition, the majority of respondents agreed that an important reason for the donation of an organ would be to help someone else live. Respondents specified that functioning organs should not be wasted if it is at all possible to use them in a transplant situation. As Prottas suspected from his reading of Titmus, a general, altruistic motivation is usually cited as the reason most people are willing to donate organs.

Prottas' survey has determined that family members are more likely to express the need for transforming the gift of organs into an attempt to understand and create meaning from the senseless death of a loved one. "Doing something positive out of the negative experience of death is an attempt to create that meaning," insists Prottas. "Therefore we find that altruism is the core of the shared motivation of both actual donor families and of those among the general public who would agree to donate."

Given the public's willingness to donate organs, Prottas was surprised to discover a reluctance on the part of physicians and intensive care unit (ICU) nurses to make referrals. This reticence among physicians is the focus of his second attitudinal study, *"Health Professionals and Hospital Administrators in Organ Procurement: Attitudes, Reservations and Their Resolutions"*.



In separate surveys, hospital administrators, directors of nursing and ICU nurses from 344 hospitals were polled. A representative sample of the public also was surveyed by telephone about their attitudes toward organ donation. After compiling his survey results, Prottas found that although many medical professionals philosophically support organ donation, their reluctance to promote organ transplants in appropriate situations is very real. Less than half the physicians polled initiated the procurement process or were influential in the decision-making process. This ambivalence on the part of physicians contributes to organ shortage and wastage, insists Prottas.

If virtually all the medical professionals questioned were in support of organ donation, and would donate their own organs, why then the reluctance on the part of doctors to make referrals? While Prottas found that the public and medical professionals alike believe that organ procurement helps families with the grieving process, many physicians are unwilling to approach families about organ donation. "Almost half of the neurosurgeons believe that families will see a conflict of interest in their playing a role in organ donation, and two-thirds report that their colleagues are somewhat reluctant to approach families," says the Brandeis researcher.

"Our findings indicate that several items are specifically connected to the reluctance of physicians to refer," says Prottas. "In addition to being intimidated by families, physicians have a difficult time dealing with death. Doctors also have other things on their mind than organ donation. Even if they are philosophically committed to procurement, the death of a patient is a failure. A doctor's job is saving people, and in some respects they've failed. Rather than lingering on the dead, most doctors will turn their attention to living patients."

The role of the medical professional is complex and freighted with responsibility, suggest the researchers. In light of the various stages leading to transplantation, granting permission for organ donation is one of the last steps in the process. Earlier stages involve the caring for terminal patients, identifying suitable candidates, controlling access to potential donors and taking responsibility for declaring death and informing the family. Doctors and nurses also must identify donors to an appropriate agency in a timely way, allowing these agencies to contact donor families and perform certain clinical and interpersonal tasks as a precondition to gaining familial permission. "For medical professionals, the issue of organ donation can be highly charged," indicates Prottas. "For in one sense, their ability to make a referral is directly linked to their failure to prolong the life of their patient."

There is general agreement among those surveyed that organ procurement places heavy emotional demands on all medical/health professionals involved. These findings are in concert with Prottas' assessment of the families of organ donors, who reported that the single most important problem of donation is that of feeling approached too soon after a relative's death.

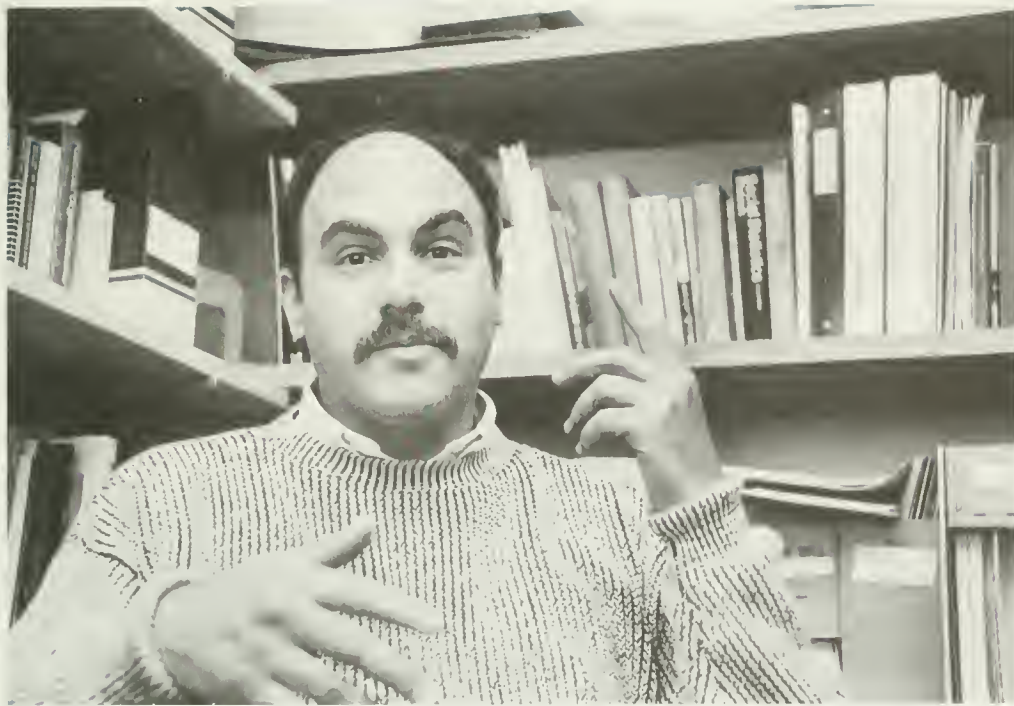
When Prottas discusses organ shortage and wastage, his attention does not turn so much to legal questions as to psychological considerations. He refers to the conclusions of his attitudinal study of medical professionals. "Medical/health professionals are the most critical link in the organ procurement process. [However,] dealing with donor families daunts medical professionals." Physicians "are the weakest link in the chain." Data show that neurosurgeons take their cues regarding organ procurement from their professional peers. Although the profession "has resolved the major medical issues" it has not "communicated that active assistance in organ procurement is a positive professional duty." Therefore, Prottas concludes that a need for re-education and sensitization of doctors and ICU nurses is needed to improve the process of organ procurement and transplantation. These attitudes directly contribute to organ shortage and wastage.

Building on these findings, Prottas' current research takes him into the area of organ shortage and wastage. He says that American figures for wastage are considerably higher than for our European counterparts. Organ wastage in the United States has been as high as 20 percent, whereas European figures are closer to 4 to 6 percent. Prottas cites the centralized nature of European systems as one reason for the disparity in figures.

Prottas also identifies the lack of uniform standards of practice as a factor contributing to organ wastage. "In New England we may not perform a transplant on anyone over age 55, but in the Midwest they may go to 60. No one is prepared to establish any set of rules, which has obvious implications in terms of who receives a transplant and who doesn't."

The success of organ transplantation in the United States also magnifies the shortage problem. "The system functions so that the greater the number of organs procured, the greater the number of people there are waiting for a transplant," says Prottas. "In one sense, it's a case of 'the faster you go, the behinder you get.'"

George Annas, professor of health law at Boston University, commented on Prottas' research in the May 1988 issue of the *American Journal of Public Health* and suggested that the current situation of "universal access" inflated the demand for transplantation with serious consequences for the medical system. He wrote that the organ transplant system is "the only one that enjoys anything approaching universal access" in a country with numerous "higher priority" demands on its medical system. In Annas' mind, the situation "cannot long survive."



Jeffrey Protas

Annas, who headed the Massachusetts Task Force on Organ Transplantation, concluded that heart and liver transplants should "only be permitted if access to technology can be made independent of the individual's ability to pay for it, and if transplantation itself does not adversely affect the provision of other higher priority health care services to the public." Whether or not such measures are enforced remains to be seen. However, Protas indicates that certain policies recently instituted by the federal government should ameliorate the problems of wastage and shortage. A national system for sharing organs exists, but it is not completely viable, says Protas. Traditionally, the major problem with the American system of organ sharing has been a lack of coordination across geographical areas. With the 1986 creation of a single national network to match donated human organs for transplanting, a Richmond, Virginia, organ-sharing agency has unified the two major American placement networks.

Under the guidelines established by the federal government, the two agencies must coordinate a national computerized list of individuals who need organ transplants; complete a national system to match organs and individuals on the waiting list, especially those with immune system difficulties; and maintain a 24-hour telephone service for all organ and tissue types.

However, there has been some controversy arising from the new federal regulations. With states that have overlapping claims to the same territory, competition for federal certification has intensified. Without certification, these matching agencies are ineligible for cost reimbursement by the federal government.

The move to create organ services franchises is a positive step, says Protas. Procurement systems are not centralized but are necessarily local because people die in hospitals and medical information from attending physicians is extremely important. Essentially the government is suggesting that there should not be more than one organ procurement agency in a given locality.

Speaking to this situation, Protas says that the research he has conducted shows that the size of the procurement agency has made a significant difference in effectiveness. Larger agencies essentially retrieved more organs on a per capita basis than smaller agencies. In areas where there was more than one agency, the result was a decrease in the overall number of organs retrieved. Consequently, the government has prescribed catchment areas, so that no two agencies can share the same region, a move that came as a direct result of Protas' research into this matter.

Ultimately, the prevention of organ shortage and wastage depends on the change of professional attitude that Protas mentions in his study of health and medical professionals. "Social and interpersonal issues are central to the success of organ transplantation and procurement," Protas reiterates. "Dealing with donor families daunts medical professionals, particularly physicians. In turn, our data show that all other professionals are influenced by the stance of doctors. Because doctors are the weakest link in our chain, they need the most strengthening." Considering the impact of Protas' research on federal policy, his views on the re-education of American doctors regarding organ transplantation may well take precedence in the years to come. ■

Balancing the Scales of the *Justice*

by Carol Gerwin '90

"Tout faire
de journaux doit
tribut au Malin.
(Every newspaper
editor owes
tribute
to the devil)!"

—La Fontaine,
"Lettre à Simon de
Troyes," 1686.



Carol Gerwin
tries to get the facts

Carol Gerwin, a junior majoring in sociology from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, entered the office of the *Justice*, the independent student newspaper at Brandeis, on her second day on campus as a freshman in 1986. She has yet to leave. Starting as a reporter and news assistant, she progressed to news editor and in January 1988, became the paper's editor-in-chief. She has worked summers and evenings as an editorial intern on local papers and most recently as a news correspondent for the *Middlesex News* in Framingham,

Massachusetts, covering town government meetings in the suburbs of Boston. She has won distinctions to include a second place state award for news writing in the Marquette University/AP journalism contest in Wisconsin in 1986; first place state award for writing, editing, designing and publishing the outstanding chapter newspaper in the Wisconsin region of the B'Nai B'Rith Youth Organization in 1985; and the Brown University Book Award for excellence in writing in 1985. She intends to pursue a career in journalism with emphasis on social issues.

Torn between conflicting roles and responsibilities, today's college newspaper editor cannot conceal the signs of a personal/professional schizophrenia. A harried expression, dark purple rings under the eyes, chewed fingernails, hands blackened with newsprint and a filled appointment book are all give-away clues to an editor's frame of mind.

Student editors, particularly in the close-knit, sensitive community of a small, liberal arts university, feel as much pressure from a variety of interest groups as do professional

The many pressures and obligations pull an editor in different directions, intellectually, ethically and emotionally. And while balancing these issues against the omnipresent deadline, the editor—also a student—must make time to attain his or her primary goal for attending the university—to get an education. The ability of a student editor to reconcile and tame these opposing forces separates the competent editor from the person who would be more successful, and more content, in a different line of work.

At Brandeis, there are several student media sources, all unique in format and content, ranging from the "all-genre" radio station WBRS to the literary magazine *Kether*. The *Justice*, the weekly student newspaper, which was the first student publication established 40 years ago, is the primary campus news source for students. As such, the editor who sets policy for the *Justice* has the singular opportunity to mold student opinion. His or her personality and values shape the newspaper, and in turn the newspaper shapes the reader's perception of the University.

This editorial power to sway public opinion has been recognized throughout the course of modern history. "Is not every able Editor a Ruler of the World, being a persuader of it?" wrote Carlyle in *French Revolution*. But by 3 or 4 o'clock Monday morning in the *Justice* office I rarely feel empowered. Instead I am tired, hoarse and edgy, frustrated by late articles, sloppy style and boring photographs. However, 36 hours later, watching students pick up a copy of the latest issue on their way to dinner, I do feel a satisfying surge of power and a sense of accomplishment.

Unfortunately the sensation is fleeting. For with that rush comes a tremendous burden of responsibility. Even before one issue has hit the stands, the next issue is being planned. As I picture the 45 hours I'll spend fulfilling my responsibilities for the *Justice* that week, most of the gratification and relief I feel slowly transforms into tension and apprehension.

The primary responsibility of a newspaper, according to Walter Lippmann, who was a political pundit and the acclaimed author of *Public Opinion*, is "... To bring to light the hidden facts, to set them into relation with each other, and make a picture of reality on which men can act." In other words, a college newspaper's role is to inform the campus about issues and events, providing enough information from all relevant viewpoints so people can make knowledgeable decisions and choose appropriate action. I believe that a newspaper should indicate areas where social progress is needed and that the people should effect the change. *New York Times* publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberg summed up this notion in 1950, "We tell the public which way the cat is jumping. The public will take care of the cat."

An editor's most important job is to ensure that the newspaper reports fairly, accurately and objectively in which direction the cat is moving. As I've found as editor of the *Justice*, this is easier said than done. Three people watching the same cat from different perspectives will say it traveled in three different directions, at three different speeds and in three different moods.

The classic example of this phenomenon of perception is an anecdote, perhaps founded in myth, about an American president who hated the press and wanted to prove its inherent bias. The story, so it goes, is that this president staged a scuffle in front of the presidential press corps at a press conference and had each reporter write up an account of the incident afterwards. The president was right about the differences in the angles of vision. Each one told a slightly different version of events.

In light of such incidents, it is easy to understand that although accuracy and objectivity are the top priorities of every responsible editor, they are goals that are not easily attained. Only the reporting of simple facts such as



editors. Students, faculty, administrators and alumni, anxious for a voice in the university, all vie for an editor's time and the newspaper's space. At the same time, student editors have their own agendas. And above all, if editors are to be respected and trusted, they must obey professional and ethical journalistic guidelines.

names, dates and statistics is really factual, and only part of the news comprises such facts. The rest of the reporting is largely based on perception and speculation. The student editor's job is to weigh carefully all sides of an issue and determine the emphasis of the coverage.

For example, when I was a freshman two years ago, student divestment activists staged a "Hands Across Brandeis" event—mimicking the national "Hands Across America" of the year before—to protest the University's investments in companies doing business in South Africa. The organizers predicted the event would have the largest participation of any Brandeis protest in years. Although the turnout was impressive with several hundred people linking hands across campus forming an unbroken human chain, the group was not large enough to extend the chain as originally planned from the steps of Rabb Graduate Center to the courtyard of the Bernstein-Marcus administration complex. The *Justice* front page headline the following Tuesday read, "Brandeis Hands Fail to Connect," and the article suggested that the protest had failed. Needless to say, the event's organizers were annoyed at what they believed was editorializing—something taboo to responsible journalists, particularly those sensitive to the community's reaction.

I was still a reporter at the time and did not have much influence on the editorial policy. In retrospect, however, I think that if I had been editor then, I might have tried to stress something positive about the event in the headline and let the number of participants speak for itself in the article. The most important part of the event was not that they didn't complete the chain, but that a large number of people gathered to call for the University's divestment. Only if the turnout had been truly dismal should the headline have been so negative. But the perception of the editor at the time was that the demonstration was a failure, and the headline reflected that judgment.

Although responsible editors do strive for objectivity in news coverage, I believe that ultimately most want to persuade the reader in some way, even if they won't admit it. As a student editor covering University issues whose resolutions I sometimes find disappointing, one of my greatest challenges is to convey my opinion without sacrificing journalistic ethics. The editorial page is a great help in that endeavor, although it would be ineffective to editorialize about the same issue week after week.

Fortunately, editors have access to many other tools of persuasion besides story content, headlines and editorials. In fact, every portion of the newspaper makes a statement. A good editor uses these tricks of the trade to manipulate the reader, preferably without letting the reader catch on. Story selection, story placement, headline size, accompanying photographs, and even the reporter assigned to an article all say something about the story's importance to the editor.

For example, during last year's faculty debates over University curriculum reform, the *Justice* carried six front-page articles on the proposed requirements and community reaction to them. Since a total of 12 issues of the *Justice* was published that semester, it meant that curriculum reform was discussed on the front page of half of them. Few topics receive such extensive coverage and prime placement in the *Justice*. In retrospect, I am pleased with the decision. But at the time I remember thinking, "Don't we have anything different this week? No one wants to read about the curriculum again!" But the mere placement of those articles in the number one position of the newspaper for several issues in a row brought it to the attention of a great many students. Even students who didn't regularly read the *Justice* were likely to read about the proposed changes at some point. And more importantly, the repeated placement said to the reader, "Hey, look at me!

Read me! If I'm in this spot again then I must be important enough to know about." If the experiment succeeded, it meant that the students were compelled to think about the proposed changes and express their views on them to the administration.

Contrary to what most people believe, it is sometimes personally troublesome for a student editor to utilize the full range of available tools. Working in the sensitive community of a university, a student editor has a responsibility to more than just the ideals of journalism. The *Justice*, for example, is accountable to a certain degree to the Brandeis students, because it receives some funding through a student media fee levied by the University and distributed by the Student Senate. Even though the *Justice* is an independent newspaper, and receives the majority of its funding through advertising revenue, it is a student newspaper first. Students comprise its primary audience and the *Justice* attempts to serve as a voice for the students to the University administration.

In light of this relationship, conflicts of interest often surface when students make news on campus for doing illegal, morally offensive or stupid things. I believe that when news is made, the *Justice* should cover it, no matter who the newsmakers are or what the news is. After all, at its most fundamental level, that's what journalism is all about. "Please realize that the first duty of newspapermen is to get the news and PRINT THE NEWS," the abrasive American publisher William Randolph Hearst was known to say. If I am to be a good journalist, this sentiment ultimately must outweigh any responsibility I have to the students.

But even though I understand that commitment, it doesn't mean it is easy for me to print negative things about fellow students. In fact, I do find it extremely troublesome to highlight other students' mistakes. Plastering students' dirty laundry across the front page and then seeing them in class the next day is unnerving. I can understand and, to some extent, even sympathize with their bitter reactions, because I know that I would not appreciate having my mistakes

The *Justice* Fact Sheet

Name
the *Justice*, the independent student newspaper of Brandeis University

Frequency of Publication
weekly

Size
usually 16–24 tabloid-size pages

Content
campus news, sports, arts, features, opinion pieces, editorials

Circulation
5,000—distributed to students, faculty, staff and administrators

Staff
about 50 undergraduates who volunteer their time to write or take pictures, and a smaller core of undergraduates who are paid to do production or type

Production
done entirely on campus since 1987, except for the printing, which is done by a private printing company in western Massachusetts

Management
entirely student-run with no advisor. An editor-in-chief is elected by the staff each December for a one-year term. An editorial board comprises a managing editor and section editors. They are elected as needed by the board.

Editorial Board
Carol Gerwin '90, editor-in-chief; Ronald Goldstein '89, managing editor; Jane Rothstein '91, photo editor; Jonathan Shapiro '91, news editor; Jay Gordon '91, arts editor; Steven Schulman '89, sports editor; Stuart Katz '89, forum editor; Steven Kipnis '89, features editor; Solly Granatstein '90 and Jeff Greenbaum '90, associate editors.

Funding
student-funded through an annual government and media fee of \$75 per student, which also funds the campus radio station, WBRS, and a political opinion magazine, the *Watch*. Necessary supplemental funding comes from advertising revenue from campus, local and national sources.

History
founded in 1948 as a four-page newspaper covering primarily campus news. According to the 1952 yearbook, it was not published regularly in its first years due to lack of interest in it.

Some Well-known Past Editors
Steven Solarz '62, U.S. congressman (D-NY); Martin Peretz '59, editor-in-chief of *The New Republic*; and Esther Kartiganer '59, executive editor of "60 Minutes."

exposed for all my friends and professors to see. But on the other hand, I believe that if students are stupid enough to do whatever it is that gets them on the front page of the *Justice*, then they probably deserve the negative publicity and recognition they receive.

For example, last year the *Justice* covered an incident in which campus police searched a dormitory room on a drug tip and charged the two students who lived there with the possession of marijuana with intent to distribute. Particularly since this incident may have set an important precedent at Brandeis about students' rights to privacy, I know that my judgment to run the article on the front page was a sound one, both ethically and morally. But personally, since the use of drugs is commonly accepted by many college students, I couldn't help but feel sorry for the two students who were caught. My professional justification stemmed largely from the fact that these students were not accused only of using drugs, but of dealing drugs as well. But even in light of such facts, I think the charged students felt betrayed by their student newspaper, and being a fellow student, I even felt a little like a betrayer.

Although the *Justice* is an independent newspaper, with no faculty or administrative advisor, I believe it is also, to some extent, accountable to the University—not only because it receives office space in the basement of Usdan Student Center provided by the University free of charge. There is simply something disturbing to me about a student newspaper that indiscriminately attacks the University that houses it. This is not to say that as editor of the *Justice* I refuse to cover conflicts between the students and the administration or that I keep my opinions about University policy to myself. However, I do try to assure that the *Justice* offers balanced coverage of the conflicts, representing both the student and the administrative viewpoints. This is the only way I can reconcile the sometimes opposing goals of the student and the journalist inside me.

For example, early last year a small group of students and other members of the University community were in an uproar over the University's decision to add pork and shellfish to the menu in Usdan cafeteria, a change that they perceived to signify an erosion of the school's Jewish character. The *Justice* naturally covered this issue as students took sides and debated their concerns in several open forums. I was news editor at the time, and although I did not write most of the articles, I did have a role in determining the coverage. The aspect of the coverage that I am most proud of was our attempt to investigate and depict all angles of the issue, including comments from not only students and administrators, but also from faculty, staff, alumni, donors and members of the American Jewish community. In order to be fair, the *Justice* included as many different opinions as possible.

I remember being pulled in two different directions at the time, toward fulfilling my role as a journalist and toward fulfilling my role as a student attending the University whose motives were being questioned. My journalistic half was inspired by what syndicated columnist Carl Rowan, former U.S. Ambassador to Finland, said about news conferences in 1963: "There aren't any embarrassing questions—just embarrassing answers." My student half, however, was feeling some inner pressure to be loyal to and unquestioning of her school.

After contemplating this type of conflict in my two-and-a-half years in college journalism, and often feeling uncomfortable with it, I finally can reconcile my opposing feelings. Simply, I don't scrutinize the University just for the sake of complaining about policy matters. I chose to attend Brandeis because it appealed to me, and two-and-a-half years later, it still does. However, after getting to know the University better, I understand its goals and limitations.

As a current student and a future alumna, I want to help the University overcome its limitations and move closer to attaining its goals. As editor of the *Justice* I believe that I can aid this process. Even though the front page often doesn't look cooperative from the administration's point of view, I think the University will profit if it comprehends and grasps the feelings and needs of its students and other constituencies.

Despite an editor's role in shaping public opinion, an editor's power is far from unlimited. The public has recourse in several ways. College students are not likely to sue the paper for libel because the expense would be prohibitive. But often, in the closed society of a college, other forces act as equally effective curbing reins on an editor. In an environment where the press, the government, the entertainment industry, the academics, the athletes and the artists are all students, reputations are easily damaged and readership is quickly lost if an editor loses credibility. And a newspaper that isn't read is not worth the time and effort it takes to produce it.

Not surprisingly, the intense lifestyle of a college editor does take its toll on the student filling that demanding role. The extent and nature of the effects, however, rest largely with the individual's personality. I've worked under two editors-in-chief at the *Justice* and we have each handled our responsibilities in vastly different ways.

I, who am more tense and emotional than my predecessors were, often approach problems from the "Oh no! We're sunk!" standpoint. Although I relish journalistic dilemmas, staffing and management conflicts just make my stomach hurt. I am convinced that a college editor should be a journalist first, as opposed to a manager. But, after serving as editor-in-chief for a year, I wish that I possessed more management and motivational skills as well. Instead of finding people to take over certain jobs in times of trouble, I often just do them myself.

Despite our different management styles and ethical viewpoints, the one feeling I and the past two editors all share is our sometimes unhealthy commitment to the newspaper above and beyond all other aspects of our lives. In other words, we, as well as many of the section editors, live, breathe, eat, sleep, talk, dream, or more appropriately, have nightmares about the *Justice*. Most of our friends are on the *Justice*. We spend more time in the *Justice* office than any other place on campus, including our dorm rooms. And even when we go out to relax on Friday night, we talk about the *Justice* obsessively.

I have been consumed by the *Justice* since the second day of orientation week my freshman year when I entered the office to ask for my first writing assignment. In that two-and-a-half years, I have found one of my biggest problems to be separating myself from the newspaper when necessary. Most people in the University community can't help but think of the newspaper as the editor, and the editor and the student as one and the same. So when I hear people criticize the *Justice*, I feel as if they're criticizing me and all my efforts. But I am more than the *Justice*—even though I sometimes have to work to convince myself of that fact—and I do have other interests.

Fortunately, because I want to be a professional journalist after college, the many hours I spend in the newspaper office, and therefore away from my textbooks, are not wasted. In fact, working for the *Justice* has been, by far, my most valuable educational experience at Brandeis. And most past editors concur. Still, our commitment—often described as "strange," "insane" and "unbelievable" by those who know us—is not something we always understand either. It's just instinctive for students who care about the future of the University and the practice of the craft of journalism. ■

Day Care

The Cradle of the Future

by Marlene Heinemann



(left to right) Hannah,
Head Teacher
Karen Eichenlaub,
Laura and Sara

The Lemberg Children's Center sits in the morning sun just up the hill from Usen Castle on the Brandeis campus. In this modern, airy, brick building, partly surrounded by sandy playground, some 33 children between the ages of two and six receive daily child care between the hours of 8:00 am and 5:45 pm. When I visited, the children were absorbed in a variety of activities—story telling, wood sculpture building and computerized alphabet learning in accordance with the daily schedule that offers periods of choice play alternating with periods of directed activities. Of all the goings-on at Lemberg, Steve (names have been changed), age six, said he liked the activities best. When I asked Karen, age five, what she enjoyed at Lemberg, she confided to me that the staff was "nice and kind." Holly, age four, responded to one classmate's dubious

ideas with a rhetorical question, "Does that seem wise?" which suggested a maturity beyond her tender age.

These youngsters are lucky to be enrolled in the full workday child-care program at Lemberg, one of the most popular child-care centers in the area, indeed a place that, in the course of its decade-and-a-half existence, has come to national attention. For September 1989, eager parents have placed 50 children on the waiting list, hoping their names will reach the top under Lemberg's egalitarian first come, first serve policy. Since the Center was founded in 1970, parents have been excited about the atmosphere it creates. One parent, John Bruce, assistant director for employment services at Brandeis, explained that

(left to right) Julia, Sara, Head Teacher Sylvia Peña and Elizabeth

"Both we and our children were made to feel special, part of a family." This fine caliber of day care is nationally in demand. The changes in the American lifestyle make day care one of today's most pressing issues, and Lemberg Executive Director Howard Baker is one of its chief advocates.

"Our philosophy is to give a good educational foundation to children by using play as a method of learning and emphasizing social interaction," says Baker. "We help children develop a useful method of understanding the world and a way to feel successful. We also give families information about their children and opportunities to share information with other families."

The Lemberg Center strives to lay a foundation for social and educational growth. In the Center's warm, supportive environment, children are encouraged to explore their world in safety. They are helped to understand the reasons for expectations, and the emphasis is on the positive: how to behave rather than how not to behave. This gentle attitude is characteristic of Baker's approach to child care: "It made sense to me that very young children could be encouraged to develop social skills that would facilitate better interpersonal communication when they are just beginning the educational process." Curiously, he learned one of his essential precepts not among children, but among adults. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, he worked in Boston's street theater; with the troupe he discovered that everyone performed better and felt more confident in an atmosphere of mutual respect and encouragement. Although he is no longer an actor, he has retained his belief in the value of cooperation, trust, respect and support as foundations for growth.

Lemberg Center children are taught to resolve conflict by expressing feelings of hurt and anger in words. Teachers model appropriate vocabulary and in time the children learn to use these words at the proper time to defend themselves. Sometimes parents are surprised when their child comes home and says, "I don't like it when you yell at me."



(left to right) Executive Director Howard Baker, Head Teachers Bonnie Grav, Sylvia Peña, Bruce Johnson and Karen Eichenlaub and Administrator Evan Harriman

After a stint in naval air intelligence and a bachelor's degree at Emerson College, Boston, in 1972, Baker, a native of New York, began his career in human services by teaching anthropology in a Massachusetts high school, where he found many students concentrated more on their social life than on the business of learning. From this experience, he became convinced that he could have a stronger influence on stimulating children's desire to learn by reaching them at an earlier age.

He received a master's in philosophy of education from Boston College in 1973 and after further graduate study at the Cambridge Family Institute, he came to the Lemberg Center. In 1979 he at last was offered what he has described as his "dream position," the directorship of Lemberg.

Baker dedicated the Center to his philosophy of helping children develop the ability to learn and to resolve conflicts through learned social skills. In 1980, he became the coordinator of the early childhood component of the education program at Brandeis, which trains students from all fields of concentration for careers in teaching. Baker, who engages in research and invites other professionals from around the country to Lemberg for that purpose, says that his field has produced research within the last 20 years to support what was previously only common sense, namely, that child care helps to stimulate the process of learning.

Studies of Head Start and other preschool programs that follow children over the course of their development have shown that those who attended preschool have much more success in life. For example, the Perry Preschool Study, which followed 124 black children from low-income families in Ypsilanti, Michigan, from age three or four to 19, and compared them with a control group that had no preschool, found that only 35 percent dropped out of high school compared to 55 percent of those with no preschool; 38 percent attended college or job training compared to 21 percent of the control group; and 48 percent were employed at age 19 compared to 29 percent of the control group.

Baker's fascination with statistics is not merely academic. He and his wife have four children, all of whom have attended a preschool program and after-school day care. For him, quality day care is an issue that strikes extremely close to home.

Professional day-care people across the country agree that a critical factor in day-care quality is the amount of individualized attention available for each child. For instance, full-day preschool centers licensed by the Massachusetts Office for Children must provide at least one staff person for nine children in order to be licensed. The Lemberg Center employs four head teachers and is enriched by the addition of between 45 and 60 student teachers from Brandeis, thus providing an enviable ratio of one to four for children ages two to four, and one to five for children ages four to six. The teaching assistants are students chosen from classes in education and psychology, the work-study program and from volunteers. In addition, interns are recruited from other schools. The students are carefully selected and trained by four head teachers. As a result there is consistent supervision for the students, and a better distribution of the staff's work.

The students stay one to four years. Ex-teaching assistant Larry Coen '81 wrote, three years after he graduated, "I had no idea when I started my college education at Brandeis University that so much of my education would happen in a kindergarten." Although most of the staff tends to be female, the Center actively recruits men and currently has one male staff member out of five. "The turnover rate is low here because it's a challenging, stimulating, supportive place," says Karen Eichenlaub, one of the head teachers.

The Center has a symbiotic relationship with Brandeis, which provides its building and related services—a hefty contribution—but does not manage the Center. Lemberg serves primarily the faculty and staff of the University and encourages parents and children to visit one another during the day. All parents of

children at the Center are expected to participate actively in the cooperative by contributing their time and skills, and to attend meetings of one of the eight standing committees.

The Center, which attracts researchers from Brandeis and beyond, brings still other child-care givers in from time to time. For example, senior citizens worked with the children at Lemberg as part of Kathi Caproni '88's senior thesis in psychology on the attitude of the children to the elders who became child-care workers. The children's opinion changed from negative to positive during the time they had the senior caregivers, and it is conjectured that they transferred their new attitude to other elderly people in their lives. Other projects have been conducted in computer science and women's studies; every year there are one to four projects.

Long before day care surfaced as a critical national issue, the Lemberg Center opened in 1970 in Usen Castle when a group of graduate students and faculty asked the University for space for child care. Insufficient high-quality, group day-care centers existed in the area at that time, although excellent nursery schools were prevalent; however, they offered only five to 10 hours per week of programming. The Center quickly became a national model in day care because of its philosophical underpinning, teacher preparation program and the range of its features and services: it offered all-day child care five days per week for 28 children, year-round, and tuition was based on a sliding scale. Still today, not only locally but from coast to coast, far too many families are either unable to find or to afford high-quality day care.

In 1975 the Center moved into Lemberg Hall and the staff began offering the course, "Methods and Materials in Early Childhood Education," which officially began the teacher preparation program in the undergraduate curriculum. Students who take this course have a field placement in the Lemberg Children's Center. The number of students working as teaching assistants

increased from eight in 1972 to 60 in 1984. Over the years, the Lemberg training program has increased in complexity with different levels of training courses for the day-care teaching assistants. The range of services expanded in 1981 with the initiation of a kindergarten program.

Important aspects of the character of Lemberg's organization originated in the philosophy of its first director, Snunit Gal, who was born and raised in Israel on a kibbutz. The communal attitudes of kibbutz society are easily visible in the Center's structure: Lemberg was never designed to be an impersonal sort of safe-deposit box where one left one's children for the day. The founding parents, teachers and Snunit introduced two concepts: the cooperative participation of the children's families in the day-care administration, and the family-like grouping of the older and younger children together for part of their time at the Center. The grouping of older and younger children together continues to help younger children in their growth through modeling and nurturance by older children, and grants opportunities for older children to relax and spend time acting less mature. As the older children learn to teach and guide the younger children, they begin to develop a sense of responsibility. "I notice it already in the way my son deals with his brother," remarked John Bruce. "He takes some responsibility for his younger brother even at home." Moreover, the situation creates a reflection of society at large, in which people of all ages associate in the workplace and in social situations. Through the Center's communal approach, parents and children become bound up together in a community at Lemberg, rather than being separated by it. In Snunit Gal's words, "The Center then becomes what it really should be—an extension of the home."

Since the early 1980s, Baker has been involved actively in the creation of public policy on day care. Out of a need for more information and support, he and his staff turned to working on state and national committees and hosting conferences at Brandeis in order to exert more

influence over government support of high-quality day care. On June 4, 1988, about 180 day-care professionals debated public policy issues at Brandeis during the conference entitled "Uniting the Visions: Child Care Policy for the Next Decade," cochaired by Baker and Senior Research Associate Freya Sonenstein, codirector of the Family and Children's Policy Program at the Heller School. It was the fifth conference on child-care policy in New England held at Brandeis since 1981. Jack Shonkoff, associate professor of pediatrics at the University of Massachusetts Medical School, raised some of the major issues in the current national debate, which have been featured in the press and discussed forcefully during the recent presidential debates: Should we have a planned or unplanned (free market) system of child care? Should the system be regulated to protect children or are regulations inherently not good? Should children simply be watched or should day care be optimal facilitation of development? Who should pay for child care? Where should most government support be directed—to providers, consumers or referral centers? How can the multiple perspectives best be brought together?

Baker has worked on numerous committees that set government standards for the licensing of day-care centers. Establishing these standards is a key factor in promoting day-care quality, since licenses are given to centers only if they conform to these standards. Baker chaired the Board of Education's Committee on Standards in Early Childhood Education (1985–86), which wrote program standards for prekindergarten and kindergarten day-care programs. The Early Childhood Section of the School Improvement Law of 1985 established the Department of Education day-care teacher credentials, training programs, forgiveness loans for day-care centers, and resource and referral agencies to help people find suitable day care in the state. Baker also worked on the State Advisory Committee for Early

Childhood Special Needs, which has met annually since 1985 at Brandeis to establish policy to implement new federal laws for the education of handicapped and environmentally-at-risk children. In Massachusetts and throughout the country, programs for special needs children last only two hours per day, and are not sufficient to help families in which both parents work. Baker advocates full day-care programs for special needs. Many centers lack the specially trained staff to care for these children. Here again, Baker harbors more than a professional interest in changing things—his eldest son is learning-disabled. He understands the difficulties involved both in educating and in living with a handicapped child.

As a member of the National Coalition for Campus Child Care (NCCC), Baker works with other directors to increase and support research, training programs and community involvement in campus day-care centers. The NCCC has over 229 members in 47 states that have campus day care ranging in size from 300 children at Ohio State to approximately 30 at research-oriented centers.

The quality of day care cannot be addressed without resolving the problem of cost. "Good day care is expensive," claims Baker. "People are often surprised to learn that it costs the Lemberg Center \$10,000 to maintain each child there for one year." Most of the parents pay fees ranging from \$409 to \$612 per month, depending on income. State support through the Department of Social Services Contracted Tuition Program allows the Center to reserve seven of its 33 places for low-income children. The Federal Work Study Program also funds some of the teaching assistants. Because Lemberg operates a student training program and obtains support from Brandeis, it succeeds in keeping tuition affordable and still pays its head teachers salaries at the top of the salary range for day care. Although public-school teacher salaries are poor, all too often day-care workers earn much less. This reality makes it difficult to attract and retain experienced people, explains Baker.

"The low wages of child-care workers have been the biggest subsidy for child care," says Jack Shonkoff. Child-care workers are often forced to hold two or three jobs in order to support themselves, or they leave child care in order to teach in public schools or work in an unrelated, better-paying profession, according to Patty Hnatiuk from the National Child Care Staffing Study, who spoke at the conference. "Even if we could lure everyone with a reasonably appropriate degree into child care, we wouldn't have enough staff," says Joan Costley, director of continuing education at Wheelock College, who also participated in the conference.

"Day care is one of the hottest issues on Capitol Hill," according to Amy Wilkins of the Children's Defense Fund in Washington, who spoke at the conference. The number of two-earner families has increased dramatically over the past few decades: In 1970, 32 percent of mothers of preschool-age children were in the workforce; in 1987, the figure had risen to 57 percent. According to a 1983 *New York Times* poll, most working mothers—71 percent—work to support their families. Welfare mothers cannot find jobs and get off welfare without affordable child care. The supply has not kept up with the demand, and the day care that is available is all too often either of poor quality or not affordable.

Another piece of the affordability problem is that families earning \$20,000 to \$40,000 per year are having great difficulty in finding quality, affordable day care. Existing government subsidies support primarily low-income parents, while tax credits help middle-income families to only a limited degree. "More new programs serve the upper-income market or the full-subsidy market. People in the middle are not getting enough," says Bruce Hershfield, executive director of South Shore Day Care Services, another conference participant who is the state's second largest provider.

"The complex problems of child care availability, affordability and quality will have to be solved with multiple solutions," says Baker. State expenditures for child care vary widely, and 23 states now spend less than they did in 1981. For example, Massachusetts, where high employment has placed great pressure on the need for child care, now spends \$128.8 million, almost double the \$67.1 million of 1985. It subsidized 28,800 children by purchasing slots at day-care centers for low-income families, increased the wages of providers by over 30 percent over the last three years, and provided some training for child-care workers, according to Janet Hookailo of the Massachusetts Office for Children.

"Massachusetts is doing more than any other state in the United States," said Philip Johnston, secretary of the Massachusetts Executive Office of Human Services, at the conference. Yet clearly, if the burden lies only on the states, many children will be neglected. A growing consensus is focusing on federal legislation in order to address the child-care problem.

Federal child-care expenditures declined by 27 percent between 1980 and 1985, a period when the number of mothers in the workforce with preschool-age children increased by the same amount. New legislation, the Act for Better Child-care Services (ABC) of 1987, was introduced to provide \$2.5 billion in new federal revenues to increase the quality, availability and affordability of day care. Of each state's allocation, 75 percent would be earmarked to help low- and moderate-income families (earning up to about \$29,000) to pay for child care on a sliding fee basis and 15 percent would be used to fund resource and referral programs and to provide 15 hours of training for child-care providers annually.

ABC is not the only proposed legislation for child care; there are five large bills and 75 others pending, each targeting different pieces of the comprehensive needs of families with young children. "The ABC is the most comprehensive bill," according to Amy Wilkins. It serves children age 15 and under. Another competing bill is the Child Care Services Improvement

Act of 1988 proposed by Rep. Nancy Johnson (R-Conn.) and Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah). It would fund \$375 million in the first year and \$250 million in the second and third years in block grants to states for the implementation of day-care programs. According to Baker, there would be no program standards with the Hatch-Johnson bill since under that proposal, providers would not be required by the government to adhere to a minimum standard of care. It also provides tax credit to employers who establish a child-care facility on or near an employment site, addresses the problems of insuring child-care facilities and establishes a presidential award for progressive employment policy.

Child care is a global issue. Because women have a right to be in the workforce, whatever their age or economic circumstances, and children have a right to proper care, whatever their needs, it is undeniably a children's and a women's issue. It is an issue for the grandparents who currently share the largest responsibility for day care in the nation. For employers it is an issue because day care could help them recruit and retain workers in an efficient way. It is an issue for society as a whole because day care has an enormous effect on the present and future labor force and on welfare dependency. It is an issue for future populations, whose attitudes to having families will be shaped by the decisions made now. The question is not whether there will be day care, but whether it will be high-quality day care. "It's time for people to reemphasize educational productivity as a primary priority. It's time to recognize the expense of not funding child care and education. It is more costly to spend money later on rehabilitation and welfare dependency than to support families early, when formative," says Howard Baker. As a nation we can no longer afford to neglect the problems of families with young children. High-quality child care is simply too important to everyone. It is to a great extent the cradle of the future. ■

Marlene Heimemann is a free lance writer living in the Boston area

Emphysema Research at Brandeis

by Dennis Nealon



*cross-sections
of a diseased lung*

Millions of Americans and people around the world suffer from some form of emphysema, and nearly all of the cases are traceable to smoking, according to the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI). But an ever-widening search to understand the disease has uncovered evidence of other causes and forms of emphysema—a disease of the lung's alveoli, or sacs in which oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged between blood and inhaled air.

Emphysema is one of a trio of common disorders of the lung that physicians call chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases. The others are asthma and chronic bronchitis. There essentially are two types of emphysema, according to Dr. Harris Faigel, director of Health Services at Brandeis University. The most common form is called centroacinar because it starts in the clumps of alveoli at the center of a lobule, and spreads outward leaving normal edges around an empty center, much like a doughnut around its hole. Mild degrees of this in the upper tips of the lungs are common after age 50. The less common form is called panacinar because it involves uniform destruction of an entire segment of a lobule and this type is related to a hereditary deficiency of an important protein in the lung called alpha-1-antitrypsin.

Countless research projects to develop preventive and treatment techniques have been emerging with the growing understanding of the disease. A team of 13 graduate and postdoctoral students at Brandeis, led by distinguished enzymologist Robert H. Abeles, the Aron and Imre Tauber Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Pharmacology, has been studying enzyme mechanisms. One of the group's major goals is designing the blueprint of a drug to combat emphysema. Part of Abeles' research is focusing on the enzyme elastase, and on generating a successful inhibitor or chemical compound to keep it from attacking tissue in the lungs or other organs. Elastase is thought to be a major culprit in

emphysema. The elastase used in the research at Brandeis is donated to the University, and comes from sources including actual white blood cells and sputum.

A shortage of alpha-1-antitrypsin, a liver-produced blood protein, leaves elastase free to attack and destroy connective tissue in the alveolar walls of the lungs, which contain hundreds of millions of irreplaceable alveoli. Once individual alveoli are lost, they are gone forever, for just like other organs in the body, the lung has a finite ability to react to injury. Understanding of the alpha-1-antitrypsin problem and its relationship to centroacinar emphysema may lead to a better understanding of emphysema itself. That could help develop a treatment for the panacinar form.

Work in Abeles' second floor laboratory in the Friedland Research Center is painstakingly deliberate. Chandrika Govardhan, a postdoctoral student working with Abeles, is concentrating her investigation on a tiny amount of elastase inhibitor solution that she has developed. She is mixing elastase with the inhibitor and a substrate, or the element that the elastase normally attacks. The three solutions are measured down to microliters, and amount to less than a thimbleful. With special laboratory equipment, Govardhan is able to measure the effect the inhibitor is having on the reaction between the elastase and the substrate.

Moments after Govardhan has combined the substrate and the elastase, that solution is placed into a spectrophotometer where the chemical relationship of the mixture is measured. The spectrophotometer is linked to a machine that charts the reactions on a graph. Once the reactions of both mixtures are recorded, and then compared, a clear picture emerges of what effect the inhibitor is having on the elastase. While the mixture without inhibitor produced a graph line that shot straight up to an eventual peak, a second that included the inhibitor produced a gradual sloping arc, demonstrating a noticeable effect.

This particular inhibitor is one of six or seven that Govardhan has developed. The best among them likely will be tested outside the University on lab animals to determine if the reaction in the test tube can be duplicated in a living organ. As Abeles pointed out, success in the controlled environment of the test tube in no way ensures success in the far less predictable constitution of matter in a living organ such as a lung.

It is uncertain what form the pharmaceutical inhibitor might take, but Govardhan says that the Brandeis research could lead to a serum for injecting, or perhaps to a portable spray dispenser such as those marketed and used widely by asthmatics. The spray would contain the inhibitor solution, which could be pumped through the mouth directly into the lungs of emphysema sufferers.

Dr. Ronald G. Crystal, chief of NHLBI's pulmonary research, reiterated a year ago that smoking was the major cause of emphysema. But he also disclosed that researchers believe that two percent—an estimated 20,000 to 40,000 patients—of the emphysema cases in the United States are people who have inherited from both parents the gene for alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency.

Alpha-1-antitrypsin, or alpha-1 proteinase inhibitor, is a critical lung-protecting protein. A 1987 article in *Science News* reported that up to 40,000 people in the United States have a genetic deficiency of the protein. Of that number, an estimated 2,000 suffer noticeable lung damage and would be considered candidates for treatment with a drug that was approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) a year ago. *Science News* reported that the FDA has sanctioned use of a purified human protein that can slow the progression of emphysema in patients who fail to produce enough alpha-1-antitrypsin.

Researchers believe that this purified human protein will not help the preponderance of emphysema sufferers who have developed the disease from environmental factors such as cigarette smoking. So cessation for smokers and continued abstinence for nonsmokers is still the best precautionary advice.

But those afflicted with the protein deficiency may have reason for cautious optimism. Crystal announced that scientists feel they may have found a way to replace the purified human protein in the body. The process will require years of testing before it could be clinically useful for large numbers of people, though data has already shown it to be successful in some cases. The preventive measure works by increasing serum levels of the protein in patients. Crystal was quoted by *Science News* as saying that infusion of the purified protein apparently maintains a patient's blood concentrations at near normal.

"Serum levels of patients with the alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency are as low as 10 to 15 percent of normal, thus exposing their lungs to abnormally high elastase activity; 85 percent of those with this deficiency eventually die from emphysema," according to the article. The precise way in which antitrypsin deficiency produces emphysema, however, is unclear.

Emphysema is derived from the Greek word meaning inflation. It is the overly inflated, partially destroyed state of the lung vesicles. Its most common characteristic is shortness of breath. Diagnosis is made by pathologic examination of lung tissue. Perhaps one of the more surprising aspects of emphysema is that it is rare to find adult lungs completely free of the affliction. Scientists estimate that roughly two-thirds of adult males and one-fourth of adult females (most without recognized dysfunction) will have well-defined emphysema, which is often limited in extent. Thus, the majority of those with emphysema will not have had disability or even symptoms associated with it.

Apart from cigarette smoking and familial and genetic factors, there may be other factors that cause and contribute to emphysema, including air pollution, occupational hazards and infection. Researchers have long known that the chemicals in cigarette smoke can damage and destroy lung tissue and thus create the difficulty in breathing that is the manifestation of emphysema. Evidence has been building that even young asymptomatic smokers often have considerable obstruction in small airways without there being either an increase of airway resistance or a diminution in the forced expiratory volume, the measure of the ability of the lung and chest to move air in and out that is most compromised by emphysema.

The destruction of the alveoli and their ducts causes loss of elasticity, or the ability of the airway to stretch and shrink with each breath, according to Faigel. Obstruction of the airway can result, trapping air in the lung and making exhaling difficult. Common symptoms are chronic cough, a thick, heavy sputum and wheezing.

"Emphysema," says Faigel, "begins silently and moves slowly and insidiously." Nonetheless, its progress is relentless. At first, there is mild shortness of breath with exercise that most people attribute to advancing age or heart trouble. But the shortness of breath gets worse and extends into even the simplest of daily tasks as the lung has more and more trouble getting oxygen in and carbon dioxide out. Cold, dampness and dust aggravate the symptoms and the disease makes its victims more susceptible to all sorts of lung infections, according to Faigel.

What it comes down to is that the work of breathing can be significantly increased in moderate cases, and, in extreme cases where advanced destruction of tissue exists, emphysema can be fatal, sometimes even after intense surgery. Researchers, like Abeles at Brandeis, are trying to change that.



Abeles' pioneering research has helped to earn him the 1988 Repligen Award in biological chemistry. Sponsored by the Repligen Corp., a Cambridge-based developer and manufacturer of biochemical products for the health care and personal care markets, the award recognizes Abeles' distinguished career as an enzymologist, including research on enzyme mechanisms and work over the past four years on the elastase inhibitor. "It's very unlikely that I am going to design the drug that is going to be used," he said, "but I hope to provide the principles for it."

After conducting more than two decades of research in the so-called "rational" approach to developing inhibitors and activators for enzymes, Abeles is considered a pioneer in the process, which has had a major impact on the manufacture of pharmaceuticals in the country. The rational approach differs from the traditional trial-and-error method of drug design in that it works with what specifically is known about the action and structure of enzymes rather than with random testing of possible drug remedies. Scientists using the rational approach seek to design molecules using specific information available to them on the nature of enzymes in the body. ■



Abeles came to Brandeis in 1964, and was chairman of the biochemistry department from 1976 to September 1987. He received his Ph.D. in biochemistry at the University of Colorado in 1955, and spent two years doing research at Harvard University before joining the chemistry department at Ohio State University. He later spent four years in the biochemistry department at the University of Michigan before coming to Brandeis.

"He is one of the two or three major research strengths in the department and one of the main reasons this department is known internationally," said Brandeis biochemistry professor Christopher Miller, who is chairman of the biochemistry department. He credits Abeles with making the department attractive to young researchers and scientists for the future.

Abeles' research on elastase is supported by the National Institute of Health, the National Science Foundation, Sandoz Pharmaceutical Co. and the American Tobacco Institute, which is interested in the work's application to emphysema.

Alumni who would like to see their books mentioned in "Bookshelf" should send a review copy of the publication directly to

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Faculty

Gabriel Garcia Marquez and the Powers of Fiction

Julio Ortega, professor of Latin American and comparative literature and director, Latin American Studies Program, ed.

University of Texas Press

The work of Gabriel García Márquez allows us "to hear the voices—and the laughter—of a culture, that of Latin America," writes Ortega. Several scholars of Latin American literature unravel for English-speaking readers the complexities of the 1982 Nobel laureate's fiction. The readings focus on the novels, *One Hundred Years of Solitude*, *No One Writes to the Colonel*, *In Evil Hour*, *The Autumn of the Patriarch*, and *Chronicle of a Death Foretold*, as well as several of Márquez' short stories. Also included as an appendix is a translation of Márquez' Nobel Prize acceptance speech, "The Solitude of Latin America."

American "Reparations" to Germany, 1919–33: Implications for the Third World Debt Crisis

Stephen A. Schuker, professor of history

Princeton Studies in International Finance

One method of dissecting the international debt problems of the 1980s is to look at the current situation in light of what historians now know about similar difficulties in the interwar period. Employing a wide variety of government and business records from several countries, Schuker demonstrates that American investors experienced losses on foreign loans in the 1930s mostly for political reasons and not simply because of the Depression. His research indicates that, in the absence of effective restraints, debtors almost

invariably rank domestic social requirements over financial obligations abroad. The disinclination of middle-income countries to accept austerity in the 1980s in order to satisfy creditor claims, Schuker argues, ought not to surprise those who have studied the history of sovereign default. The author concludes that lending to the Third World is inherently riskier than bankers—or development economists—have traditionally believed.

Suburban Communities. The Jewishness of American Reform Jews

Gerald L. Showstack, lecturer with rank of assistant professor in the Hornstein Program

Scholars Press

Over the past century, American Judaism underwent a transformation as the Jewish community moved away from traditional Jewish observances and into the suburbs. How are American Jews redefining their own Jewishness? Showstack's latest book takes the form of a detailed sociological investigation into American Jewish development. This volume in the *Brown University Studies on Jews and Their Societies* provides an analysis of Jews of nontraditional communities in terms of the relationships between positive Jewish identity and such factors as density of local Jewish community, previous Jewish education, level of traditional observance and attitudes toward Israel. The author discusses the ways in which the nontraditional community is reshaping the meaning of Jewishness today in its own image.

Policy Paradox and Political Reason

Deborah A. Stone, David R. Pokross Professor of Law and Social Policy, Heller School

Scott, Foresman and Company

Stone develops an innovative theory of policy making and policy analysis that incorporates political reality. It portrays policy making as a struggle over ways of interpreting the world, and demonstrates that the very categories of thought behind rational policy analysis—such as equity, efficiency and even numbers—are themselves paradoxes that are only temporarily resolved in political struggle. The author assesses the major strategies of policy reform— incentives, rules, persuasion, legal rights and reorganization of authority—showing each to be a complex social and political process rather than a simple instrument of public power.

Alumni

Ritual, Politics, and Power

David I. Kertzer, Ph.D. '74

Yale University Press

Ritual, Politics, and Power studies political ritual, demonstrating that ritual always has been and will continue to be an essential part of political life, used to symbolize, simplify and enhance political messages. Using examples from history—from the cannibal rites of the Aztec state to the inauguration of American presidents—the author exposes the many ways in which ritual is employed in politics and how it helps build political organizations, how it is employed to create

political legitimacy, how it fosters solidarity in the absence of political consensus and how effective it can be in both defusing and inciting political conflict. Kertzer ultimately shows why the success of all political forces—whether conservative or revolutionary—is linked to their effective use of ritual.

Telling and Retelling: Quotation in Biblical Narrative

George Savran, M.A. '81, Ph.D. '82

Indiana University Press

Frequent repetition is a hallmark of biblical style. Biblical literature is unique not only for its quantity of repetition, but also for the variety of its repetitive devices. Savran treats one category of repetition—quoted direct speech—a specific type of quotation in which the words of a character, spoken at one point in the narrative, are later quoted in another context. Through examination of texts from Genesis to II Kings, Savran reveals this device to be not merely a stylistic method of recall but a deliberate and purposeful reinterpretation of a past narrative moment. By paying close attention to the changes between original speech and its quotation—the specific ways in which it is shortened, lengthened or paraphrased—the mind and intent of biblical characters are revealed in a new light. One well known example of this device is Eve's misquotation of God's commandment in regard to eating from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.

Ourselves: Growing Older. Women Aging with Knowledge and Power

Diana Laskin Siegal '52, Paula Brown Doress and the Midlife and Older Women Book Project (in cooperation with the Boston Women's Health Book Collective)

Simon and Schuster

Ourselves: Growing Older is the complete health and living handbook for midlife and older women. The authors, who compiled the chapter on women growing older for *The New Our Bodies, Ourselves*, address the special needs of the growing number of women over age 35. They write, "This book grows out of our conviction that the decades after 40 can be rich and fulfilling, a time when we as women can come into our own. Life expectancy for women is 68 years; for those already over 65 it is 83½ years. We can and do use our added years in ways that please us—learning new skills, traveling and living out long-delayed dreams. Yet, as survivors, women are also likely to face more of the challenges of aging: chronic health conditions; inadequate income; caregiving responsibilities; lack of care when we need it; and perhaps most devastating of all, the deaths of family members and friends. In this book, we have tried to give equal attention to both the promise and the challenge of the later years." Of particular note is the number of Brandeis-affiliated participants in this project. Among the contributors are: Marilyn Weintraub Bentor '52; Naomi B. Isler '56; Kathleen I. MacPherson, Ph.D. '86; doctoral candidate Susan Lanspery, Heller School; and former graduate student Norma Meras Swenson. Others who

assisted include Inge Fleischman Fowlie and Judith N. Marks Kass, both Class of 1952, Irving K. Zola, professor of sociology and Joanne B. Bluestone, formerly on the faculty of the Heller School.

Good Writing: A Guide and Sourcebook for Writing Across the Curriculum

Linda Simon, Ph.D. '83

St. Martin's Press

Designed to help students write the kind of critical and analytic papers they will be assigned in courses across the disciplines throughout their college careers, *Good Writing*, a composition text, combines discussion of the essentials of good writing with discipline-specific writing instruction and 56 class-tested writing assignments contributed by instructors nationwide. Skills covered in the "Guide" section of the text include note-taking strategies, defining an original thesis, documenting sources and revising, among others. The "Sourcebook" portion, in addition to containing the writing assignments, includes successful student papers written in response to some of the assignments and several examples of professional writing, illustrating the styles and formats expected in each of three disciplines—the humanities, the social sciences and the sciences.

Joyce Antler

associate professor of American studies, was elected to the board of directors of the Massachusetts Foundation for Humanities and Public Policy.

Martin Cohn

lecturer and senior research associate in computer science, presented an invited talk on data compression to a NASA-sponsored workshop at Snowbird, Utah.

Peter Conrad

associate professor of sociology, recently presented "From Sick Role to Illness Experience" at the meetings of the American Sociological Association (ASA). He currently is serving as the chair of the Medical Sociology Section of the ASA.

Stanley Deser

Enid and Nathan S. Ancell Professor of Physics, gave several invited lectures worldwide at: the A.A. Friedmann Centennial Conference in Leningrad; the 15th International Conference on Differential Geometric Methods in Physics in Durham, England; the Theoretical Physics Laboratory, École Normale in Paris. He was invited to organize and chair a session at the 5th International Marcel Grossmann Meeting in Perth, Australia and lectured at the Institutes of Theoretical Physics in Gothenburg, Sweden and at the University of Helsinki.

Robert Evans, Jr.

Atran Professor of Labor Economics, received a Fulbright Fellowship for research in Japan, 1988–1989. He will be examining the rent-a-worker labor market in that country and will be associated with the Keio Economic Observatory of Keio University in Tokyo.

Paul Gootenberg

assistant professor of Latin American history, presented a paper on regionalism and national state building in 19th-century Peru at the 46th International Congress of Americanists in Amsterdam.

James B. Hendrickson

professor of chemistry, was invited to give plenary lectures at two International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry conferences: on natural products in Kyoto, Japan, and on synthesis in Nancy, France. The lectures discussed SYNGEN, a computer program designed to generate short synthesis routes to organic molecules. He also lectured at several chemical industries in the two countries and to the 40th anniversary memorial meeting of the Kansai Chemical Industry Association in Osaka, Japan.

Thomas C. Hollocher

professor of biochemistry, was elected as an honorary professor of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the research branch of the Ministry of Agriculture in the People's Republic of China, which runs experimental laboratories and field stations throughout that country.

William A. Johnson

Albert V. Danielsen Professor of Philosophy and Christian Thought, was on sabbatical leave during spring semester of 1988, when he lectured at colleges and universities in Japan, Korea, The Philippines, Hawaii, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Canadian High Arctic and Mexico.

Edward K. Kaplan
professor of French, delivered a paper at an international colloquium at Cerisy, France, on Claude Vigée, a poet and critic who taught French and comparative literature at Brandeis for many years.

Kenneth Kustin
professor of chemistry, attended a Japan-U.S. cooperative seminar on "Development Biology of the Ascidian" in Asamushi, Japan, where he presented an invited plenary lecture on "Chemical and Magnetic Properties of Ascidian Blood Cells." Ascidians are marine organisms commonly called sea squirts.

Margie E. Lachman
associate professor of psychology, gave an invited lecture at the American Psychological Association Meeting on "Personal Control in Later Life: Implications for Cognitive Aging." She recently received a three-year grant entitled "Enhancing Memory Control Beliefs and Performance," from the National Institute on Aging.

Norman Levine
associate professor of physical education, was reappointed to the Nike Shoe Corporation Coaches Advisory Board. At the Olympic track and field trials in Indianapolis last summer he was cited a Nike "Coach of the Year" in recognition of Nike/Boston Track Club's national T.A.C. cross country championship and 17 Olympic trials qualifiers, including one current and two former Brandeis athletes.

Robert L. Marshall
Louis, Frances and Jeffrey Sachar Professor of Music, delivered public lectures at two festivals. His topic for the Bach Aria Festival was "On Bach's Universality" and his topic for the lecture series, *Music in the Age of Science and Reason*, at the J. Paul Getty Museum was "Truth and Beauty: J.S. Bach at the Crossroads of Cultural History."

Sally McBrearty
assistant professor of anthropology, was awarded a grant from the L.S.B. Leakey Foundation for her research project, "The Paleoanthropology of the Simi Site, Western Kenya"

James S. Miller
assistant professor of computer science, has written, with Harold Abelson and Gerald Sussman, a set of exercises for the computer lab associated with the introductory course, *Design and Interpretation of Programs*, published by McGraw-Hill.

Benjamin Ravid
Jennie and Mayer Weisman Professor of Jewish History, published "The Legal Status of the Jews in Venice to 1509" in *Proceedings of the American Academy for Jewish Research*. He delivered a lecture on "Shylock Revisited: The Jewish Contribution to the Preemancipation Economy" at the Summer Jewish Festival of the Hornstein Program in Jewish Communal Service.

Joseph Reimer
assistant professor in the Hornstein Program, received, along with two colleagues, the 1988 Human Development Research Award from the American Educational Research Association for research on the moral development of kibbutz adolescents and young adults. He cochaired, with **Susan Shevitz**, also of the Hornstein Program, the program for the 1988 Coalition for Advancement of Jewish Education conference on research in Jewish education held in Philadelphia in June.

Shulamit Reinharz
associate professor of sociology, spent 1987-88 on sabbatical leave in Jerusalem as a research scholar at the Brookdale Institute of Gerontology. She lectured on "Advances in the Analysis of Field Notes" in the sociology department of Hebrew University.

Bernard Reisman
professor of American Jewish communal studies and director, Hornstein Program, and **Gerald Showstack**, lecturer with rank of assistant professor, Hornstein Program, organized and led several seminars at Brandeis during the summer, including the Fourth Annual Sherman Seminar for Outstanding Young Professionals on the theme of "Professional and Personal Challenges of Emerging Jewish Communal Leaders." The Sherman Seminars bring together Jewish communal professionals from across North America who have been in the field five to 10 years, have been nominated by their agency directors and have demonstrated significant executive potential. They also organized the eighth annual Distinguished Leaders Institute for top-level lay leaders of the North American Jewish community.

David H. Roberts
associate professor of astrophysics, spent the 1987-88 year on sabbatical in the astronomy department of the California Institute of Technology. He also served as consultant to the Jet Propulsion Laboratory on a project to perform Very Long Baseline Interferometry observations with an antenna in Earth orbit; for this work he shared a NASA Group Achievement Award. He gave an invited talk on "The CLEAN Algorithm in Time Series Analysis" at the International Radio Science Union in Denver.

Myron Rosenblum
Charles A. Breskin Professor of Chemistry, was on sabbatical leave during the spring semester, 1987-88 and traveled to New Zealand and Japan, where he lectured at the universities of Auckland, Tokyo, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Hiroshima and Kyushu on "Vinyl Ether-Iron Complexes As Chiral Reagents in Organic Synthesis." He spent the remainder of his sabbatical leave in Jerusalem as a Fulbright Research Scholar.

Barry Snider
professor of chemistry, spoke on "Alkylaluminum Halide Induced Reactions of Carbonyl Compounds with Unactivated Alkenes" at a NATO conference in Greece on Selectivities in Lewis Acid Promoted Reactions. He was one of 10 Americans participating in a KOSEF/NSF Joint Seminar on New Methods in Organic Synthesis in Seoul.

Deborah A. Stone
David R. Pokross Professor of Law and Social Policy, Heller School, served on an Institute of Medicine (National Academy of Sciences) committee to draft guidelines for the Social Security Disability Insurance program; presented a paper, "Context, Cause and Illusion: Dilemmas of Comparative Public Policy," at a conference on Comparative Policy Studies at the University of Pittsburgh; and coauthored with Steven Rathgeb Smith "The Unexpected Consequences of Privatization," which appeared as a chapter of *Remaking the Welfare State*, Temple University Press.

Richard Weckstein
Carl Marks Professor of International Trade and Finance, visited a number of countries in East and Southern Africa during the month of July as an "American Participant" for the U.S. Department of State. He lectured and gave seminars on privatization,

the development of small-business development programs and on export finance in Somalia, Malawi and Swaziland.

Stephen J. Whitfield

Max Richter Professor of American Civilization, published three articles: "A Critique of Leonard Dinnerstein's 'The Origins of Black Anti-Semitism in America'" *American Jewish Archives*; "Political Humor," in *Humor in America*; and "The Braided Identity of Southern Jewry," in *American Jewish History*.

Kurt H. Wolff

professor emeritus of social relations, was elected president of the Research Committee on the History of Sociology, International Sociological Association for 1988-92. He published several articles in the last year, in both English and German.

Dwight W. Young

professor emeritus of ancient Near Eastern civilization, had his article, "A Mathematical Approach to Certain Dynastic Spans in the Sumerian King List," published in *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*.

Harry Zohn

professor of German, published several articles, including one on Nelly Sachs in Salem Press's *The Nobel Prize Winners: Literature*. He chaired the German Workshop at the New York convention of the American Translators Association.

Irving Kenneth Zola

professor of sociology, spent a month speaking to various organizations and university groups on issues of disability, independent living and aging in Australia and New Zealand, after presenting the Meares Oration in Sydney. He was a featured speaker at the Social Rehabilitation Seminar in Hamamatsu City, Japan.

Staff

Albert S. Axelrad

Jewish chaplain, traveled to Ethiopia (NACOEJ Mission) where he visited the black Jews of that country, known as Beta Yisrael, delivered a lecture and chanted part of the Sabbath service in the Ademite Synagogue in Addis Ababa. Grants for the mission were provided by the Brandeis University Provost's Fund; ZIV Tzedakah Fund; and Combined Jewish Philanthropies: Clergy and Laity Concerned about Ethiopia and Its Jews. He also served as a consultant over the summer to the small, Rabbi-less Jewish community of Prince Edward Island, where he addressed the group on "The West Bank Uprising: Reflections of a Diasporist Jew" and "Contemporary Jewish Issues: Independent Approaches."

Bessie K. Hahn

director of library services, was a keynote speaker at the International Symposium on New Technologies and Applications in Libraries at Xi'an, People's Republic of China. She presented a paper on "Book Preservation: An International Agenda" at the conference and lectured on information technologies at the libraries of Xi'an Jiao Tong University and Peking University.

Greggory Keith Spence

general counsel and adjunct professor of legal studies, moderated a panel entitled "From Interview to Trial Without Losing Sleep" at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association (ABA). He has been named vice chairman of the ABA General Practice Section's Corporate Counsel Committee for 1988-89.



Alumni Fellows Marjorie Housen '56 and Richard Silverman '54 enjoy a moment together

The first Alumni Leadership Convocation (ALC) added a dimension of excitement to the *Brandeis at 40* celebration as alumni volunteers from across the country gathered to hear President Handler, senior administrators and academic deans brief them on various aspects of University affairs. Alumni attended volunteer workshops, seminars and panels throughout the weekend.

The National Alumni Association acted as an umbrella organization, inviting the leaders of all its constituent groups back to campus to meet and exchange ideas on important issues, all with the common goal of enlarging their service to the University and the Brandeis family at large. Representatives from the Hiatt Career Development Center Network, the Friends of Brandeis Athletics, Alumni Admissions Council, Fellows of the University, President's Councilors and Trustees, and the Alumni Association board of directors all participated in the varied events. The Alumni Leadership Convocation also was geared toward cultivating new leadership to strengthen and expand the ranks of alumni volunteers.

The slogan for this first ALC was "Forty and Beyond." As alumni came together to celebrate the tremendous strides taken together with their alma mater during its first 40 years, their primary focus as a leadership body was to plan for a future of dynamic support to the institution and active commitment to strengthen and continue the success of the Alumni Association.

On Friday morning, October 7, Jeffrey Golland '61, president of the Brandeis University Alumni Association, began the weekend program by welcoming the

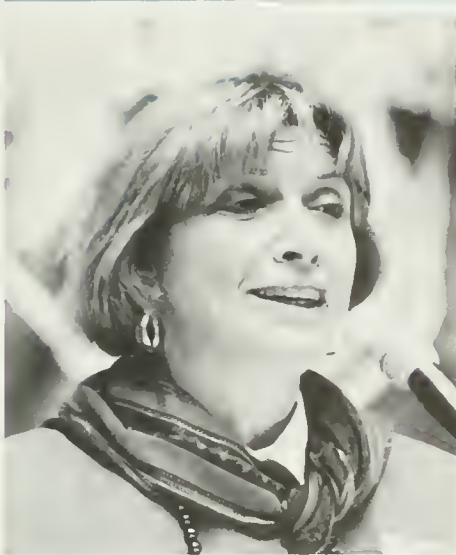


Charles S. Eisenberg '70 introduces the panel of administrators

alumni delegates and reporting on the state of the Association. He said that there are currently 18 alumni holding seats on the Board of Trustees, a number that constitutes a working majority at many trustee meetings. Golland also reported on the Alumni Annual Fund, stating that in 1985-86, it passed the \$1 million mark; in 1986-87, \$1.3 million was achieved, and in the past year the \$2 million mark was surpassed. The new challenge before the alumni is to meet a \$2.5 million goal by June 30, 1989.

Charles S. Eisenberg '70, chairman of the Alumni Leadership Convocation, introduced the senior administrative panel consisting of Rod Crafts, dean of student affairs, Arthur L. Gillis, executive vice president for finance and administration, James R. Lackner, provost and dean of the faculty, Sallie K. Riggs, vice president for communications and public relations and Laurence H. Rubinstein, senior vice president for development and alumni relations. Each officer spoke on matters of University governance: Gillis commented that private higher education is "not a robust industry," and that during the past eight years, support of higher education has eroded, making it financially impossible for many qualified students to attend college. He explained that for a family of four with an income of \$50,000, only \$7,000 of discretionary dollars remain after expenses for items, including education. This makes the cost of an \$18,600 Brandeis University bill an impossible task. "No other institution as small as Brandeis offers so much; but the endowment of Brandeis is \$250,000,000 below what is needed to sustain a major research university."

B. Paula Dubofsky Resnick '61 introduces academic deans



Sallie Riggs explained that her responsibility encompasses the intangible area of image and external relations, including publications, electronic and print media and the Anglo-Jewish press. Alumni, she noted, play a substantial role as ambassadors in projecting a positive image and reputation of their alma mater in their home communities. Riggs also noted changes in the timing and distribution of the *Brandeis Reporter*, which will now be sent to all alumni four times a year.

Rod Crafts cited the expansion of the Hiatt Career Development Center, the construction of the Ziv Quadrangle, the variety of residential life programs and membership in the University Athletic Association as four unique strengths that create an outstanding atmosphere for Brandeis students. He also reported that the Hiatt Career Development Center is not just a placement office, but works with students from their first day as freshmen and throughout their four years on campus. Crafts also remarked that the resources and expertise of the Career Center are available for alumni use. Reporting further on the new Ziv dorms, Crafts stated that 91 percent of Brandeis students are now housed on campus and that its attractive Commons Room is a frequent site for student activities and dances.

James Lackner described his job as one in which "absolute excellence in research, in scholarship, in teaching, is a must." He described one very important project for the University, namely the securing of funding by direct Congressional appropriation to create the National Center of Excellence for the Study of Complex Computational and Cognitive Systems. The grant will allow a major new building of approximately 100,000

square feet of laboratory and lecture space, in which the disciplines of computer science, neuroscience, molecular biology, neurophysiology and cognitive science will be united in one interdisciplinary group. The Center for Complex Systems, expected to be completed in four years, will give a "quantum leap" to the quality of the institution, Lackner predicted. "Brandeis' distinctive quality as a small research university is that it is dedicated not just to teaching, but to the creation of knowledge."

Laurence Rubinstein said that "the future of fundraising for the University rests squarely on the shoulders of alumni. Although the upward trajectory of the Alumni Annual Fund is a good sign, Rubinstein noted that alumni must continue to increase the goal of the Fund from the present \$2 million level to a goal of nearer \$4 and 5 million a year to meet the University's ongoing need for operational support. The *Campaign for Brandeis*, now finishing its second year, totals approximately \$130 million and is continuing its momentum, stated Rubinstein.

B. Paula Dubofsky Resnick '61, chairman of the Alumni Academy Committee and immediate past president of the Alumni Association, introduced the second panel, academic deans Stuart H. Altman, Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare; David L. Gould, admissions; David Kaplan, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences; and Jessie Ann Owens, College of Arts and Sciences.

David Gould reported that Brandeis has remained a "place of excellence and opportunity." The Class of 1992 was admitted from the largest applicant pool in history and represents an increase of 4 percent over last year and an increase of 50 percent over 1980. A total of 780 students matriculated, including 22 second-generation Brandeisians. One applicant in five elected to be an early decision applicant, lending credence to the popular belief that Brandeis is getting to be a "hot school." Gould also noted the fine contributions made by 700 Alumni Admissions Council members across the country to help achieve these excellent results.

Jessie Ann Owens described last year's revisions to the curriculum, noting particularly the decision to offer a new program of non-Western and comparative studies, which will broaden and internationalize the University's



offerings. She forecast an imminent shortage of professors in universities across the country. To help Brandeis students consider an academic career and to meet this approaching need, an Undergraduate Fellows Program has begun, pairing the best students with a faculty mentor. Although the administration had expected a couple of dozen students to apply, 109 students actually signed up for the program. This demonstrates the value that students place on the type of close collaboration that is possible and encouraged between student and professors at Brandeis today.



During the Alumni Leadership Convocation, Alumni Association awards were presented at an Awards Banquet by President Jeffrey Golland '61. Allan Pepper '64 (above) was awarded the Service to National Award of the Association. Chapter of the Year awards were presented to Risa Glaser '85, (far left) president of the Long Island chapter, Janis Boyarsky Schiff '80, (center) president of the Washington, D.C. chapter and to Robin Sherman '83 and Ken Davis '66 (left) past and current presidents of the Boston chapter of the Brandeis University Alumni Association.

Recipients of Alumni Achievement Awards

Highlighting the University's 20,000 alumni, who are assuming increasing responsibility for supporting Brandeis, was one of the themes of the 40th anniversary celebration. Alumni, faculty and students gathered in the Faculty Center to witness the presentation of the first Alumni Achievement Awards. The purpose of the award is "to recognize outstanding alumni achievement in a profession or chosen field of work or in some voluntary activity."

On Friday evening, at the Alumni Awards Banquet, President Handler presented the Alumni Achievement Award to three distinguished graduates.

Terrie M. Williams '75
After graduating from Brandeis, Terrie received a master's degree in social work from Columbia University in 1977. In 1982, she joined Essence Communications Inc., publisher of *Ebony* as its public relations director. Soon afterwards she was promoted to vice president of communications and director of public relations. Recently, Terrie formed her own public relations firm, the Terrie Williams Agency. She has achieved success not only in the public relations field, but also as a committed and active volunteer. She is a member of the board of directors of Graham-Windham Services for Families and Children and the Valdes Striders. She is also a member of the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences.

Karen Uhlenbeck, Ph.D. '68
Karen is a professor at the University of Texas, Austin, mathematics department. Since receiving her degree from Brandeis, she has accumulated the following honors: she is a MacArthur Fellow; she was an hour speaker at the 1982 International Congress of Mathematicians



Terrie M. Williams '75

Stuart Altman discussed the Heller School. Among its 739 graduates, the Heller alumni body boasts three university presidents, some 30 to 35 deans and numerous commissioners and directors of human service programs across the country. Graduates of the master's program, which began in 1977, hold positions of importance in several countries, among them Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Korea, China and Kenya. The average age of a Heller Ph.D. student is about 35 years.

David Kaplan noted that from the very beginning, a full research university was envisioned and planned for. The first M.A. was granted in music in 1954; the first Ph.D. in psychology in 1957. Today there are more than 4,000 holders of advanced degrees, 20 graduate departments, 17 of which grant the Ph.D. Brandeis is academically in a league with Stanford and Michigan, yet our small size offers us many unique opportunities.

All alumni gathered in Sachar International Center for the Alumni Leadership Luncheon and to hear Keynote Speaker and Trustee Paul Levenson '52, who talked about the "Opportunity to Make a Difference." Levenson, a long-time volunteer, remarked that the University needs the support of alumni, from the leadership of the Board of Trustees to all other areas. Four concurrent volunteer

training workshops for alumni leaders in Chapter Development, Alumni Annual Fund, Alumni Admissions Council and Hiatt Career Development Center's program met on Friday afternoon.

A meeting of Wien Scholars and alumni interested in becoming more involved with Brandeis and the Alumni Association took place on Friday afternoon. Elliot B. Karp, M.A. '80, assistant vice president for development, encouraged alumni to support the University. Annika C. Schildt '86, a Wien Scholar from Sweden and recently elected member-at-large to the Association's board of directors, spoke on her own involvement with the Alumni Association and the Washington, D.C. chapter.

Friday evening the Alumni Awards reception and banquet took place, honoring the achievements of distinguished alumni who have brought honor to their alma mater through their accomplishments and contributions to society. President Handler remarked that the recipients are but a "few of the alumni singled out on this occasion," and presented the first Alumni Achievement Awards to Karen Uhlenbeck, Ph.D. '68, professor of mathematics, the University of Texas, Austin, Terrie M. Williams '75, president of her own public relations firm,



the Terrie M. Williams Agency, and George Saitoti '67, Wien Scholar and minister of finance, Kenya. The award recipients were chosen from several hundred nominations by faculty and alumni.

The National Alumni Association presented its annual awards for chapter of the year to the Long Island and Washington, D.C. chapters for consistently providing excellent programming and service to its constituencies. Allan Pepper '64 received the Service to National Association Award for his valuable contributions over the years, having enthusiastically and successfully held such positions as chairman of the Alumni Annual Fund and, more recently, chairman of the Alumni Term Trustee Nominating Committee. The Alumni Association paid special recognition to the Boston



Karen Uhlenbeck, Ph.D. '68



George Saitoti '67

(only 15 have been honored thus at this quadrennial International Congress); she is a member of the National Academy of Sciences; and she is vice president of the American Mathematical Society.

She has published widely on a range of important topics in pure mathematics and mathematical physics. She also volunteers much of her time serving on several professional committees.

George Saitoti '67
George was appointed minister of finance for Kenya in 1983. He received a master's degree and then a doctorate in mathematics at Sussex in London. He headed the Department of Mathematics at Nairobi University. He was appointed director, then chairman of the board of Kenya's largest bank.



Judith Yohay Glaser '59 moderates during a Chapter Development Workshop



Martin Peretz '59, editor-in-chief of *The New Republic*, talks about election issues with students after a panel discussion called "Media and the 1988 Presidential Campaign" sponsored by the Justice in honor of Brandeis at 40. Copanelists were Sidney Blumenthal '69, correspondent for the *Washington Post*, and Esther Kartiganer '59, executive editor of "60 Minutes." Moderator was Sidney Milkis assistant professor of politics and Dana Faculty Fellow.

chapter for its outstanding community service activities on behalf of the homeless. (see article in this section titled "Bread for the Homeless.")

On Saturday morning following a meeting of the National Alumni Association board of directors, alumni met again to hear a panel of their peers discuss the wide variety of volunteer opportunities that exist for alumni. Moderated by Judith Yohay Glaser '59, vice president of the Alumni Association board of directors and chair of the Chapter Development Committee, the panel featured Ruth Porter Bernstein '57, speaking for the Friends of Brandeis Athletics; David P. Bell '71 representing the Alumni Admissions Council; Janet G. Besso '73 commenting on her involvement with the Hiatt Career Development Center; Yehuda C. Cohen '81 speaking as president of the Chicago chapter of the

Alumni Association; Jonathan J. Margolis '67 explaining the workings of the Alumni Association's board of directors; and Charles S. Eisenberg '70, outlining his role as chairman of the Alumni Annual Fund. All of these "Ambassadors for Brandeis" have served the University for several years in their communities. Each encouraged alumni to become involved.

Workshops followed for members of the Alumni Admissions Council and for reunion-year (classes of '54, '59, '64, '69, '74, '79 and '84) chairmen and their committees. This year it is expected that an enhanced and expanded program for Reunion Giving should result in a significant increase in participation in reunion-class giving to the Alumni Annual Fund.

Alumni who returned to campus remarked that the first Alumni Leadership Convocation had been an overwhelming success. Not only was it an educational and informative experience, but also a joyous occasion as Brandeis celebrated its 40th anniversary. According to Charles Eisenberg '70, chairman for the first Alumni Leadership Convocation, "This was the first time that we did this, and it was successful. There was a good mix of alumni volunteers. We learned much about the University; we also had opportunities to give input into what the University is doing. We had set as our goal bringing as many alumni leaders as possible back to campus and having the opportunity not just to become updated, but to interact with all alumni leadership and to participate in the University's 40th anniversary. We look forward to having an even larger group for next year's meeting."

Bread for Boston's Homeless

As the living conditions of the nation's homeless population continue to deteriorate, members of the Boston chapter of the Alumni Association have found it rewarding to help feed the city's homeless.

Since April the Boston chapter has been sending volunteers one Sunday each month to the Church of All Nations on Tremont Street in Boston to help provide a hot meal to the city's homeless, elderly and underprivileged.

More than 30 Boston-area alumni have participated in "Saturday/Sunday's Bread," which involves several other area church, synagogue and university groups. To date the chapter has made seven monthly visits to the shelter, with about six or seven volunteers working each time.



Boston-area alumni prepare salad as part of the meal they will serve at a shelter downtown. Alumni and their families volunteering for the Saturday/Sunday's Bread program include (center left) Ruth Landsman '81, Gideon Aronoff '85, Judy Revis and Sharon Sevransky '86; (far left) Homer Platt, a cofounder of the Saturday/Sunday's Bread program and its guiding spirit; woman at far left is unidentified.

The volunteers spend the afternoon preparing salad, cooking food, setting tables, serving meals and sweeping floors with the help of two other volunteer groups. The church donates the kitchen and meeting/dining hall space.

Alumni are enthusiastic about the program, according to co-coordinator Wendy Finn '85, a development professional who serves on the Boston chapter board. "They feel good that the chapter is doing something besides social activities," she said.
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Judith Yohay Glaser '59
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Development Workshop



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commenting on her involvement in
the Hiatt Career Development Center
Yehuda C. Cohen '81 speaking as
president of the Chicago chapter of

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"It's something that I have always wanted to put time into," added program co-coordinator Debbie Goodman '62, who runs a successful catering company in Brookline. "You say, 'Gee, it would be a great thing to do'—but I never did it. I felt there must be a lot of people out there like me, who are waiting to be asked."

What began as a one-time volunteer effort has now become a permanent community service program for the Boston chapter. The program was conceived during the chapter's work at the Bristol Lodge shelter in Waltham last Christmas Day. Finn, who volunteered with the Waltham Group as a Brandeis student, recalled discovering that Christmas Day is, in fact, the one day of the year that most shelters have an abundance of volunteers. "It's every other day of the year that they need help," she said. "There's a crying need," agreed Goodman, who responded to the postcard Finn sent about the Christmas Day program.

Finn and Goodman, who are both married to Brandeis alumni, initiated the Boston chapter's participation in the Saturday/Sunday's Bread program in response to this apparent need. The program has been running successfully at the Church of All Nations for five years solely on volunteer power.

The Church of All Nations, a United Methodist church located near the Theater District in Boston, has a history of aiding the city's homeless. It provides nightly shelter to homeless individuals as well as the twice-weekly hot meal.

The Saturday/Sunday's Bread program began several years ago when members of the Church of All Nations realized that most area shelters remain open only five days a week, leaving the homeless without shelter on weekends. Church members responded to the need by providing a place for the city's homeless to feed and warm themselves on Saturdays as well. Three years ago the program was expanded to include food service on Sunday.

While alumni response to the program has been overwhelmingly positive, Finn and Goodman are still looking for additional eager alumni and their families to participate. For more information about the program and for a list of upcoming dates, contact Wendy Finn '85, 738-9643; or Debbie Goodman '62, 566-4446.

Carol Gerwin '90

'52

Burton Berinsky runs Jay Lord Hatters, the only custom hat shop in New York. The shop, whose clientele includes Tom Wolfe, Richard Avedon, Joseph Papp and Miles Davis, has been the subject of magazine articles in *GQ*, *Town & Country*, and *Manhattan, Inc.* The Jay Lord label also is found in many of the hats used in Broadway shows, including the bowlers in *Ain't Misbehavin'* and the white top hats and fedoras in *Sophisticated Ladies*. Burt is also a freelance photographer. Before joining the hat business, he was a professional photographer for *Time* magazine, and for Robert Kennedy and Edmund Muskie when they were running for the presidency.

'56

Ruth Pernick and her husband Roger are running a full-time furniture and interior design consulting business in Wilmington, DE. They concentrate on total design for larger residential and commercial projects.

'57

S. Caesar Raboy, president of Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, recently was



given the additional title and responsibility of chief operating officer. In his new position, Sy will be responsible for all revenue-producing entities of the CM Alliance, of which Connecticut Mutual is a member.

'58

Nate Lubofsky recently was promoted to director of major gifts for the Office of Development and Alumni Relations at Brandeis University.

Arlene S. Rotman recently was named associate justice in the Worcester County Probate and Family Court. Arlene, who specializes in family law, has been a member of the Worcester law firm of Rotman, Gould & Ettenberg, PC.

Lost alumni: Shifra Rin, Svi Rin, Carole L. Robinson, Jeanette D. Robinson, Anita W. Sabetai, Daniel Schuster, Sidney Schuster, Enid G. Schwartz, Joel S. Shapiro, Norman Silverman, Melvin Steinfeld, Arnold Taub.

'59

Zeda W. Blan has joined the Cleveland-based Prescott Travel as vice president/training. She



will direct Prescott Travel School, the firm's new travel training center.

Letty Cottin Pogrebin has a new monthly column in *Ms.* magazine, where she is also the editor-at-large. Her latest book, *Among Friends*, has just been published in paperback. She is currently at work on a new book, a meditation on Judaism and feminism.

Lost alumni: Frederick E. Perera, Manfred Peter, Ellen K. Pfaff, Stephen Pierce, Joseph P. Ponte, Elaine C. Pransky, Suzanna C. Prince, Anson F. Rainey, Carla-Mae F. Richards, John A. Riley, Linda L. Robinson, Samuel Rohdie.

'60

Alan Sidman and Sharman Yoffie were married on June 18, 1988. They are both junior high school teachers in Brooklyn, where Alan teaches social studies and Sharman teaches Spanish. Sharman has a 12-year-old daughter, Stella, from a previous marriage.

Lost alumni: Judith Y. Pierce, Edward L. Plaffin, Susan Raphaelson, Lynn Ratener, Sheila R. Reid, Francine N. Rosen, Emanuel Rubin, Connie B. Rubinstein, Judith D. Sally, Sylvia S. Sanquiche, Robert L. Seaver, Brenda Sens.

'61

Dr. Donald J. Cohen, director of the Yale Child Study Center, recently was elected to membership in the Institute of Medicine, the national organization that examines policy matters on the public's health. A child psychiatrist and psychoanalyst, Donald joined the Yale School of Medicine in 1972 and has been director of the Child Study Center since 1983. He and about 40 other new members of the institute will advise the federal government in identifying issues of medical care, research and education.

Lost alumni: Roberta J. Sigel, Brigitte A. Simons, Nancy Singer, Ronnie I. Stein, John O. Stevens, Cornelia E. Stolp, Ronald Sukenick, Torgil Svenson, Anne G. Swenson, Judith M. Tarnpoll, Bert Tellegen, Barry A. Waldman, Robert R. Walsh, John C. Wear.

'62

Lost alumni: Benjamin Lerner, Marc H. Levy, Anthony P. Lorraine, Eugene A. Lue, Robert M. Lumer, Michele Marchesiello, Barry B. Margulis, Evelyn G. Mitchell, Alice B. Morgan, Gail Mulligan, Anne M. Nawawi.

'63

Simeon Bruner, principal of the architecture firm Bruner/Cott & Associates, Inc. of Cambridge, has been the principal-in-charge of three significant housing projects: the Clocktower Mill and the Velvet Mill—both condominium projects in Manchester, CT—and the first new apartment building in the Fenway area of Boston in 30 years.

Charles Giuliano had a September exhibition titled "Exposed/Expose: The Art World" at the Akin Gallery in Boston.

Lost alumni: Lewis Kruglich, Richard R. Kuns, Carol Lader, Walter Landberg, William C. Leiss, Sharon S. Leiter, Lesley Lerner, Justin H. Lewis, Kaj Lindgren, A.C. Manoharan, Harlan M. Margold, Brina B. Melemed.

'64

Elizabeth Lapidus Zelvin is the director of an alcohol treatment program at Community Counseling of West Nassau, Franklin Square, NY. She is also in private practice in New York City as a psychotherapist specializing in treatment of alcoholics/chemical dependents and those who love them. Her article "Dependence and Denial in Alcoholistic Women" appeared in the fall 1988 edition of *Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly*.

Lost alumni: Carol B. Koplan, Lance W. Lee, Darryl Leiter, Joel M. Levin, Daniel S. Levy, Marjorie Y. Longval, Linda G. Luftig, William G. Margulies, Charles McDowell, Suzanne F. McKellips, Lise Menn, Michael Menn.

'65

Lost alumni: Jane S. Johnson, Jessica Jones, Mable Jones, Betty L. Josephson, Ann M. Kaplan, Steven L. Kaufman, Gilbert Klajman, Neil Kline, Jessica E. Kross, Ellen D. Lambert, Howard V. Lambert, Alexandra Lambropoulou.

'66

Linda Zlatin Gaibel is the director of gerontology at Montay College in Chicajoi, TX. She is also a lecturer in psychology and has a private practice in psychotherapy.

Lost alumni: Robert G. Hassert, George Hinteregger, William Hodge, David F. Johnson, Ann D. Kahalas, Miriam Kallus, Norman S. Katz, Susan R. Kaufman, James K. Kim, George B. Kitto, Russell Klavun, Phillip Kraft.

'67

Frederick C. Ross has been appointed to the board of trustees of the Montclair Art Museum of Montclair, NJ through 1993. Frederick is chief executive officer of Allied Old English, Inc. and president of the New Academy of Art.

Lost alumni: Barbara E. Ernst, James J. Fair, Sharon L. Finegold, Toby E. Fishbein, Mary L. Flaherty, Tobin M. Flatow, Dorothy F. Fleming, Ruth M. Flum, Joseph P. Foley, Henry Frank, Magda Fritscher, Margaret E. Gage.

'68

Nancy Federman Kaplan, her husband Mike, and children Dan and Amy, have left the Boston area after 11 years and are now living in West Bloomfield, MI, near Detroit, where Mike has joined a private medical practice in endocrinology. For the past three years Nancy was the publicist for the Synagogue Council of Massachusetts and for the Rashi School, the Boston area Reform Jewish day school.

Lost alumni: Susan L. Green, Norma J. Greenfield, Mauricio Gutierrez, David Halberstadt, Barbara Halfin, Arline H. Halperin, Stephen Hartgen, Catherine Y. Heim, Mark L. Helpin, Jacob Hen-Tov, Kathryn K. Hereld, Rochelle G. Hyman.

'69

Neil B. Kaufman and Barbara G. Drebing are pleased to welcome Alexander Benjamin, born July 25, 1988. He also is welcomed by big brother Brian, who is 3½ years old.

Helaine Waxman Raskin recently was certified as a diplomat of the American Board of Examiners in clinical social work. Helaine is the director of social service of Helen Keller Services for the Blind.

Lost alumni: Joyce C. Diamond, David R. Dillon, William J. Dowie, Gary Dusek, David M. Eberly, Peter H. Elbow, Robert L. Elk, Jonathan D. Emerson, Reuben J. Falkoff, Patricia A. Farrar, Stewart J. Feldman, Bruce E. Fenton.

'70

Kate Zentall continues to work as an actress. Last year she guest starred on "L.A. Law" and "Frank's Place," and she has a recurring role as assistant district attorney on "Hunter." Kate lives in Venice, CA with her husband, actor William Forward, and 5-year-old daughter, Anna.

Lost alumni: Carol G. Corwin, Catherine J. Cummings, Mary B. Daniels, Murray E. Denofsky, Elin F. Diamond, Diana E. Dring, Lucy B. Dudeney, Valerie G. Eckardt, Ann Ehrmann, Gary S. Ellis, Rand Z. Engel, David A. Epstein.

'71

Lost alumni: John M. Chiappe, Anne R. Chiasson, Jeffrey D. Cohn, William H. Cohon, Jean P. Colten, Michael Comenetz, Abraham Cordova, Nancy Cornblath, Daniel Crespín-Bryden, David Cutler, Elizabeth A. Cutler, Priscilla S. Dannics.

'72

Carol L. Cone, president of Cone Communications in Boston, recently was named Entrepreneur of the Year by Arthur Young Entrepreneurial Services and *Venture* magazine. Carol won the award in the Emerging Entrepreneur in Services category for her founding and ongoing leadership of New England's largest independent public relations firm.

Michael Hammerschmidt recently was promoted to director of regional operations and annual giving for the Office of Development and Alumni Relations at Brandeis University.

Jane Marke and her husband, Anthony Picciotta, M.D., have a new baby girl, Rebecca Clare, born Sept. 21, 1987. She continues in her practice of psychiatry in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Mark Tulis was elected councilman for the town of New Castle in Westchester County, NY in November 1987, and is continuing in his Brandeis tradition of being the only Republican on the board. Mark is a partner in the White Plains law firm of Auerback, Lewittes, Geigie, Tulis & Plescia. His wife, **Elaine Heimberger Tulis**, is a clinical psychologist in private practice and vice president of the board of directors of the Oak Lane Child Care Center in Chappaqua. They have two sons, Jonah, 6, and Benji, 3, who are also headed for careers in football and politics.

Lost alumni: Martha Christopher, Anita Clark-Heider, Robert E. Cleary, Jeremy C. Cobb, Diane E. Cohen, Martin A. Cohen, Helen E. Cummins, Sally A. Damon, David Decastro, Ina R. Dinerman, Deborah J. Doctor.

'73

Lee Brooks and his wife, Ellen F. Brooks, are pleased to announce the birth of a son, Michael David, on May 19, 1988. Michael is welcomed (usually) by his sister Deborah, now 2½ years old. Lee is an assistant professor of pediatrics in the Pediatric Pulmonary Division of Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland.

Lost alumni: Peter M. Dolid, Ralph F. Dressler, Mark M. Dutka, Jean B. Elshtain, Barbara R. Epstein, Rosalyn Farnella, Dean E. Farley, Sandra J. Feinstein, Allen I. Fishman, Paulette S. Fleming, Anne E. Flitcroft.

'74

Michael Brooks has been named general counsel of the newly-created Massachusetts Disabled Persons Protection Commission.

Frank Gilbert and his wife, Susan, announce the birth of their son Jacob Michael, on March 26, 1988.

Jack Gilron (Gilberg) earned his D.Sc. in chemical engineering from the Technion in 1987. He is currently doing research and development in membrane technology in Rehovot where he resides with his wife, Amy, who is a cabinet maker, and their children, Roe, 5, and Miryam, 3.

Susan Goldberg Signore and Robert C. Benjamin of New York City were married May 15, 1988. Susan is a vice president in the Leveraged Funding Group of Heller Financial in New York City. Robert is a principal and chief operating officer of Murray-Benjamin Electric Inc. of New York City.

Sheldon I. Stein recently was promoted to managing director in the investment banking department of Bear, Stearns & Co., Inc. Sheldon is responsible for Bear Stearns' corporate finance operations in the Southwestern United States based out of the firm's Dallas office.

Judith Tolnick, curator of the David Winton Bell Gallery at Brown University, served as program chairperson of the New England Museum Association's Annual Conference Oct. 30–Nov. 1 in downtown Providence. The conference was entitled "What's the Object?: Scholarship and Exhibition in the Museum Today." Judith has served as the Rhode Island representative to the executive board of the New England Museum Association for three years.

Lost alumni: Melanie Cohn, Ann M. Collins, Stephen T. Conway, Bernard L. Crawford, Roger L. Danchik, Devon L. Davidson, Leona F. Davis, Phyllis M. De Carvalho, Valerie E. Dean, Louis C. Desposito, Kathryn M. Dion, Steven J. Edelheit.

'75

Leah M. Bishop and **Gary M. Yale** are pleased to announce the birth of their daughter Rebecca on June 23, 1988. She is welcomed to the family by her sister Elizabeth. Leah, Gary, Elizabeth and Rebecca live in Los Angeles, CA.

Kim Geringer is the director of Employee Counseling Service, an employee assistance program in Morristown, NJ. Kim and her husband, Colin Dunn, live in Short Hills, NJ with their two children, Rachel, 6, and Adam, 2.

Ann J. Gluck recently received a doctor of psychology degree from the Hahnemann University Graduate School in Philadelphia. While at Hahnemann, Dr. Gluck presented her dissertation to students during psychiatry grand rounds.

Donna Goldberg and **Don Katcoff** got married in August 1975 right after graduation and went to live in Israel to attend graduate school at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot. Don received his Ph.D. in biology and Donna received her M.Sc. in computer science. They lived in Palo Alto, CA from 1981–86 where Don did postdoctoral work at Stanford University. They currently are living back in Rehovot. Don is an assistant professor in biology at Bar Ilan University and is doing research at the Weizmann Institute. Donna does research in computers in education at the Weizmann Institute and teaches computer science at Bar Ilan University. She just returned from presenting a paper on developing educational expert system shells in Prolog at an international conference on Prolog in education in Copenhagen.

Pamela G. Marsocci and her husband, Steven, announce the adoption of their third child, Kiri Hae In, born March 19, 1988 in Pusan, Korea. She joins brothers Anthony, 5, and Nicholas, 3.

Ruth (Horwitz) Mindick has moved with her family to Suffern, NY, where her husband, Rabbi Burton Mindick, is the new rabbi at the Pomona Jewish Center.

Jonathan D. Sarna and Ruth Langer joyfully announce the birth of Aaron Yehuda Sarna, born Jan. 23, 1988. Jonathan now serves as professor of American Jewish history at Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati and director of its Center for the Study of the American Jewish Experience. His most recent book is entitled *JPS: The Americanization of Jewish Culture* (Jewish Publication Society, 1988).

Louise Tranford and Joseph Lipari proudly announce the birth of their daughter Emma Tranford Lipari, 7 pounds, 15 ounces, on Nov. 18, 1987.

Lost alumni: Joyce V. Dyke, Herbert Estreicher, Sidha M. Ezahi, Michael J. Fahey, Judy A. Feierstein, Joel S. Feingold, Margery L. Feldman, Lawrence B. Fine, Bruce S. Fithian, Lisa R. Fogelman, Steven E. Fox, Deena S. Fraint.

'76

Beth Bawnik and her husband, Kamel Al-Marzoog announce the birth of their first child, Ali Kamel, on May 23, 1988.

Pamela Blum Blattner and Robert Blattner are thrilled to announce the birth of their daughter Franci Margot, on Jan. 10, 1988. Pam is enjoying being home with Franci and has finally started to enjoy living in Los Angeles.

Jonny Frank and **Terry Haas** proudly announce the birth of their son Daniel on January 27, 1988.

Dr. Joanne M. Grossman received her master's degree in 1985 and her doctorate in June 1988 in counseling psychology from the University of Toronto. She is currently in private practice in Montreal and is writing several articles concerning her research with the chronically ill. Her research concerns the effects of a specific type of psychotherapy with dialysis patients.

Darrell Hayden and his wife, Brenda, welcome their baby girl, Molly Jo, born March 9, 1988. They also have a 3-year-old son, Tyler Dean.

Warren P. Hyams recently was appointed director of corporate development of Cook Family Foods, Ltd. in Lincoln, NE. He will be



responsible for the company's expansion through the acquisition of food and food-related companies and will be based in Rydal, PA.

Moshe (Morris) Kranc, his wife, Elise (Kintzer), and son, Aharon Yonah, age 2, are moving to Israel in August. Moshe will be doing computer consulting work in the Hertzeliya area.

Daniel Rosenberg, M.D. and his wife, Deborah B. Gordon, M.D., proudly announce the birth of their son Eric on April 25, 1988. Daniel is an emergency physician at St. Joseph's Hospital in Lowell, MA, and Deborah is a pathologist at Emerson Hospital in Concord, MA.

Jay Spiezen relocated to Miami. He is now first vice president for investments at Drexel Burnham Lambert. His third son, Frederic Avram, was born in March 1988, and joins brothers William and David.

Maurizio Vannicelli, a member of the political science faculty at Holy Cross College in Worcester, MA, recently was promoted to associate professor and awarded tenure.

Lost alumni: Scott A. Gerson, Amy E. Goch, Howard L. Gogek, Arnold R. Goldberg, Lee D. Goldstein, Alan D. Grad, David W. Greehan, Joyce M. Greening, Beatrice A. Hawley, William R. Hess, Rachelle C. Hirsch, Amy B. Hoffman.

'77

Gail Mahoney DeAmicis and her husband, Richard, announce the birth of their second son, Matthew Paul, on July 6, 1988. Their older son, Andrew James, is 4.

Allen Kindman and June Almenoff joyfully announce the birth of their first child, Andrew Maxwell, on June 6, 1988. They are both fellows at Stanford University Medical Center.

Robin Edelstein Milich and her husband, Lee, are thrilled to announce the birth of their twins, Jordon Scott and Melissa Brooke, on Feb. 20, 1988. Robin and Lee both practice law in Miami, FL.

Bari Stauber married Dr. Marc Richard Adelman in January 1988. Bari is a speech and article writer for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. She received a master's degree from Harvard University in 1980.

Jill Zaklow and her husband, Evan Leepson, are delighted to announce the birth of their daughter, Alexandra Zaklow-Leepson, on April 10, 1988.

Lost alumni: Anne Gregory, William S. Grenzbach, Robert E. Griffin, Andrew M. Gross, Amy B. Gruber, Michael A. Guido, Naomi R. Haber, Barbara H. Hartmann, Jill A. Heine, Roberta J. Herlich, Mark O. Herring, Jane S. Hirschhorn.

'78

David Alexander married the most wonderful woman in the world, Betty Adams, on July 3, 1988 in Mendocino, CA. David, a writer, and Betty, a registered nurse, live in Santa Monica. They are now planning a long European vacation, talking about having babies and "basking in the glow of profound contentment."

Gabe Feldman is pursuing a career as a PG2 in preventive medicine at New York Medical College.

Sandra Spitzer Kanter and her husband, Dr. Michael Kanter joyfully announce the birth of their son Robert Joseph on July 21, 1988. He joins older sister Melanie, who is 1½ years old.

Cory Krueger, M.D. and his wife, Helaine Zwanger, joyfully announce the birth of their son Brett Jason on December 16, 1987.

Bernard A. Smyle, M.D. and his wife, Sheree, proudly announce the birth of their son, Jacob Samuel, on April 16, 1988.

Eric L. Stern has joined the real estate department of the Philadelphia law firm of Cohen, Shapiro, Polisher, Shiekman and Cohen. Stern was previously with the firm for four years, and has returned after spending three years in private practice in Boston. Stern has lectured on behalf of the Philadelphia Bar Association and is a member of the Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and American Bar Associations.

Eric A. Tobin and Debi Levine Tobin proudly announce the births of their children Scott (12/86) and Brenda (1/88). The four Tobins recently moved to Seattle.

Jeffrey N. Tuchman and his wife, Felicia P. Buebel, proudly announce the birth of their second son, Nathan Aaron.

Lost alumni: Alan R. Gross, Ram S. Harel, Gregory Hill, Jeffrey B. Howard, George R. Ingham, Leena M. Jansson, Judith L. Judd, Heidi B. Kaplan, Bruce Karp, Christopher L. Karp, Allan F. Kauders.

'79

Brian R. Cantor has been promoted to executive vice president, chief operating officer of the Magnin Co., Inc., owner and operator of the Polo/Ralph Lauren Beverly Hills store. He currently resides in Van Nuys, CA where he has purchased his first home.

Eve Edelman-Russ has been living and working in New York City since 1980. She received her M.P.A. from New York University in June 1988 and is currently administrative coordinator for the Department of Neurology at Montefiore Medical Center in the Bronx. She has seen many Brandeis alumni who were residents or medical students at Albert Einstein College of Medicine at Montefiore over the years, including Jeff Danzig, Marcia Silverman Epstein, Mark Blecher '78, James Greenman '78 and Zachary Gerat '77.

Karen Ann Engelbourg recently was promoted to director of development for the New England Region for the Office of Development and Alumni Relations at Brandeis University. She was previously associate director of major gifts.

Mohammad Ali Faisal, M.D. recently completed a gastroenterology fellowship at St. Luke's Hospital in New York City and joined a private practice in Virginia. He and Kazitahmida are the proud parents of a son, Fahim Ali, and a daughter, Farzana Aziz.

Ruth Goldberg and Mitchell Ehrenberg were married in September 1987. Ruth is working as a school psychologist at the Rochester School for the Deaf and in private clinical practice. Mitchell is a second-year resident in the Primary Care Program in Internal Medicine at Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester.

Jonathan D. Klein and his wife, Susan Cohn, are pleased to announce the birth of their son Daniel Richard in April 1988. In July, Jon will join the Department of Pediatrics and the Robert Wood Johnson Clinical Scholars program at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Lost alumni: Marshall Hambro, Brian G. Hart, Ichiro Hayashi, Stephen J. Hersh, Maureen E. Hickey, Jonathan H. Hirsch, Ilana Hirsch-Lescobier, Richard O. Jennings, Johann G. Johannsson.

'80

Daniel M. Berger was married to Lynn Ackerman on Oct. 18, 1987.

Scott Corwin and Ann Elizabeth Walden were married June 19, 1988. Scott is the vice president for corporate planning and strategy at Caliper Management Inc., a consulting firm in Princeton, NJ. He also serves on the Board of Directors of Cicero Caliper AB, a consulting firm in Sweden. Ann was until recently an assistant buyer at Saks Fifth Avenue and is currently a post B.A. student in art history at Sarah Lawrence College.

Deborah Cummis completed her M.A. in liberal studies at NYU in June, 1988. She has left CBS and currently is attending Seton Hall Law School.

Wayne Fields recently had an exhibit of his paintings and drawings at the New School in New York City. The show also included work by Paul Lajoie and Lesley Kushner.

Ellen Friedland and **David Molton '79** are thrilled to announce the birth of Janel's brother Jared on March 14, 1988.

Ruth Assaf Nataf is editor of an English language children's magazine in Paris. She and her husband, Stephane, have two sons, Robin Jacob, born Sept. 6, 1986, and Evan Michael, born May 22, 1988.

Tila Ramin and Bruce Ramin became the proud parents of a boy, George Benjamin, on July 19, 1988.

Lost alumni: Adele S. Garlick, Ruth E. Gitlin, Richard J. Glaser, Daniel J. Goldfield, Joel A. Goleburn, David Gonzalez, Janet S. Gordon, Joel S. Gordon, Matthew J. Gordon, Sherry L. Gordon, Karen D. Grande.

'81

After his rabbinic ordination from the Jewish Theological Seminary in 1987, **Michael S. Goldstein** served in a congregation in Park Ridge, NJ. In September 1988 he made aliyah to Kibbutz Hanaton, the first conservative affiliated kibbutz.

Rachelle Greenman and Steven Minion were married in April 1988. She has completed three years of internal medicine residency at Montefiore Hospital in the Bronx and has started a second residency in emergency medicine at Jacobi Hospital in the Bronx. Her husband, Steven, is chief resident in anesthesiology at Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

Dr. Steven L. Kalt and Robbin Cantor Kalt happily announce the birth of their first child, Rachel Marissa, born on May 16, 1988. Steve practices dentistry in the New York metropolitan area. Robbin, a graduate of Tufts University, is a project leader in the financial systems support department at Salomon Brothers Inc. on Wall Street. The family lives in Bayside, NY.

Mike Kimmel recently played Sheriff Jeremy Forrester in the feature film *Pledge Night*, released in September 1988.

Pamela Sezzin was named public relations manager of the Greater Miami Opera. She currently resides in North Miami, FL.

After graduating from Hastings School of the Law, passing the California Bar Exam and traveling for a year in Asia and the South Pacific, **Wendy Spector** has joined the Peace Corps and will be living in Liberia, West Africa for 27 months.

Nancy M. Weiner is a social worker for the Texas Department of Human Services.

Mike Weintraub received an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School in June 1988. He is currently working for MediQual Systems, Inc. in Westboro, MA as vice president for client services. MediQual is a health care computer software firm specializing in clinical information systems. Mike married Leslie A. Davis this fall. They reside in Natick, MA.

Lost alumni: Mitchell R. Hauser, Steven B. Holtzman, Mahmudul Huq, Mary A. Jimenez, Matthew C. Kesten, Yoke W. Kow, Neil J. Kritz, Michael R. Kronen, William E. Krueger, David I. Lefkowitz, Toni R. Lenz, Sandra J. Leve.

'82

Mindy Willner Breyer recently received a doctor of psychology degree from the Hahnemann University Graduate School in Philadelphia.

Brian D. Caplan has been an associate attorney for four years with the New York City law firm of Parcher, Arisohn & Hayes, P.C., a six-person litigation/entertainment firm whose clientele include Bruce Springsteen, Billy Joel and the Rolling Stones, among others.

Spencer Feldman married Julie Freudenheim, May 28, 1988, in Buffalo, where they met. Spencer is an associate in the corporate department of the New York law firm Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson. Julie, who is also a lawyer, is an assistant district attorney in the Manhattan D.A.'s office.

Hal J. Leibowitz and **Jill M. Kelber '85** were married on May 29, 1988 at the Parker House in Boston. Jill currently is working as a nursery school teacher while pursuing her master's

degree at Wheelock College. She is also the summer director of the Lemberg Children's Center at Brandeis. Hal is an attorney with the Boston law firm of Hale and Dorr, where he specializes in corporate and partnership law. The couple reside in Brookline, MA.

Ann Schleifer Levin and her husband, Gary, joyfully announce the birth of their daughter Rena Malcah on March 26, 1988.

Lost alumni: Ilene S. Kleckner, Walter L. Krochmal, Micah R. Krohn, Micah N. Kroloff, Marc E. Kutner, Richard S. Lee, Donna M. Levine, Debora S. Lewisohn, Daniel M. Lighter, Heng T. Lim, Peter Ludes, Sunil P. Lulla.

'83

Beverly Chiarelli recently joined a Waltham company called Autographix as a product manager. Autographix makes systems for presentation graphics.

Jamie Diamant Golub received her D.M.D. in 1987 at Tufts Dental School. She is currently a second-year post-doctoral resident in pediatrics at University Hospital in Newark and soon will join her husband, Jon Golub, in orthodontic-periodontic practice. They are living in Fort Lee, NJ.

Diane Ginzberg Frank and Robert Frank '81 are delighted to announce the birth of their son Adam Jay on May 15, 1988. Diane is the director of creative services at Conde Nast's *Self* magazine. Bob will begin a fellowship in cardiothoracic surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University upon completion of his residency.

Luigi Pacifico recently graduated from the University of Health Sciences in Kansas City. He is currently an intern at Charles Sull Hospital in Jefferson City, MO. He also was promoted to captain by the National Guard's Department of Medicine and has become an officer for the U.S. Army Medical Corps.

Michele Payson received her M.B.A. from Fordham University in July and is now a consultant for Arthur Young in its Information Technology consulting group.

Marla F. Wald and Oren J. Cohen were married in November 1987. Marla is a first-year resident in psychiatry at New York University Medical Center. Oren is a second-year resident in internal medicine at the New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical Center. The couple live on the East Side of Manhattan.

Lost alumni: Jeffrey S. Heier, Beverly Jung, Donna B. Kalil, Abraham Kander, Thomas H. Kapsales, Andrew D. Klein, William Lee, Thomas W. Lehmann, Peter M. Levine, Lisa I. Lipson.

'84

Cheryl A. Appel received her Master of Science in Journalism in May 1988 from the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism. She is currently real estate editor and designer for Gannett Westchester Newspapers, a group of nine daily papers based in White Plains, NY. She produces the chain's weekly Business

Monday section as well. Cheryl also recently won two awards in the 1987 Massachusetts Press Association Annual Newspaper Competition: first runner up for best feature story; and second runner up for best special section, a 16-page supplement on the Massachusetts METCO program.

Robert Barsky and Yzabelle Martineau are engaged to be married, and they are expecting their first child in December. Robert is managing editor of *Discours Social/Social Discourse* and is working on his doctorate in comparative literature. They are living in Montreal and attending McGill University.

Arthur W. Bodek was admitted to practice before the courts of the states of New York and Massachusetts, as well as the United States Court of International Trade.

Andrew M. Cohen graduated from SUNY at Syracuse Medical School in May and is currently a resident in orthopaedic surgery at Maimonides Medical Center in Brooklyn.

Bruce M. Decter received his M.D. from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia on June 10, 1988. He is currently a resident at North Shore University Hospital/Cornell Medical Center in Manhasset, Long Island.

Herbert I. Hurwitz recently received a Doctor of Medicine degree from Jefferson Medical College at Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia. Herbert currently is working in a residency program in internal medicine at Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center in Chicago.

Hali J. Kaufman, D.M.D. graduated from Tufts University Dental School in May 1988. She is now practicing in Newport, RI in a busy family dental practice.

Susan Lynn Miller was ordained a rabbi in June by Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, Cincinnati campus. She was awarded the Rabbi Stephen N. Levinson Memorial Prize as the member of the senior class "who has rendered the most significant service to HUC-JIR and its student body," and the Nathan Stern Prize given "to the student whose Master of Arts degree program has been characterized by especially noteworthy achievement." Susan has been appointed Assistant Rabbi at Temple Beth El in Providence, RI.

Lisa G. Weinstein was married to Harvey Kosberg on Aug. 29, 1987 in Old Brookville, NY and spent 1½ months traveling throughout Europe. They currently reside in Ft. Lauderdale, FL where they own and operate a Century 21 real estate office and a building and development company.

Lost alumni: Carla Pollack, Lynn S. Porter, Robert B. Primak, Robert K. Rainer, Elias S. Rauch, Monika Rey, Sarah E. Reynolds, Hart E. Robinson, Daryo Rodrique, David J. Rose, Harold Salzman, David N. Seitz.

'85

Gerard Cabrera and William Poulin-Dectour '84 announce the opening of their cafe "Rimbaud-Verlaine" at 12 W. 12th St, New York City.

Lori Lieberbaum and David Popkin were married in Westport, CT on June 19, 1988. Attending the wedding were many Brandeis graduates: Stacy Moskowitz, Shari Cohen, Doron Stern, David Izhakoff, Jackie (Wollman) and Michael Shapiro, Jill (Kelber) and Hal Leibowitz '82, Amy Solomon '84, Amy Levy '86, Steven Schwartz '86, Alyse Richman '86 and Peter Joyce (HRC).

Amy E. Mager is working on an M.S. in acupuncture and traditional Chinese medicine in the San Francisco area. She is interested in networking with others in the alternative health care fields.

Orna J. Meyers was married to Shmuel Kliger on Dec. 29, 1987. Orna is pursuing her master's degree in computer science at the Weizmann Institute of Science, where Shmuel is pursuing his Ph.D. in the same field.

Adam Ari Pack received his M.A. in psychology in August 1988 for research on the cognitive capabilities of the California sea lion. He



currently is enrolled in the Ph.D. program at the University of Hawaii.

Lost alumni: Sharon Harris, Patricia S. Marchick, Luis E. Mata-Lorenzo, Dorin Mizrahi, Corey B. Multer, Michael B. Nathanson, Annie L. Newman, Ira J. Perlmutter, Gail Pomerantz, Michael D. Povman, Marek P. Przetakiewicz, Igor Rabinovich, Richard A. Rolnick.

'86

Jill Dietz recently earned an M.S. in mathematics from Northwestern University. She is currently working on her Ph.D. in algebraic topology, expected in 1991.

Andrew Guttell is attending Lesley College in Cambridge, MA seeking a master's degree in early childhood education. He also is teaching in Cambridge.

Beth Jacobowitz and David Zive were married in Buffalo, NY on June 5, 1988. Brandeis alumni serving as attendants were: Shari Gersten, Illyse Shindler, Estelle Milchman, Alison Lonshein, Dahna Brecker, Michael Zeuner and Craig Rocklin, all members of the Class of 1986. Other members of the Class of 1986 in attendance were: Karen Steinberg, Paula Marcus, Daniel Greenstone and Jaime Ezrathy. Also attending was Julia Shonfeld (now Julia

Shonfeld Zeuner) '87. Beth and David are now living in Atlanta, GA while David completes his last year at Emory Law School.

Robert Press and Holly Gruber were married September 4, 1988. Robert recently was promoted to vice president of Chemical Bank's arbitrage department.

Debra L. Prince and Howard J. Katz were married on Long Island, New York on September 24, 1988. Debra and Howard are now residing in Rocky Hill, CT.

Benjamin Rooks has entered the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania to earn an M.B.A. with a concentration in health care.

Bruce D. Sabot proposed marriage to **Linda L. Lederkramer** '88 on July 16, 1988. She happily accepted and they are planning their wedding for June 1990. Bruce is a software engineer for Marcam Corporation in Needham, MA and Linda is an associate consultant for Computer Partners Incorporated in Wellesley, MA.

Steve M. Samuels and **Dena R. Citron** '85 are pleased to announce their wedding on May 30, 1988 in Scarsdale, NY. They have moved to Palo Alto, CA where Steve is enrolled in a Ph.D. program in social psychology at Stanford University.

Andrea L. Saperstein received the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs Memorial Education Fellowship for the Study of Medicine. Andrea is a student at UMass Medical School.

Lost alumni: Richard E. Hirsch, Janice R. Hochster, Rebecca L. Hozinsky, Sean Hughes, Sean D. Hughto, Andrew Josef, Anahid Kabasakalian, Maria Kaliabetsou, Andrew D. Kaplan, Henry D. Kardonski, Stacey M. Karlin.

'87

Jennifer Gallop '87 and **David Starr** (grad) were married June 19, 1988. This past year Jennifer worked as a policy analyst in Governor Dukakis' budget office. She entered New York University Law School this fall as a Root-Tilden scholar. David is a fourth year rabbinical student at the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York.

Bonnie Gracer is working as an administrative assistant to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources' Senate Subcommittee on the Handicapped in Washington, D.C.

Lost alumni: Ruth Tenenhouse.

'88

Lost alumni: Jocelyn Berger, Karen E. Landy.

Grad

Dr. Irving H. Anellis (Ph.D. '77) was promoted from assistant editor of the journal *Philosophia Mathematica* to a full member of the editorial board.

Elliot Karp (M.A. '80) was promoted to assistant vice president for development at Brandeis University.

Dr. Ellen R. Nelson (Ph.D. '83) was appointed president and chief executive officer of Bradley Hospital. Ellen was previously executive vice president for administration at Bradley. She is the first woman president of a Rhode Island hospital, and at 35, she is also the youngest hospital president in the state.

Susan R. Windham (Ph.D. '77) was promoted to vice president of health consulting services at Abt Associates, an applied research and



management consulting firm in Cambridge, MA. Her work has included quality assurance program design, market potential analyses, market positioning studies and market demand analyses for major health care providers and insurers such as General Motors corporation, Blue Cross/Blue Shield Association, insurance carriers, HMOs and Fortune 500 companies.

Newsnote

What have you been doing lately? Let the Alumni Office know—and send the photos (black and white photos are preferred) and news that would be of interest to your fellow classmates.

We invite you to submit articles, photos or news of interest to the Alumni Office for review.

News

Name _____

Brandeis Degree & Class Year _____

Address _____

Please
return to

Alumni Office
Brandeis University
415 South Street
Waltham, Massachusetts
02254-9110

☐ Please check here if address
is different
from mailing label.

Please list information about "lost"
alumni here:

Name _____

Class _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Name _____

Class _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Obituaries

Ellen Linda Mason '78 passed away on October 25, 1988 after a prolonged illness. Dr. Mason was a school psychologist for the Greenwich, CT public schools. She was immediate past president of the New York chapter of the Alumni Association, and in that role served on the national board of directors. She was also an active member of the Brandeis Alumni Admissions Council. Memorial contributions in her name may be directed to Brandeis University c/o Office of Alumni Relations, P.O. 9110, Waltham, MA 02254-9110.

Joan B. Powers '78 died September 2, 1987.

Chapter Events Calendar

Greater Boston Chapter

Ken Davis '66, President
28 Mary Chilton Road
Needham, MA 02192
617-444-0342

Robin Sherman '83
1145 Boylston Street
Newton, MA 02164
617-332-4218

December 10
Performance of *House of Blue Leaves*,
Spingold Theater; reception
preceding

January 11
"Making Career Decisions,"
Hiatt Career Development
Center

January 21
Brandeis 40th Anniversary
Celebration, Museum of
Transportation

January 28
Day-long Continuing
Education Program

February 11
Winter Festival
Cosponsored with Friends of
Brandeis Athletics

February 15
"Effective Job Search
Strategies,"
Usdan Student Center,
Solomon Conference
Room ("C")

February 16
Thai Feast

March 22
Networking Evening,
Hiatt Career Development
Center

Northern California Chapter

Brenda Alenick Cipriano '61
1460 Middlefield Road
Palo Alto, CA 94301
415-321-7656

January 17
Reception and
Faculty-in-the-Field with
Andreas Teuber, assistant
professor of philosophy and
history of ideas, on ethics
and the presidency:
"A Memorandum to the
Next President of the
United States"
at the home of Judith Paull
Aronson '55

Southern California Chapter

Richard R. Silverman '54,
President
838 N. Doheny Drive #1102
Los Angeles, CA 90069
local: 213-273-1896
213-273-3838

December 10
Brandeis at 40 Gala
Celebration: film premiere
and reception at 20th
Century Fox Studios,
cosponsored with West
Coast Friends of Brandeis

January 15
Brunch and Faculty-in-the-
Field with Andreas Teuber,
assistant professor of
philosophy and history
of ideas, on ethics and
the presidency:
"A Memorandum to the
Next President of the
United States"

TBA
Wine and Cheese Art
Gallery Preview
at the Museum of
Contemporary Art
with Gary Zellerbach '74

April
Annual Chinese Dinner
and AAC Reception for
Incoming Freshmen

May
Annual Young Leadership
Event: Theater Party and
Reception for *Phantom of
the Opera*

July

"The First Ever Albert Spivak
Alumni Barbeque"

August

Annual Alumni Night at the
Hollywood Bowl:
Tchaikovsky Fireworks
Concert

Greater Chicago Chapter

Yehuda C. Cohen '81,
President
7420 N. Hamilton #1A
Chicago, IL 60645

(H) 312-761-4640
(B) 312-761-1677

Southern Florida Chapter

Lenore Panzer Szuchman
'69, President
7600 S.W. 135th Avenue
Miami, FL 33183
305-382-4649

January 28
"Fiesta Forty": event to
celebrate Brandeis' 40th
Anniversary, welcoming the
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of the Alumni Association

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Risa Beth Glaser '85,
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49 Buttonwood Drive
Dix Hills, NY 11746
516-499-1735

Greater New Jersey Chapter

Ira Hammer '77,
Copresident
8 Haddonfield Drive
Parsippany, NJ 07045
(H) 201-263-9291
(B) 201-622-2235

Michele Payson '83,
Copresident
9060 Palisade Avenue #722
North Bergen, NJ 07047
201-869-8659

December 11
New Jersey Symphony and
Reception

January 21
Brandeis Basketball at
N.Y.U. and
Pre-game Party

New York City Chapter

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New York, NY 10025
212-864-4492

January
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Ski Weekend

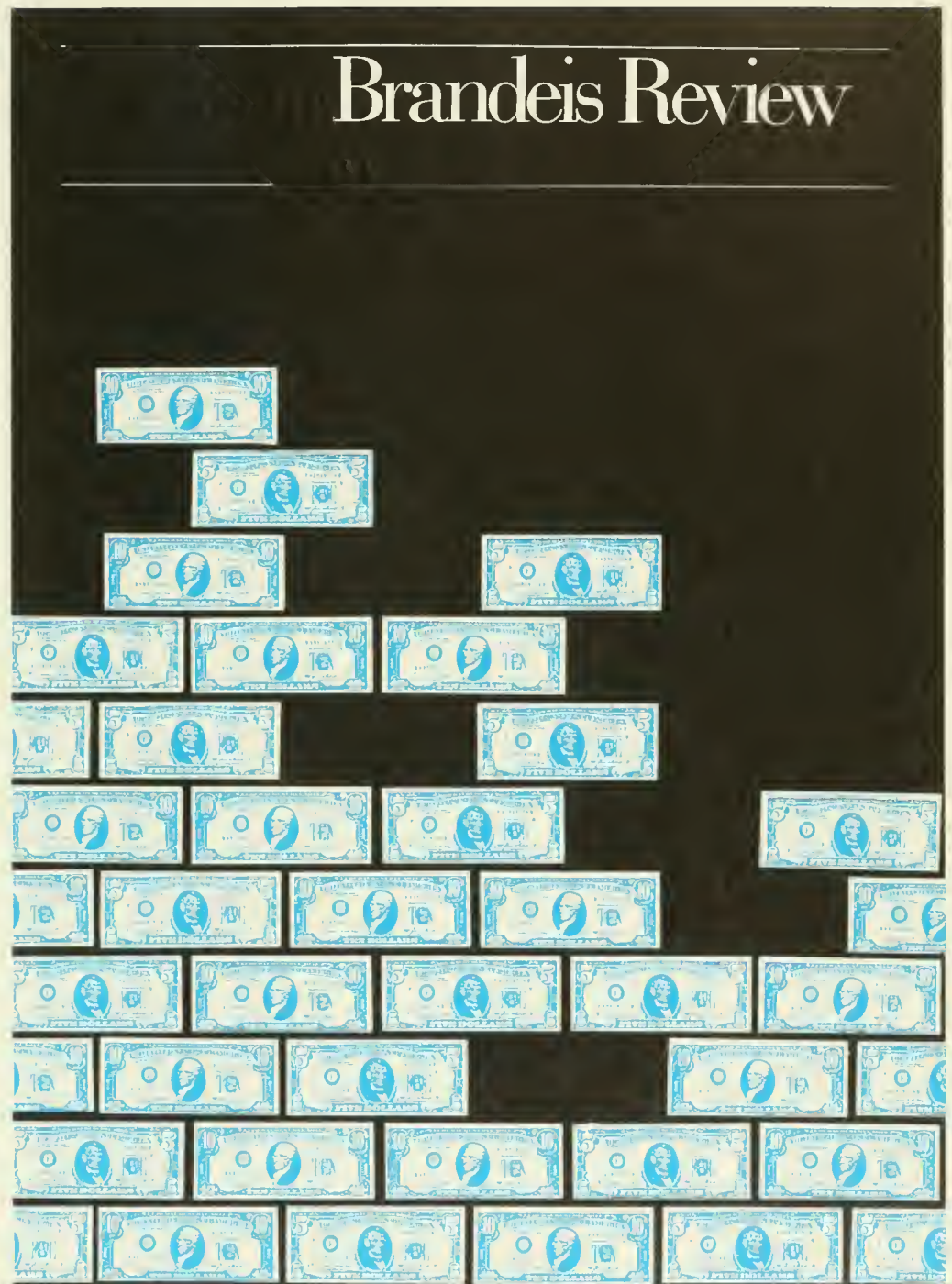
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Stephen Sumner '63, President
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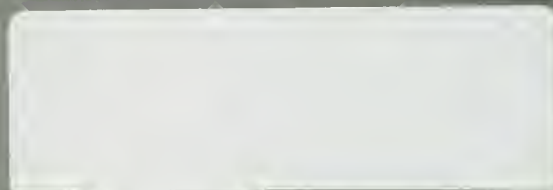
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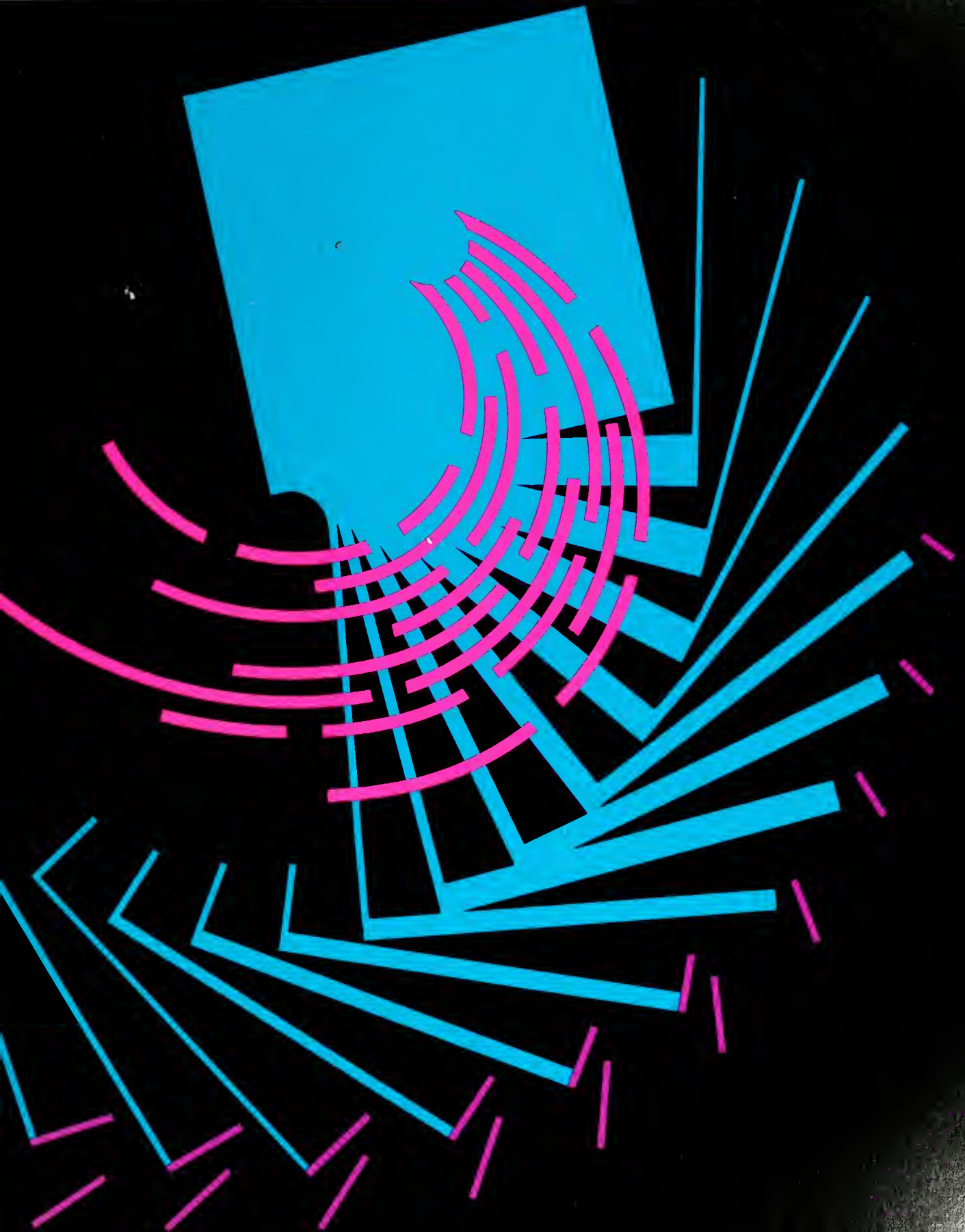


Brandeis Review

Spring 1989

Volume 8

Number 3



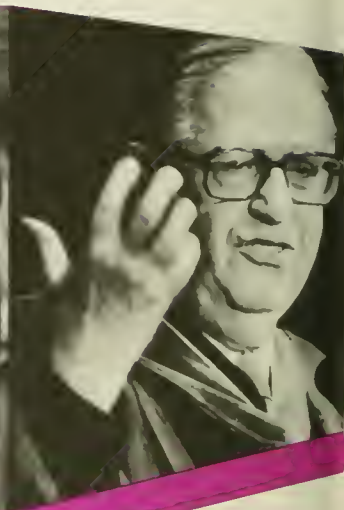
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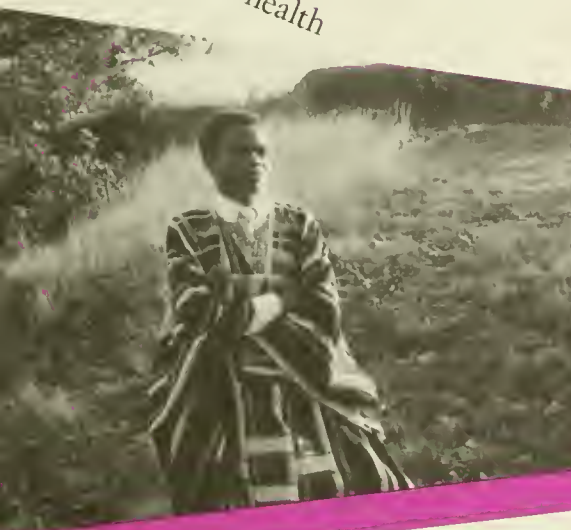
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on college health



Teresa
Amabile...
on creativity



Abba Eban...
on Israel's 40th
anniversary



Patrice Somé,
M.A. '83... on the
walking dead



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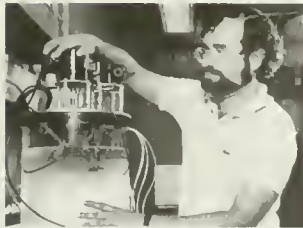
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Brandeis Review

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Unsolicited manuscripts are welcomed by the editor. Submissions must be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope or the *Review* will not return the manuscript.

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Louis Perlmutter '56 First Alumnus to Chair Board



Louis Perlmutter '56 has been elected chairman of Brandeis' Board of Trustees, effective May 1989, making him the first alumnus to hold that position in the University's 40-year history. He was appointed a Trustee in 1984. Perlmutter is a senior partner of Lazard Freres & Co., where he is an investment banker and mergers and acquisitions specialist.

Following his graduation from Brandeis, the native of Newton, Mass., obtained his law degree from the University of Michigan Law School in 1959 and was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar that same year. He became a member of the New York Bar in 1961 and went on to practice law. He joined the investment banking firm

of White Weld & Co., in 1975 where as senior vice president and a member of the management committee he directed the merger and acquisitions department. When White Weld was acquired by Merrill Lynch, Perlmutter became a managing director of Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group, head of the mergers and acquisitions department and a member of the Capital Market Group's Management Committee. He joined Lazard Freres & Co. in 1978 as a general partner.

In addition to his professional activities, he is chairman of the board of trustees of the American Jewish Congress; a member

of the board of directors of Cedar Point, a New York Stock Exchange-listed leisure time company; a member of the board of the Phoenix House Foundation, a nonprofit drug treatment and rehabilitation center; a member of the Overseas Development Council, a private institution for comprehensive analysis of the economic and political issues of U.S./Third World relations; and a trustee of the YM/YWHA of Greater New York.

Perlmutter succeeds Leonard Farber, who served as chairman from 1985. He resides in New York City with his wife, Barbara, and their two sons. (See profile in the Alumni section on page 40.)

Judge Selya Awarded Brandeis Medal

Judge Bruce M. Selya of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit was named the 1988 recipient of the Louis Dembitz Brandeis Medal for Distinguished Legal Service. The University presents the award annually to a noted lawyer who combines distinguished leadership in his or her profession with outstanding community service. Selya was honored in November in Providence, R.I.

Selya, an honors graduate of Harvard University and Harvard Law School, spent two years as law clerk to Chief Judge Edward W. Day in the U.S. District Court for the District of Rhode Island. He then entered private practice in Providence, and became a partner in what was later known as Gunning, LaFrazia, Gyns and Selya. President Reagan

nominated Selya to the federal district court bench in 1982. He was later appointed by the President to the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in 1986.

Active in professional and community affairs, Selya was a charter member of the Rhode Island Bar Foundation and the Rhode Island Defense Counsel Association. He currently serves as a director of the Federal Judges Association, as chairman of the First Circuit's Committee on Continuing Judicial Education, and as vice chairman of the Committee on Intercircuit Assignment of Judges of the U.S. Judicial Conference. He is director of numerous community organizations, including the Jewish Federation of Rhode Island, the Jewish Home for the Aged and the Rhode Island Volunteer Nurses' Association.

Two Join Board of Trustees

A new member of the Board of Trustees, Thomas H. Lee, president of Thomas H. Lee Company, a private investment firm, is from the Boston area. He holds directorships in a number of companies to include Amerace Corporation, Chadwick-Miller, Inc. and Hills Department Stores Inc. He is a trustee of Combined Jewish Philanthropies and is active in numerous civic and charitable organizations.

David Casty, a Brandeis Trustee from 1973-1981, has been reelected for a five-year term. Also a Bostonian, he is chairman of the Board of NFA, which manufactures narrow fabrics. He also holds other business affiliations to include the chairmanship of American Snacks Inc., and serves as a trustee for many civic and philanthropic organizations. Currently, he serves the University as chairman of the Sports and Convocation Center Campaign project.



Thomas H. Lee (top)
David Casty

New Chaplains

Two new University chaplains have been named in the last six months. In August, Carmelite priest Leonard R. Copeland was appointed Catholic chaplain to replace Father Maurice Loiselle, who left Brandeis after 10 years. Dean of Student Affairs Rod Crafts selected Copeland from among finalists recommended by a 10-member search committee.

Copeland was director of pastoral counseling at Marquette University, spent five years as a counselor at St. Michael's Adolescent Treatment Center in Milwaukee and served as a parish priest for 14 years. Originally from the New England area, he now serves as part-time superior of the Discalced Carmelite

Monastery in Brookline, Mass. "In just one brief semester, Father Copeland has dramatically increased student involvement in Bethlehem Chapel and provided a spiritual presence throughout the campus," said Crafts.

In January, Rev. Nathaniel G. Mays was named Protestant chaplain, replacing Rev. Diane Moore who spent four years at Brandeis. Crafts chose Mays from among finalists recommended by a nine-member search committee.

Mays is associate minister and director of youth ministries at Myrtle Baptist Church in West Newton. His educational background includes Bishop College in Texas and Andover Newton Theological School in Newton Center, Mass.

In announcing the appointment of Mays, Crafts commented that "we are delighted that Rev. Mays has agreed to share his many talents at community building and spiritual counseling with the Harlan Chapel community at Brandeis"

Copeland and Mays join Rabbi Albert S. Axelrad, Jewish chaplain since 1965, to form the chaplaincy department within the Division of Student Affairs.

Hassenfelds Endow Conference Center

Rita Dee and Harold Hassenfeld of Nashville, Tenn., and Palm Beach, Fla., endowed the newly completed Harold and Rita Dee Hassenfeld University Conference Center with a \$1 million gift. The Hassenfelds have been associated with the University since the early 1960s and serve as University Fellows. Over the years they have contributed to the University by establishing the Henry and Marion Hassenfeld House in East Quadrangle and underwriting scholarship and fellowship assistance.

Sherman Hall Rededicated

Claire and Norton Sherman were on hand in December at a ceremony to rededicate Sherman Hall in the newly completed Hassenfeld Conference Center. The George and Beatrice Sherman Foundation contributed \$500,000 for the expansion of the Student Center, which has been enlarged to accommodate new conference and dining areas and several kitchens, including an expanded kosher kitchen.

National Resource Center Launched

A National Aging Resource Center on Long-Term Care for the elderly has been established at the Heller School's Bigel Institute for Health Policy, with the primary goal of strengthening policy making, program planning and program implementation of state agencies across the country.

The Center is one of six nationwide providing research information, training and technical assistance to state agencies serving older persons and their families. The Brandeis center was begun with a \$300,000 start-up grant from the Administration on Aging in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The federal government is expected to provide an estimated \$900,000 for the center over a three-year period.

Fund for Mathematics

The late A.J. Flaxman and his surviving spouse, Helen, of Chicago, have made a commitment to the *Campaign for Brandeis* in the amount of \$1,300,000. The gift will enable the creation of the A.J. Flaxman and Helen Flaxman Fund in Mathematics at Brandeis.

Institute for Jewish Advocacy

A \$500,000 gift from George Krupp for the establishment of the Nathan Perlmutter Institute for Jewish Advocacy at the Benjamin S. Hornstein Program in Jewish Communal Service has been received by the University. The Institute will train professionals to serve in Jewish community relations organizations. The late Nathan Perlmutter served as executive vice president of the ADL of B'nai B'rith and was a vice president at Brandeis in the mid-1960s.

Pioneering Scientists Receive Rosenstiel Award

Two scientists, Yale University Professor of Biology Sidney Altman, who is dean of Yale College, and Thomas R. Cech, a Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator at the University of Colorado, have been chosen to receive the 1989 Rosenstiel Award in Basic Biomedical Research from Brandeis University. Brandeis Professor of Biology Hugh E. Huxley, director of the Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center at Brandeis, said the award recognizes the pair's "fundamental and unexpected discovery that molecules of ribonucleic acid can act as enzymes in addition to their normal role as carrier of genetic information."

Most of Altman's graduate and career work has focused on nucleic acid biochemistry and the genetics of RNA expression. He has been dean of Yale College since 1985, and a biology professor at Yale University since 1980. He was an assistant and associate professor in Yale University's biology department, which he chaired from 1983 to 1985.

Altman earned his bachelor's degree in physics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a Ph.D. in biophysics from the University of Colorado. He worked as a research fellow in molecular biology at Harvard University and at the MRC Laboratory in Cambridge, England. He is a fellow of the American Association for the

Advancement of Science and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Cech's affiliation with the Howard Hughes Medical Institute began last year. He has been an American Cancer Society Research professor since 1987, and an assistant and associate chemistry professor at the University of Colorado. Since 1983, he has been a chemistry and biochemistry professor and a professor of molecular, cellular and developmental biology at the University of Colorado.

His many honors and awards include a Research Career Development Award from the National Cancer Institute, the Passano Foundation Young Scientist Award and the Harrison

Howe Award. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Cech has served as a contributor and reviewer for the National Research Council Report on Opportunities in Chemistry and for the National Research Council Report on Research Opportunities in Biology.

Since the award was established in 1971 by the Rosenstiel Center, it has been bestowed to outstanding life scientists for discoveries of particular originality and importance to basic medical research.

Obituaries



Brandeis University mourns the death of **Lawrence A. Wien**, former chairman of the Board of Trustees, longtime benefactor and devoted friend of the University, who died in December at the age of 83. A member of the Board of Trustees from 1957 to 1984, he was chairman from 1967 to 1971. He became Trustee Emeritus in 1984.

His contributions to Brandeis established the Wien International Scholarship Program in 1958, which in the past 30 years has brought over 600 students from around the world to study at Brandeis, the Lawrence A. and Mae L. Wien Faculty Center and the Sidney and Ellen Wien Chair in the History of the Arts. In addition, in 1956 he commissioned the campus statue of Justice Louis D. Brandeis. The University awarded him an honorary Doctor of Laws in 1962.

A founder and senior partner of the 60-year-old Manhattan law firm known today as Wien Malkin & Bettex, Wien was a 1925 graduate of Columbia College and received his law degree two years later from the Columbia Law School. He is generally recognized as a pioneer in real estate investment syndications.

Wien's generosity extended to his alma mater and to the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, as well as numerous other civic, educational and welfare organizations. He founded the Committee to Increase Corporate Philanthropic

Giving to encourage greater corporate support of charitable causes. His other volunteer positions included: president of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies from 1960 to 1963, where he continued as honorary chairman; trustee of Columbia University from 1964 to 1970; and mayoral appointee of the New York City Council Against Poverty from 1966 to 1970, as well as positions on the boards of several public corporations.

In recognition of his contributions to education, the arts and other charitable causes, he was nominated for the National Medal of Arts by the chairman of the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts; he received the Alexander Hamilton

CJP Salutes Brandeis

The Combined Jewish Philanthropies (CJP), approved a resolution to salute Brandeis University on the occasion of its 40th Anniversary. The resolution read in part:

"During its four decades of distinguished and innovative contributions to American education, Brandeis—the only Jewish-sponsored, nonsectarian university in the United States—has established itself as one of our nation's leading liberal arts institutions. In achieving this stature in so short a period of time, it has become a source of justifiable pride to the entire American Jewish community.

"CJP often has benefited from Brandeis' great resources. The Benjamin S. Hornstein Program in Jewish

Communal Service has been an innovative and respected partner in training the next generation of leadership for federations throughout the country. The Maurice and Marilyn Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies has been at the leading edge of applied research for the Jewish community, helping us understand the trends that are shaping Jewish life in America. The Lown School of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies greatly enhances the intellectual life of the American Jewish community and is a special blessing for the Jews of Greater Boston."

CJP has recently formed a cooperative venture with the Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare to fashion an affordable plan for long-term health care.

Medal from Columbia University; and honorary degrees from several colleges and universities. Brandeis most recently honored him in October at the 30th anniversary dinner celebrating the Wien International Scholarship Program. It was his last appearance at the University, where he was greeted by the many Wien scholars who had returned to campus from around the world for the celebration.

Wien's first wife of 57 years, Mae, died in 1986. He is survived by his wife, Ruth; two daughters, Enid W. Morse of Manhattan and Armonk, N.Y., and Isabel W. Malkin of Greenwich, Conn.; two brothers, Mortimer and Leonard, both of Miami Beach; a sister, Mrs. Bernard T. Hein of Engelwood, N.J.; six grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

William Haber, a member of the Board of Trustees since 1969, died at his home in Michigan on Friday, December 30, 1988. He was 89 years of age. Haber was born in Romania and came to this country when he was 10 years old. He received his undergraduate and graduate degrees from the University of Wisconsin. He taught at Michigan State University for a few years before he became a professor of economics and dean of the College of Literature, Science and the Arts at the University of Michigan in 1936.

Spence Named Vice President

Greggory Keith Spence, who came to the University in 1987 as general counsel, has been appointed vice president and general counsel at Brandeis, effective January 1. As vice president he will have an expanded role as a University spokesman. He is also adjunct professor of legal studies at Brandeis.

Spence, a graduate of Fisk University and Harvard Law School, is a member of the National Association of College and University Attorneys, the Massachusetts Black Lawyers Association, the American Bar Association and the Boston Bar Association. He currently is serving a three-year term as a member of the Council of the Boston Bar Association, and is vice chairman of the Litigation and the Corporate Counsel Committees of the American Bar Association's General Practice Section.



Haber's efforts on behalf of Jews who survived the Holocaust began with his service to Gen. Lucius D. Clay, the commander-in-chief of the American Zone in Germany in the late 1940s. Through the American Organization for Rehabilitation through Training Federation (ORT), work and equipment were provided for these refugees. Haber was elected president of ORT in 1950 and spent the next 25 years traveling extensively to inspect vocational institutions

established by the Federation in Israel, Europe and North Africa. He helped create the international arm of ORT and served as president of the union's central board from 1955 to 1980.

Haber also was active in Michigan state government and served as advisor to several federal agencies. He wrote a dozen professional books and edited several others on such topics as industrial arbitration, collective bargaining and the postwar economic recovery in Europe. He is survived by his wife, Fannie; two sons, Alan, of San Francisco, and Ralph, of Highland Park, Illinois, and two grandchildren.

Brandeis Runners Earn All-American Honors



Scott Kantor (right)

Three Brandeis runners earned All-American honors at the NCAA National Cross Country Championships, hosted by Washington University (St. Louis) in November. In men's competition, sophomore Jesse Palmer ran the 8,000-meter course in a time of 25:16.6 for 17th place overall. Scott Kantor '89 crossed the finish line seconds later in 25:21.2 and 23rd place. The top 25 finishers each earn All-American distinction. Brandeis had only one runner in the women's 5,000-meter event, but Nicole Fogarty '89 made the most of the lone duty, finishing in a time of 18:25.6 to capture the 8th place overall and pick up the

coveted All-American honors. In addition, Andy Kimball '89 placed 28th in 25:27.5, junior Erich Reed's 26:04.0 time was 65th fastest, and Damon Gannon '90 finished 105th in 26:31.6.

Throughout the years Brandeis has excelled at cross country: it was the 12th top-10 finish and ninth top-five finish in NCAA Division III championships for the fourth-place Judges. The men's winning time of 24:43.2 belonged to Dave Terronez of Augustana, and was good for a course record. He broke the mark set by Brandeis runner Mark Harrington '89 just last month, when Harrington won the University Athletic Association Cross Country Championship.



Nicole Fogarty

National Women's Committee

Brandeis Awarded \$800,000 Endowment Grant for Libraries

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has awarded an \$800,000 challenge grant to Brandeis to support an endowment for library acquisitions in the humanities. The grant must be matched with \$2.4 million in additional private funding, which Brandeis and the National Women's Committee will raise over the next four years.

A national fund-raising organization with 60,000 members, the National Women's Committee has been the primary support for the Brandeis libraries for the past 40 years. It has contributed more than \$32 million to the libraries' operating budget during that time, but only began to build a modest endowment for the libraries 10 years ago.

"The Women's Committee has helped the Brandeis libraries enjoy very impressive growth," says Director of Library Services

Bessie Hahn, "but it has become increasingly difficult to keep pace with the growing demands of the University's expanding academic programs and the high costs of library materials.

"Despite reasonable annual budget increases," she continues, "the libraries' purchasing power has been steadily diminishing. As a result, many important new books have not been acquired because of a lack of funds; virtually no retrospective buying has been made to fill in gaps in collections; and several hundred scholarly journal subscriptions have been canceled. We need an endowment to prevent further erosion and to generate new funds for acquisitions to support new academic programs. Universities of comparable size and quality have all

been establishing library endowments for the same purpose," Hahn points out.

"The NEH challenge grant will form the centerpiece of the Women's Committee's continuing efforts for the *Campaign for Brandeis*," National President Barbara Miller said. "We are confident it will stimulate new and increased giving to the libraries, establishing a solid endowment, which will bring us much closer to the commitment we have always had—to provide total support for the libraries." The National Women's Committee has made a commitment to raise \$24.3 million of the *Campaign's* total \$200 million goal. Twenty million dollars of the University's total funds raised will go to library endowment.

The NEH endowment is expected to provide an annual income of

approximately \$102,000 by 1992. The income will be used to fill significant gaps in the humanities collections and to augment the libraries' excellent collections in literature, history, Near Eastern and Judaic studies, the history of science and music.

In announcing the grant, NEH chairman Lynne V. Cheney said, "Brandeis has demonstrated a commitment to providing excellent programs in the humanities, and it has proven it is an institution in which human values and social concerns are of primary importance."

In recent years Brandeis reaffirmed its commitment to the humanities through a major restructuring of the undergraduate curriculum that resulted in the establishment of the University Studies program

Brandeis Women's Soccer Team in NCAA Playoffs

Coach Norm Levine's cross country team won the national championship in 1983, one of only two team national championships in the school's sports history. In addition to the strong showing at the NCAA Division III championships, there were several other record-breaking performances this fall. For the men, Harrington won the University Athletic Association individual title enroute to leading the team to its first UAA title. On the women's side, Fogarty won the Greater Boston Championship, the first Brandeis runner ever to finish first.

The Brandeis women's soccer team received its first-ever bid to the NCAA Division III playoffs this season. The Judges won the most games in the history of the sport, finishing 12-4-2 and winning the NEW 8 regular season title. Kellie Vaughan '89 and sister Pam '90 led the Judges' scoring attack this year. Kellie was named All-American and both were first-team selections in New England, the UAA and the NEW 8. Kellie finished the season with 12 goals and eight assists. Brandeis women's soccer coach Denise Dallamora was named the New England Women's Intercollegiate Soccer Association's Coach of the Year and won similar honors in the UAA and NEW 8.

Volleyball Team Set Record

The Brandeis women's volleyball team, led by captains Nicola Goren '89 and Sheryl Sousa '90, set a school record for wins with 27, and won the MAIAW championship and finished runnerup at the UAA's.

Soccer Notes

Brandeis soccer coach Mike Coven reached a milestone in his 16th season, winning his 200th game against Clark University. This year's team missed out on the playoffs by a single game with a 12-7 record.

Sophomore Michael Novaria was named the UAA Player of the Year in men's soccer. This season, he set a single-season school record by tallying 23 goals, including six game-winners.

in 1980. Its purpose is to provide students with a fresh and integrated intellectual experience in the humanities, history and the creative arts, as well as in the social sciences, science and mathematics.

The Brandeis libraries have supported the University's commitment to the humanities over the years and have acquired major collections in that area. Among the most significant are the Spanish Civil War Collection of more than 7,000 items and the Abraham Lincoln Brigade Archive, which contains the official records, oral histories and memorabilia of the Americans who fought with the Republican forces.

The history of science collections include the Leonardo da Vinci Collection of more than 1,000 volumes, treating all aspects of da Vinci's life, art and engineering, and the Vito Volterra Collection

of more than 3,000 monographs covering pure science and mathematics from the 15th to the 20th centuries. The libraries' extensive Shakespeare Collection has recently been enlarged by 1,000 volumes. Musical resources include the manuscripts of Reginald de Koven, 20th-century composer of light opera, and Victor Young, Oscar- and Emmy-winning composer. The Judaica Collection, numbering well over 100,000 volumes, is one of the country's most important repositories of reference materials and basic texts in major areas of Jewish studies, the ancient Near East and the modern Middle East.

Endowed funds will ensure continued acquisition of Shakespearean scholarship and future editions of his works, American literary

criticism and contemporary American poetry, as well as works by women and Afro-American authors.

The growth in research interest in Latin American studies is creating demand in that area. To support programs in German and Slavic literature, comparative literature and Holocaust studies, the libraries will use endowed funds to collect emigre literature of the Bolshevik revolution and Stalinist purges, the Holocaust and contemporary dissident writers from Eastern Europe.

Brandeis will continue to build its collection of archival material bearing on the foreign policy of Germany, France and England from the mid-19th through the mid-20th centuries, one of the few repositories of this material in the United States and the foundation for research within the Department of Comparative History.

Endowed funds will enable the Rapaport Treasure Hall to expand its excellent collection in the history of science, which includes the Leonardo da Vinci Collection and the Volterra Collection.

To strengthen its already very important Judaica Collection, the Goldfarb Library will use endowed funds to add holdings in Assyriology, Canaanite and Aramaic languages and literature, as well as archaeology of the ancient Near East. The collection in American theater music in the Farber Library will be expanded to include vaudeville, American Yiddish theater and American musical theater.

By John Rosario

As a private research university with an international reputation, Brandeis has a mandate to support and encourage research in the humanities, social sciences and the sciences. Over time, the University has distinguished itself as one of five private institutions of higher learning with student bodies under 5,000 to bring in significant research support. Of that select group—which includes Dartmouth, CalTech, Yeshiva and Tufts—only Brandeis and CalTech enjoy membership in the Association of American Universities (AAU), a prestigious organization of 56 American and Canadian research institutions whose criteria for affiliation include the dollars committed to research. In New England only Yale, Brown, Clark, Harvard, MIT and Brandeis enjoy AAU membership.

During the last 10 years the University has experienced a surge in sponsored research, increasing its base of support from \$8.5 million in the late 1970s to \$28 million in 1988, including an increase of 27 percent in the last year alone. At Brandeis 150 of 350 faculty members are engaged in 296 funded research projects, while others are doing creative and scholarly work that is not externally funded.

Although members of the faculty are highly successful in obtaining funds to support their research, the University also bears a share of the financial cost associated with research. While grants provide for the salaries of the scientists' teams, not all administrative costs associated with personnel are covered. The high cost of specialized scientific equipment also absorbs a large share of research support. At the same time, the University is responsible for some 40 to 50 percent of the indirect costs associated with scientific research, such as heating and electricity, and the maintenance and renovation of labs.

Associate Dean for Resources and Planning Arthur H. Reis, Jr., sums up the impact of research on the academy. "The research commitment at Brandeis makes it a very different place from a small liberal arts college without such a component. We are a university that competes with the best research institutions, and competes very well. To attract the best people, a school must have an excellent research environment."

By following the activities of Professor of Biochemistry Irwin Levitan and Associate Professor of Politics Steven Burg, the *Brandeis Review* offers two sketches of the pleasures and rigors associated with life in a research university.



On the morning of September 19, 1988, Professor Irwin Levitan attended his first press conference. Rather than finding himself seated in the audience in Ford Hall, the Brandeis professor was positioned on stage among the major players who lobbied for federal funding of the National Center of Excellence for the Study of Complex Computational and Cognitive Systems, a proposed center for the cognitive, computational and neurosciences at Brandeis. Although Levitan could draw upon little in his background to prepare for the press conference, he encountered with aplomb reporters and cameras.

So diverse are the obligations of research professors today that press conferences, testimonies before Congress and cross-country lecture circuits are but a part of their repertoire. In addition to contending with the ever-present demands of teaching, researching and publishing, faculty members at research universities such as Brandeis must often devote significant amounts of time and effort to writing grants and reviewing the work of peers in addition to other administrative tasks. While these responsibilities may prove to be distractions from time that could be spent in the laboratory or classroom, the pursuit of these tasks is in direct service to the institution's academic mission.

Brandeis, long outstanding in the sciences, has worked hard to develop one of the leading neuroscience programs in the country, with Levitan acting as one of the chief architects of the program. Now in his early 40s, he is a leader in the international scientific community. Warm and personable, Levitan assumes a ubiquitous but benevolent presence in the laboratory.

Seated in his lab in the Kosow building, Levitan calmly discusses the numerous responsibilities connected to his research. His steady gaze and even voice belie the hectic and demanding pace to which he must sometimes adapt. When not conducting classes, Levitan spends the majority of his time on campus—some 50 hours per week—portioning his days between the lab, conferring with his students, interpreting research data and reviewing grant applications submitted by his peers to the federal government or private foundations. A dozen times a year he is invited to speak at other colleges and institutes. One week in October exemplified the pace he maintains: he lectured at Abbott Laboratories in Chicago; traveled to Baltimore for a peer review meeting of the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation; and lectured at the University of Maryland Medical School, making a hasty return to the Brandeis campus for a departmental meeting.

Levitan remarks that there is no typical day in the lab. "The whole thrust of what we do in science is based upon collaboration and cooperation. So, it's impossible to distinguish teaching time from research time. My door is always open to my students. A large portion of my time is spent talking with them and reviewing data. Learning and teaching take place in formal and informal settings."

As the manager and director of a research lab, Levitan generates the funds to cover the salaries of the eight postdoctoral fellows and graduate students who assist him with his investigations. One such student is Peter Reinhart, a postdoctoral fellow from Australia, who is currently conducting research on ion channels under Levitan's supervision. At his independent lab station, he hopes to purify and clone the ion channel by extracting messenger RNA from brain tissue. Reinhart has injected messenger RNA into frog oocyte, a cell that can reproduce foreign proteins in its own membrane. Having labored nearly eight months on this experiment, Reinhart says it is only now beginning to bear promise.

What is learned from Reinhart's experiment will be relevant to understanding how ion channels control electrical activity in the human brain. The importance of his investigation lies in the insights into purifying ion channels. With purification, you can then ask questions about the structure of the channel and its relationship to function, says the Australian postdoctoral associate.

Reinhart works at a lab station that is small in size but impressive in the micro-molecular adjustments he is able to make. With seven such lab stations equipped to conduct electro-physiological research, Levitan, as director of the lab, must allocate more than \$160,000 for equipment. Disposable supplies and chemicals used for the experiments are an additional major expenditure. The application for these funds, from request to delivery, takes anywhere from eight months to a year.

In an adjoining biochemistry lab some instrumentation is shared by several researchers, which helps justify its cost. A High Pressure Liquid Chromatograph, which separates the proteins of a cell and can assist in the purification of ion channels, was purchased recently, as was a scintillation counter, a computer-based piece of equipment used to measure radioactivity in molecules. Because of the high cost of research equipment, Levitan finds that he must be cautious in his expenditures. "We try to keep our equipment in operation for as long as possible, in order to conserve and stretch our resources," he says.

Although the costs associated with equipment and supplies represent a significant expense in the research lab budget, the largest expenditure by far is related to personnel. By its very nature, scientific research is labor-intensive due to its dependence on collaboration and collegiality. Levitan estimates that his lab spends about \$280,000 annually on research. Of this money, a large portion covers the salaries of postdoctoral fellows and graduate students, as well as of support staff such as lab technicians and a secretary.

The majority of these funds comes from the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the federal government's premier scientific granting agency for biomedical research. Levitan, the recent recipient of a prestigious NIH Jacob Javits Award, administered by the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, is spared from having to pursue new funds by the Javits award, which assures him stable funding for seven years. Levitan also has received funds from the National Science Foundation and the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation.

Despite his ability to generate resources for his lab, and his assumption that neuroscience, like cancer research and immunology, will retain its favored status with federal funding sources, Levitan is cautious in his appraisal of government support for research. "Even though my funding is fairly secure, I find it difficult to make predictions about the future. On the whole, federal funding is down. Ultimately these are political and not scientific decisions. Because the congressional appropriations procedure is a year-to-year process, you never really know what to expect."

Levitan expresses regret that as the United States wrestles with its budget deficit, funding has become increasingly more competitive. In the tough competition, young research associates often lose to the more established scientists. He wonders aloud about the negative consequences on the scientific academy. "Many scientists make some of their most important breakthroughs early in their careers, while conducting research as postdoctoral fellows or assistants to senior faculty. Current funding procedures, however, are a real impediment to junior researchers seeking support for their work. Young faculty submitting applications today are often denied funding even if their applications are good."

After a grant is submitted to the NIH at least six months will pass before the applicant is notified about the likelihood of funding. If the decision is favorable, another three to five months pass before the funding starts. If the proposal has been rejected, the applicant must revise the application, endure another round of reviews and wait an additional 10 months for a response. Levitan asserts that the prolonged and sometimes even capricious funding process undermines the scientific effort and instills anxiety into even the most established researchers.

The funding procedure affects the scientific community across the board, says Levitan. Even the wealthiest and most prestigious schools rely heavily on sponsored research and federal money. According to Arthur H. Reis, Jr., associate dean for resources and planning, portions of faculty salaries for researchers at many institutions are generated by grant money. Brandeis, unlike Harvard Medical School, for example, does not demand that faculty cover a substantial portion of their salaries with grant money. In fact the University absorbs about 90 percent of a researcher's salary.

But if the presence of research puts a degree of financial stress on the institution, its absence would seriously impair the quality of the University, adds Reis. "We'd be a very different institution if we didn't have the high quality faculty that we do. Brandeis has the advantage of attracting some of the best and brightest faculty because of its commitment to research. It's also a Brandeis tradition that senior faculty members teach undergraduates. The University does not maintain a separate graduate faculty," notes Reis.

As a member of the biochemistry department graduate admissions committee, Levitan will help review more than 100 applications for a coveted dozen openings in the department. The process of selection is involved and time consuming, says the Brandeis professor, often requiring interviews with candidates and phone calls to colleagues at other institutions. Because the biochemistry department at Brandeis is not affiliated with any medical school or program, the pressure is on the department to make an attractive appeal to the top applicants. "You must remember that Brandeis is competing for the best students with medical schools that have high name recognition. Consequently, we have to do something extra or different," Levitan explains. He also notes that students are drawn to Brandeis labs after learning of a particular researcher's work and reputation.

What are the features that prove attractive to applicants? Essentially, the department's location at a small research university with accessible and accomplished faculty provides the strongest appeal. "We take the training of graduate students very seriously here. A student who hasn't yet specialized in a particular area will find our department ideal." Graduate students are guided in the first two years of advanced study and given exposure to the various aspects of biochemistry. At the end of their first year students choose a laboratory in which to do their thesis research. On average, Levitan estimates, one or perhaps two students in any given year will choose to work in his laboratory. Levitan, as the arbiter of the laboratory, defines his role in the following way: "My primary responsibilities are to my colleagues." He adds, "I'm training them and in many instances they are training me. We are constantly learning from each other."

At any given moment, the various labs associated with Levitan's research are busy with activity as researchers hover over microscopes, oscilloscopes and computer stations. Much of Levitan's time is spent interacting with eight colleagues, as he prefers to call them—four graduate and four postdoctoral students who are all in some advanced stage of scientific training. "It's commonly assumed that the Ph.D. does not equip you to go out and set up your own lab. Invariably, you must do several years of postdoctoral research before you can even begin to search for a faculty position."

Funding by Agencies



23.7%	Private	\$ 6,630,694
1.3%	State	\$ 370,493
75%	Federal	\$21,025,572
	Total	\$28,026,759

Levitan’s record of research appointments verifies his thesis. A native of Montreal, Canada, Levitan received his B.S. and Ph.D. degrees in biochemistry at McGill University. After his first postdoctoral appointment in Sweden, he traveled to the University of California at San Diego, where he began his research into the nervous system of the snail. After two productive years in California, Levitan accepted a position at the Friedrich Miescher-Institut in Basel, Switzerland. From 1974 until 1982, he headed a research team at the Institut and taught science courses at the University of Basel on an *ad hoc* basis.

For Levitan, the decision to accept Brandeis’ offer of a tenured position came after much deliberation. But he says he was attracted by the reputation of the biochemistry department as well as by the opportunities for cross-fertilization that exist in the American scientific community. “One of the great strengths of American science is its enormous mobility and influx of new people and ideas. Few people ever earn a Ph.D. at the same institution where they did undergraduate work, or pursue a fellowship in the lab where they earned their doctorate.”

Levitan doubts that he would have made another career choice. He prefers the independence and freedom of the academic world to the regimentation of corporate research where profits are always the bottom line. “Yes, it would be attractive to make more money, to feel more financially secure, but the environment at Brandeis is very important to me. I wake up in the morning and decide how I am going to spend my day. That freedom is precious to me. It doesn’t mean that I abuse the privilege. I work very hard and for long hours. My evenings and weekends are often spent reading scientific journals and writing. I wake up in the middle of the night thinking about my graduate students’ work that is not going well.”

Levitan’s only complaint is that his demanding schedule rarely permits him extensive time to carry out experiments himself. “It’s dangerous to get isolated from the laboratory or else you lose track of what’s practical and

what’s not.” With this in mind, Levitan spent the summer of 1988 at the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole conducting research and “getting away from the telephone,” as he put it. He insists that “Science is a twelve-month commitment. I don’t know anyone who stops during the summer.”

It is this commitment to research and belief in the efficacy of science that inspired Levitan and his colleagues in the cognitive and computational sciences to pursue funding for the National Center of Excellence. Although the Ford Hall press conference occurred less than 100 yards from Levitan’s lab in the Kosow building, the distance Levitan has traveled from conducting research in the laboratory to promoting the University’s neuroscience program in Congress is enormous.

As one of the principal players in the development of the Center of Excellence, Levitan, along with his colleagues Associate Professor of Linguistics and Cognitive Science Alan Prince, Professor of Computer Science David Waltz and Zayre/Feldberg Professor of Computer Science Jacques Cohen, can assume a degree of credit for obtaining congressional support in the amount of \$3 million toward the \$41 million center. Another \$9 million in federal funding is expected this year. The new science center would offer researchers in the neurosciences, cognitive psychology and the computational sciences one centralized location to conduct research at the forefront of these fields.

Under the leadership of President Evelyn E. Handler, a biologist by training; Provost James Lackner, a research psychologist; and Associate Dean Arthur H. Reis, Jr., the idea for a center of excellence was developed almost two years ago, says Levitan.

Steven Burg: Political Scientist, Teacher and Trustee

By *Brandeis Review* Staff

In collaboration with other Brandeis researchers and administrators, Levitan spent the early months of 1987 drafting a proposal for the center in addition to conducting his other business. Eventually, he was part of a team that traveled to Washington to testify before a House subcommittee to defend the merits of the center. With the support of Massachusetts Senator John Kerry, Representative Silvio Conte and Senator Edward Kennedy, the collective testimony of the Brandeis team helped persuade Congress to support the bill. The proposed science center is the only new university project to receive appropriations from the Department of Energy and the Department of the Interior in the FY '89 federal budget.

Regardless of the center's future, Levitan is steadfast in his praise of his faculty colleagues and their work. Brandeis' superior foothold in biochemistry, biology and the neurosciences is evidenced by a record of achievement. Several members of the biochemistry and biology departments are members of the National Academy of Sciences; and in addition to Levitan, Professor Eve Marder of the biology department also received a Javits award for her work in neuroscience. Levitan recalls that when he was being trained as a biochemist in the late 1960s, the Brandeis department was considered one of the best in the world. "Even though it was only 10 years old at the time, under the leadership of Nathan Kaplan it had already acquired a very impressive reputation," he says. Kaplan, a world authority on oxidation-reduction in living systems, founded the Graduate Department of Biochemistry at Brandeis and later helped establish the biochemistry department at the University of California, San Diego.

When referring to the biochemistry department's traditional emphasis on chemical enzymology, Levitan notes that the field has changed considerably over the last three decades. Because the department also has many senior members who are nearing retirement, the question of direction looms ahead. "Should we keep our traditional focus or should we branch out into new areas?" wonders the scientist. The answers are not clear to Levitan, but he says that the creation of the Center of Excellence will provide opportunities that are not currently available to the University.

Part researcher, part manager and mentor, Irwin Levitan typifies the modern research scientist. Whether exploring the mysteries of the brain, testifying before congressional subcommittees or jetting across the country to deliver a lecture, Levitan is guided by a dual purpose—to encourage the advancement of knowledge and the development of talented young scientists. As Brandeis moves forward to develop a National Center of Excellence, Levitan and his colleagues cultivate the dream of creating one of the leading interdisciplinary scientific programs in the country ■



"I'm the only person in my neighborhood whose grass grows uncut practically all summer," claims Associate Professor of Politics Steven Burg. To learn why Burg's grass grows wild, one needs only glance at a list of his publications, a resume of his service to the University, his register of success in obtaining outside funding for his research and writing projects. If you add to that schedule, his activity in professional organizations and the many hours he devotes to teaching, you'll understand why he has few leisure hours.

Watching Burg order his affairs at Brandeis gives a vivid picture of how a social scientist at a private research university conducts his career. The subject opens a window on an aspect of the university that is often dimly perceived by the public.

The associate dean for resources and planning, Arthur H. Reis Jr., who is in daily contact with the researchers at Brandeis, explains the span of activity for the professoriat here. "The faculty at a research university like Brandeis has three major areas of endeavor: teaching, research and scholarship. As a social scientist, Steve Burg, operating within these categories, would have almost the same obligations as Irwin Levitan," a biochemist (see foregoing article) with one significant exception—he would not have Levitan's heavy management duties. Whereas researchers such as Levitan manage a team of scientists in a complex laboratory environment in specific projects, Burg is funded for his own research, which he conducts individually. This year, while on sabbatical, his research is being funded by the National Council on Soviet and Eastern European Research (NCSEER). The NCSEER pays half his salary and Brandeis the other half—an example of how faculty members can buy time from the University to be free to conduct research. The University, in turn, can hire people to assume their departmental duties in their absence.

Among the three categories that Reis has outlined, Burg, who earned his M.A. at Hunter College, C.U.N.Y., and his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago, feels a responsibility to balance his teaching, research and scholarship obligations so that no commitment is sacrificed to fulfill another. As a specialist in Soviet and East European politics at a liberal arts institution, Burg says his goal is not merely to turn out Soviet specialists. "I take the students' interest in the USSR, and feed it, to make them more knowledgeable about the Soviet system and about politics in general. My intention is to equip students to think critically about politics. But," he reports, "Brandeis graduates do enter government service as Soviet specialists." One of his former students, a foreign service officer, is now posted to the American Embassy in Moscow.

Burg, who has conversational and research fluency in Serbo-Croatian and Russian, teaches such introductory courses as Soviet Domestic Politics, Soviet Foreign Policy and Communism in Eastern Europe. He also conducts more specialized courses and seminars for advanced undergraduates and graduate students. If you count the hours of preparation for each class, the reading of term papers, the correcting of exams and the daunting task of keeping current on an enormous geographical area, while pursuing a program of original research and publication, you have a notion of what this teacher has to accomplish in the course of a semester.

William Field, a second year graduate student in politics, hopes to complete his Ph.D. by spring 1991. His focus is on European ethnic group politics and how the issues it raises influence the economy of European states. Not too long ago he turned to Burg to design a readings course with an unusual twist. Field's wife, Susan, a doctoral candidate in social psychology at Harvard, is concentrating on group psychology. The connection between their interests—ethnic politics and group psychology—was obvious to the couple, who decided they wanted to merge those interests in a readings course. They approached Burg and Herbert Kelman, Richard Clarke Cabot Professor of Social Ethics at Harvard, to do a single course under the joint direction of the two faculty members. Burg and Kelman both agreed. The graduate students reported each week alternately to Burg and then to Kelman.

"The course was a rewarding venture. Susan and I both profited from the meshing of the two disciplines. The readings course is an example of Burg's flexibility and accessibility. He happened to be on sabbatical at the time we did the course, but he gave up precious time in order to accommodate us," says Field.

"Balancing the teaching obligations against research and writing in my discipline is stress-inducing," comments Burg. "In fact it is a source of tension between my students and me. They have no inkling of what I mean when I say that I will be unavailable on a certain day because I will be in the library." If Burg experiences tension in trying to strike an equilibrium between teaching and research and writing he is not alone. In most institutions throughout the country the quest for that balance is a cause for deep concern. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Education published a report in 1987 called "College: the Undergraduate Experience in America," which leveled

some harsh criticism at higher education in the United States for the stress laid on professors. The report observed that under present conditions, "Professors are expected to function as scholars, conduct research and communicate the results to colleagues. Promotion and tenure hang on research and publication. But undergraduate education also calls for a commitment to students and effective teaching. Frequently, faculty are torn between these competing obligations." Burg works hard to ensure that the requisites for effective teaching are respected.

Happily for Burg, research is a natural complement to the teaching mission. As an example, he cites his 1985 trip to Romania, Hungary and Yugoslavia. "I had never been to either Romania or Hungary before," he explains, "and a week in each country brought to life the stark contrasts between the regressive, autocratic, impoverished Romanian regime and the relatively liberalized and prosperous Hungarian one. These are differences of which I had been well aware, but experiencing them brought it all to life for me. I also met with local officials, scholars and citizens and collected material for my own work. Back in the classroom my discussions of these regimes became animated by examples drawn from my own experience. Students benefit from this immediacy." Funds from the Marion and Jasper Whiting Foundation and the Mazer Faculty Research Fund at Brandeis supported his trip.

Customarily, summer is the only season that Burg can set aside for concentrated research, travel and writing. Hence the reference to the tall sea of grass that decorates his lawn. At a private research university such as Brandeis, and indeed at most other universities, large and small, social scientists must secure funds from outside the institution for these activities. This means they have to submit proposals to agencies—pleas for support. "We have to explain the project in minute detail. The proposals are so fully thought out that they become finely crafted pieces of scholarship. Colleagues help me by reading the proposals and giving me criticism. Likewise, I read their proposals—an excellent exchange of information for all concerned but tremendously time consuming." The whole process of grant seeking is competitive in the extreme.

There is an element of luck in the pursuit for funds. To give some idea of the game of chance involved he tells this anecdote. "In 1987, Michael Berbaum, assistant professor of psychology at Brandeis, and I wrote a proposal that I thought was an intellectual gem. I was certain it would be funded. But it was turned down. I learned via the grapevine that it was rejected because the agency thought it couldn't possibly be done. But Mike and I were so enthusiastic over the project that we undertook it anyway, and completed it: it has been accepted for publication in *The American Political Science Review*," a most prestigious journal in the field.

Burg is a practiced hand in acquiring scholarships, grants and awards. Among some well-known sources that have funded his projects are the Rockefeller Foundation, the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX), the Olin Foundation and the NCSEER. He has won a Fulbright/Hays scholarship, and besides the Mazer Faculty Research Fellowship, he was awarded certain other Brandeis-administered fellowships including the Marver and Sheva Bernstein Junior Faculty Research Fellowship. Rare is the year that he does not enjoy some benefit from one or even two concurrent outside sources. Grants to political scientists range from \$5,000 to \$25,000.

Of the 15 full-time faculty members in the politics department, at any given time, three of them might have secured grants that allow them to travel to their geographical areas of interest or to concentrate on their writing. Seyom Brown, professor of politics and chair of the department, underscores the absolute necessity for political scientists to travel: "the laboratory of politics is the world out there," he stresses.

Because Brandeis is a research university, the faculty members shoulder an obligation to impart knowledge that others have developed, and also carry a special imperative to contribute knowledge they themselves have uncovered. "The majority of the teachers in our department are vigorous creators who are advancing the frontiers of knowledge," says Brown. "In addition, we have a dynamic graduate program where we cultivate in students professional research skills, and stimulate ideas and concepts, as we guide them through original research. These tasks demand that faculty members be deeply engaged in research," explains Brown. The politics department graduates approximately four Ph.D.'s each year.

Scholarship, which Reis indicated is basic to a research university, was also highlighted in the Carnegie report. All professors, it declared, "should be first-rate scholars. We understand this to mean staying abreast of the profession, knowing the literature in one's field and skillfully communicating such information to students. To weaken faculty commitment to scholarship as we define it here, is to undermine the undergraduate experience, regardless of the academic setting."

Burg, like any respected faculty member at a selective institution, would agree with the Carnegie report's emphasis on the value of scholarship. Within the category of scholarship, he elaborates, is a whole range of endeavors such as advising junior faculty and taking part in scholarly conferences and professional organizations, all of which demand dedication.

The results of his research and scholarship include a book, *Conflict and Cohesion in Socialist Yugoslavia: Political Decision Making since 1966* (Princeton University Press, 1983), and numerous scholarly articles and papers on Yugoslav and Soviet politics. He is using his sabbatical this year to complete a book tentatively entitled *Old Nationalisms, New Nationalisms and Political Changes in the Soviet Union*.

University service lays yet another claim on the faculty's time. To be good citizens of their universities, faculty members assume a vigorous role in the governance. Burg, who is one of four faculty representatives to the Board of Trustees, has been active in University service since first coming to Brandeis in 1979, directing his keenest efforts to the matter of financial aid. "I've always believed that good students have a right to a fine education regardless of their ability to pay college tuition," he comments. Because of this conviction, he joined the Committee on Undergraduate Admissions and Financial Aid his first year here and became chairman of its subcommittee the next year. Pertaining to his membership on the Board of Trustees he says, "Anyone who agrees to sit on the Board of Trustees of a university can expect to work long and hard on its various committees. You are there to represent the academy with the people who are legally responsible for the university." In the process, he remarks, "you learn a lot about how the university works. I have found it fascinating"

Another dimension of citizenship is "the part you have to play in your own department. Somebody has to administrate, and help along junior colleagues," he adds. His turn will come one day, as it must to most senior faculty members, to be chair of the department, a chore that is notorious throughout academia for the attention and patience it demands. All and all, Burg can't imagine another profession that he might prefer even if it allowed him to loll around a bit in the summer and cut the grass.

Following is an article by Steven Burg based on his research and recent trips to Eastern Europe. ■

Nationalism and Political Change in the Soviet Union

By Steven Burg



Nationalism today is once again becoming a more powerful political force among the peoples of the Soviet Union. Increasing political assertiveness among the peripheral nationalities challenges centralized Russian control over that multi-ethnic system. Gorbachev cannot tolerate any challenge to central authority if he is to survive as General Secretary. At the same time, he cannot simply suppress nationalist discontent. For to do so would require him to withdraw the increased freedom of expression associated with *glasnost* that has allowed him and his allies to mobilize support for the radical economic and political reforms he is attempting to impose on that country.

Gorbachev is caught between conservatives frightened by the speed and scope of the changes that have already taken place, and intellectuals seeking to accelerate and broaden them. Thus, Gorbachev finds himself walking the tightrope shared by all would-be reformers in authoritarian regimes: on the one hand, he must avoid going too far too fast and thereby prompting a reactionary intervention by conservative forces who still wield overwhelming power; on the other hand, he must move fast enough to satisfy those who seek change, to create new constituencies of supporters and to forge them into an alliance of sufficient strength to ensure success.



Some of the most enthusiastic supporters of this new political freedom are to be found among the Crimean Tatars, Latvians, Lithuanians, Estonians, Kazakhs, Armenians, Azerbaidzhanis and Georgians, who have used the more tolerant conditions created by Gorbachev to advance ethnic issues and demands through organized public demonstrations. Some of these demonstrations have been accompanied by violence. Politically, this can be very costly to Gorbachev: people who fear the destabilizing effects of change will ally with his conservative opponents, and the supporters of genuine liberalization will become alienated.

But popular violence between mutually hostile minorities is not the most serious consequence likely to result from the combination of rapid social change and ethnic diversity in the Soviet Union. The inevitable conflicts over social policies, economic resources and political power that will arise between the Russians who now dominate the Soviet system and the minority ethnic elites seeking to advance their own particular interests, and the mobilization of ethnic identities that results from these conflicts, will produce challenges to some of the most basic principles of the Soviet political order.

Up to now, Russian dominance in the Soviet Union has rested on two foundations: the firm control Moscow exercises over the party, the political system and the economy on the one hand, and the incumbency of Russians or other Slavs in positions of power and authority on the other. Russians staff the central decision-making institutions in Moscow and hold key positions of command and control throughout the Soviet system. This has permitted national policies to be determined largely on the basis of central priorities. Elite control from the center has ensured the subordination of local interests to national ones on issues of importance to the center.

These arrangements have not, however, resulted in the colonial exploitation of the non-Russian territories and peoples. The traditionally Moslem republics of Kazakhstan and Central Asia, which are the least developed regions of the country, have, for example, undergone accelerated social modernization and material development. The pattern of that development has been carefully shaped to maintain their economic dependency on Moscow. At the same time, modern native elites have been created in these and the other non-Russian regions, who have a large stake in the success of the Soviet system.

Under Brezhnev, increasing numbers of these elites were promoted to leading positions in their home territories, enjoyed expanded local autonomy and began to play more prominent roles in Moscow. But this was sharply reversed following the death of Brezhnev. As part of the general effort to shake off the lethargy that had blanketed the system in the later Brezhnev years, Russian predominance was reasserted in Moscow and closer central control was reasserted over all local territories, including the non-Russian ones. In Central Asia, for example, extensive purges of regional and local elites have been carried out.

Moscow could not withdraw all the concessions that had been made to local prerogatives by Brezhnev, however. In Uzbekistan, Moscow has been able only to replace repeatedly local Uzbek elites, with apparently a modest effect on the problems it had hoped to correct. And, when the native party leader of Kazakhstan was replaced with an ethnic Russian in December 1986, Kazakh university students and would-be native elites engaged in a violent demonstration in Alma-Ata in defense of their claims to elite status and local autonomy.

In response, Gorbachev retreated from his attempt to reduce local autonomy. A month after the Alma-Ata events Gorbachev conceded in an address to the Central Committee that policy toward the nationalities required "special tact and care." He acknowledged the need to ensure the representation of all groups in leading positions in the Party, state and economy—a statement that stood in sharp contrast to the Russification of the leadership then underway. In another report to the Central Committee in June 1987, he included ethnic group interests among those in the policy-making process. And, in his report to the February 1988 plenum of the Central Committee, he elevated the national question to an issue of "vital" importance and called for enlarging the role of the national republics in the Soviet state political system, including their representation in central political organs.

Thus, as ethnic minorities have become more assertive, Gorbachev's views appear to have progressed from outright indifference toward the ethnic dimension of Soviet politics to open concern for ethnic sensitivities. Indeed, as the ethnic conflict in the Caucasus between Armenians and Azeris intensified, Gorbachev even allowed himself to become personally involved by meeting with Armenian activists and by making vague promises to redress their grievances.

These grievances center around Armenian demands to reestablish their sovereignty over co-nationals in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the neighboring Azerbaidzhani republic. This demand has created a zero-sum game between Armenians and Azeris, with Gorbachev caught in the middle. The rapid escalation of the Armenian-Azerbaidzhani conflict into ethnic rioting, and the continued festering of Armenian-Azerbaidzhani tensions, reflects the tragic, political dynamic characteristic of many multi-ethnic states.

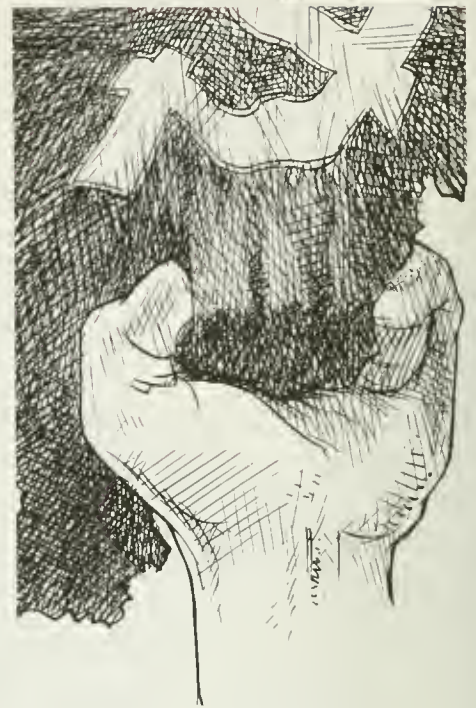
Clearly, Gorbachev remains extraordinarily naive about ethnic issues, or is poorly advised on nationality issues in general, and on the Caucasus in particular. His lack of direct experience in the management of ethnic issues before becoming General Secretary, and a number of comments he expressed to domestic and foreign listeners in the period up to the Kazakh riots suggest naivete; but his policy proposals to the Central Committee suggest some very bad policy advice. If implemented, his proposals will result in the institutionalization of ethnic divisions and perpetuation of inter-ethnic policy conflicts.

Not surprisingly, given the nature of the issues, the promises Gorbachev made to the Armenians in late February 1988 have proven impossible

to fulfill. Instead, he has had to resort to local repression and to the removal of both the Armenian and the Azerbaidzhani party leaders and their replacement by other native elites. Not even these actions, however, appear to have quelled the unrest in the Caucasus. The open hostility with which Gorbachev was greeted by survivors of the Armenian earthquake, and with which Andrei Sakharov was greeted by some Azeris during his "peace mission" to the region in late 1988, reflected the force of emotions there.

The conflict in the Caucasus has had little immediate impact on the Soviet political system because it does not yet call into question the relationship between center and periphery, or between Russians and minority elites in the Soviet Union. Its most immediate result may be a diminution of support for Gorbachev and the liberalization he has sponsored. The longer-term effects of these events, however, are likely to be quite important. Gorbachev's involvement, Moscow's material concessions to local Armenian interests in the hope of quieting the unrest, the responsiveness of local Armenian and Azerbaidzhani politicians to popular pressures, the coverage of these events in the central media have provided a clear demonstration to ethnic elites, intellectuals and political entrepreneurs throughout the Soviet Union of the power available to them by politicizing and mobilizing ethnic identity.

Future conflicts between Russians and minority nationalities over resources, power and policies may be more susceptible to long-term solution than the Armenian-Azerbaidzhani conflict. Power and resources, after all, are divisible, while sovereignty is not. But Gorbachev's apparent plan to head off such conflicts by ensuring ethnic representation and the consideration of ethnic interests in the Soviet policy-making process is an almost certain prescription for disaster.



Economic restructuring will introduce serious new social problems into Soviet politics. It is already causing unemployment, inflation and recession and will inevitably produce a redistribution of resources and increased levels of material inequality among individual workers and between branches of the economy. Indeed, Gorbachev himself has sanctioned the rise of such inequalities as a necessary incentive to worker productivity. But, as the result of regional economic specialization and differential rates of employment of ethnic groups in various branches of the economy, inequalities between ethnic groups and regions are also likely to multiply. Under these conditions, inter-regional and inter-ethnic conflict over the allocation of resources will increase.

At the same time, Gorbachev's plans for "democratization" of the political system, if implemented, will have the effect of subjecting local political elites all over the Soviet Union to heightened pressure to respond to local interests. This process is already evident in Estonia, where the local communist party

leadership is attempting to accommodate the demands of a nationalist popular front organization organized by cultural elites in that republic. Efforts to respond to rising popular nationalisms will create significant incentives for even those ethnic elites who remain loyal to the Soviet system to politicize and mobilize ethnic identities as a means of increasing their local support and their leverage in the political struggle for resources.

This mobilization of ethnic identity to gain political leverage will not be restricted to minority nationalities. A resurgence of Russian nationalism is already taking place. The most anti-Western, anti-intellectual and virulently antisemitic elements will probably never be reconciled to reforms. In the short run, liberal Russian nationalists may favor Gorbachev's reforms because of their benefit to Russians and Russian territories. But, in the long run as the level of conflict over resources increases, Soviet politics is likely to take on the characteristics of a zero-sum game in which any gain by the minority nationalities is seen by Russians as their own loss.

Russians in elite positions in the economies of the non-Russian territories will be particularly hard-hit by more competitive conditions. They will come under additional pressure from natives intent on extending native control from the administrative and cultural bureaucracies they now dominate to the economic sector, an area whose importance will expand dramatically if the Gorbachev reforms take hold. Russians in the non-Russian territories, therefore, represent a potentially powerful base of support for conservative opposition to change.

Of course, not all Russians will inevitably take conservative positions favoring centralized economic control and political power. Some Russians,



including even some extreme nationalists, might favor an outcome that frees the Russian republic, with its vast economic infrastructure, its highly-developed intellectual resources, and its enormous energy and other natural resources in Siberia, to pursue an autonomous developmental program. Conversely, non-Russians in regions that have benefited from the investment of Soviet resources might support the continuation of a highly centralized economy and a powerful central authority, as long as it remained committed to regional development.

Thus, the political forces that come into play as the Gorbachev agenda is implemented are highly unpredictable. But experience in other multi-ethnic states has demonstrated that where participants in the policy making process represent ethnic groups with divergent economic interests, they find it difficult to agree on policies that affect their respective groups differently. The differential effects of policy alternatives quickly ignite disputes

over what the "common good" is, and over the method of determining it. In other words, inter-ethnic conflicts over policy tend to flare into disputes over "the rules of the game" — which are, even in the absence of mass violence, profoundly destabilizing.

That Gorbachev is attempting to preserve as much of the old political order as possible is not surprising. He has continued to advance Moscow's right to control elite appointments throughout the country, to reserve a guiding role for the party even in the so-called self-managed firms that represent the backbone of his economic reform, to affirm the role of the center in the so-called reformed economy and to assert the party's continuing claim to exercise a political monopoly. In effect, he is attempting to prevent the erosion of the main pillars of the Russian-dominated, one-party dictatorship. But, the Armenian events are already teaching Gorbachev an important political lesson: reform is difficult to contain once it begins.

Implementation of Gorbachev's program of reform will inevitably loosen Moscow's grip over the non-Russian territories because it is impossible to liberalize Russia while preserving an authoritarian political order for the ethnic peripheries. It remains to be seen, therefore, whether Russians who already doubt the value of reform, or those who support it, including even Gorbachev himself, will be prepared to sacrifice their power to achieve it. Thus, the "national question" cannot be separated from the larger questions of power and policy whose answers will shape the very character of the future Soviet system. And the answers to these questions may very well be shaped by the forces of nationalism. ■



Abba Eban, former Israeli prime minister and ambassador to the United Nations and now chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee of the Knesset, was the keynote speaker at the Founders' Day Convocation dedicated this year to Brandeis' 40th anniversary.

President Evelyn Handler, Chancellor Emeritus Sachar, distinguished recipients of honors and degrees. I am deeply grateful to Abe Sachar for the warmth and sincerity of his welcome. Let me assure him that it does me no harm at all to hear my qualities described with objective restraint. Coming recently as I do from the Israeli Knesset, I am not familiar with the spectacle of so many people speaking well of each other, and least of all with the particular grace of being introduced by the unchallenged and revered founding father of this university, Abe Sachar!

The "founding father" of my college in Cambridge was the wife of Henry VI, but she never found the time or had the grace to introduce me to an audience 540 years ago. What felicity it must be for Chancellor Sachar to look out across these verdant horizons and see the fruits of his labor in such glory and profusion!

He has told you with accuracy that the State of Israel, of which I am the spokesman here today, and Brandeis University share, among other attributes, the distinction of a common year of birth. In Jewish terms and folklore this is not an inconsiderable intimacy, for our precept is always to avoid oblivion. The Creator is called "He who sanctifies the day of recollection, mekaddesh yom hazikkaron." And so the Jewish people has moved across history for generation after generation bearing its message of order and progress in the universal design, remembering, reflecting, preaching, complaining, telling its own story and placing itself firmly in the center of it. And now as we come to the portals of our fifth decade, Israel and Brandeis are together in reciprocal recollection.

Forty years—this was the date celebrated in Israel in the springtime of this year. I must tell you that the celebration was not ecstatic. It was deeply reflective. It was overshadowed by the pathos of inevitable contrast between the dreams of the past and the realities of the present. I say this to you because many of our friends, especially in the United States, believe that Israel expects nothing of its friends except uncritical adulation—what I have called the "Jewish Mother Complex"—the concept of the offspring as totally free of any defect or imperfection.

Now the "Jewish Mother Syndrome" has its emotional satisfactions, but it also has its intellectual dangers—especially the danger lest the recipient of the praise should come to believe everything that is said on his behalf and therefore become virtually unfit for normal human contact. I myself had a Jewish mother who used to say and believe that I had achieved the highest peaks of intellectual and moral perfection. And the fact that that's more or less true in my particular case does not validate it as a general theory.

I could easily pass our brief encounter today solely by indulging the rhetoric of self-congratulation. Forgive me if I associate you not only with our accomplishments, but also with our dangers, our challenges and something of the anguish of this particular time. The contrast between the past and the present must, of course, be seen against the background of 1948, which for you as a university and for us as a country was an hour of utopian expectation.

Those were the halcyon days, when we were young and it was morning, and it felt good to be alive! The sense of unlimited horizons that opened out before us! Now, Utopia has its limitation in literary history. All those who have constructed the image of an ideal state have taken great care to situate their Utopia on a remote desert island or at the height of an inaccessible mountain in order that it should not have the two attributes which frustrate the Utopian vision. Utopia is a country without boundaries—and without neighbors. This is not our condition. We have no age of innocence.

It might be unduly cynical to accept the sardonic reflection of Paul Valéry that “the existence of neighbors is the only defense of a nation against permanent civil war.” But the truth is that the necessity to adapt unilateral visions to the need of harmonizing competing interests separates the international community from Utopia. Plato’s Republic had no foreign policy. We have no such easy escape from the compromises inherent in our interaction with other forces and interests. Nevertheless, I cannot associate you with our dilemmas without paying a tribute to our accomplishments. Israel, when all is said and done and written, is a great and noble adventure.

It represents—an extraordinary outburst of resilience and vitality. It is in the first place a story of growth. The fragile, vulnerable, embattled 600,000 Jews in 1948, are now three-and-a-half million Jews in a state of four-and-a-quarter million citizens—perhaps the highest rate of demographic growth in any modern society. There is the growth of an economy, which had nothing in those early days to offer to the world markets and which now in the year 1987 sent goods and services to the extent of \$12 billion into the markets of the world—perhaps, surprisingly, the highest per capita exportable surplus amongst all the sovereign states. The growth of a society—more accurately, the salvation of a society from the risk of anarchy arising from the bewildering diversity of experiences, origins, tongues and cultures out of which our immigration stream flowed. The growth of a culture—more accurately, the revival of mankind’s oldest continuous culture—a bridge, exemplified by our Hebrew language, thrown across the gulf of generations to illustrate the mysterious continuity of historic process.

Sometimes in the polemics of international debates our Arab adversaries used to charge Israel with being unauthentic, unorganic, alien to the Middle East. I could only reply that amongst all the 160 sovereign nations there is one, and one alone, that speaks the same tongue, inhabits the same land and upholds the same faith as it did 3,000 years ago. There are elements of disorder on the outer surface of our life, especially if you examine our electoral processes. But here I do not find myself on envied ground. It used to be my precept as a university teacher to follow the slogan, “If you don’t understand something, teach it.” In pursuit of this I have been trying to explain the mysteries of the Israeli political process and to learn something about the occult nature of your primary system.

But underneath the outer surface of disorder Israel displays underlying coherence. We live our lives on two levels. There is the level of solidarity—inspired especially by the concern for physical security—of the only people that lost six million of its kinsmen in the greatest tidal wave of violence and hatred that has ever afflicted any family of the human race; the only state in the international family that has not known a single month of peace in all the years of its international rebirth. How can such a people and such a state be “normal” in their reaction to the problem of security?

But we also live our lives in the context of a sincere and passionate contention. This includes differences that affect the basic attributes of our statehood and the very essence of its vision. I say this to you because our friends in the United States and especially among the Jewish community, with all my affection for them, are sometimes impossible people. They say to me two things: one, “isn’t it wonderful that Israel is a democracy,” and two, “how come that Israelis are not unanimous on all the issues that affect their destiny?” Well, we are not unanimous because we are a democracy. We seek our decisions not by the blind acceptance of authority and dogma, but by the interaction of alternative and contradictory choices. Do not be disconcerted by the intensity of our debate and the diversity of our views. Diversity and debate are not a burden to be reluctantly borne. They are the saving grace and the crowning glory of a free and open society.

Nor can I omit from our list of accomplishments the theme of our very survival against recurrent and implacable hostility. And above all, Israel has fulfilled its human vocation, bringing hundreds of thousands of our kinsmen from the depths of weakness and despair into the emergence of a new life and a new hope.

Yet when the festivity of celebration dies down, Israel faces its fifth decade in an ambivalent mood; in unanticipated material strength—demographic, economic and technological—but in deep confusion about its structure and values. The question how we shall define our structure and our values is on our national agenda for immediate determination. It cannot wait!



What is called the *status quo* is the least viable of all the available options. I would not quarrel with the judgment of one of Israel's great friends, your secretary of state, George Schultz, who said that the territorial and administrative *status quo* is "untenable and unacceptable." "Untenable" is a pragmatic judgment of what is possible and durable. "Unacceptable" is a moral commentary on some of the consequences that arise from the tragic relationship between Israel and its immediate Palestinian neighbor.

Nor is it in mere nostalgia that I draw attention in this context to the first of our 40 years. Four decades have passed since I first came to the United States and the United Nations to join and, a few months thereafter, to lead Israel's struggle for integration in the family of sovereign states. The theme of that international breakthrough was transition. I defy any historian to give the example of any other nation that has undergone such a dramatic change of condition in so short a time.

The curtain went up in the sequel of the Second World War on a Europe drenched with Jewish blood, with a million of our children thrown unbelievably into the furnace, with our dignity and repute dragged down in a whole decade of defamation, with our community in the promised homeland embattled, fighting against regional assaults and international alienation. This was the lowest ebb in the fortunes of the Jewish people in all its millennial history. It was a moment when it seemed that the end might have come to the march of the Jewish people across history's stage. Yet within three years of that hour of unparalleled weakness, behold! Our flag was aloft in its own name and pride in the great circle of banners that symbolizes the freedom and equality of all nations on earth. Never was this people stronger than in its moment of weakness; never more hopeful than in its hour of despair.

But I must draw your attention and those of my fellow countrymen to the fact that this was not achieved by our individual effort and sacrifice alone. It was, unusual in history, the product of a unique diplomatic occasion. It was also, in a sense, a result of intellectual analysis.

The problem was that we were 600,000 in the Palestine of two million, and we were claiming statehood. When does a minority become a state? When does an international organization ratify the right of a minority community to secede in order to establish its own sovereignty? Never had this happened before. It hasn't happened since. It is very unlikely to happen again. In other words, the Jewish people, for a transitory spasm of time, was the subject of a special indulgence and grace on the part of an international community that was stunned and perhaps conscience-stricken by our disaster. But for this gift, which enabled Israel to emerge, a price had to be paid. Israel enters modern history in a contractual mood. We sought and we obtained the priceless gift of support for our statehood. In return, we promised that we would *not* claim 100 percent of the territory or 100 percent of the sovereignty in the area between the River Jordan and the Mediterranean; that we would share sovereignty and share territory with a neighboring nation within what was then called Palestine. This was the slogan that we called partition and the logic of it has not been effaced by the passage of time.

I bear witness as a solitary survivor of those dramatic occasions that if we had claimed a hundred percent of the territory and a hundred percent of the sovereignty, the number of nations that would have given us the support of their vote would have been zero; and the world community would have organized itself successfully against our emergence. Therefore, we now face the problem of historic relativity. Can we have invoked a principle that once worked in our favor and now disregard it when it implies obligation and mutuality?

I knew that salvation was near when the two major powers—the Soviet Union and the United States—in an unforgettable day in 1947 proclaimed in identical terms: "It would be unjust and impractical to subject 600,000 Jews to the rule of the Arab majority." That is when our people danced in the streets of Jerusalem. But my friends, if it was deemed "unjust and impractical" for 600,000 Jews to be subjected to the rule of an Arab majority, shall we be surprised if we hear the resonant echo asking whether it is right or practical for one-and-a-half million Palestinian Arabs to be under the total and unlimited rule of a Jewish majority? In other words, is it not true that the obligation to share and not to monopolize belongs to the very stuff of our history? And is it not ironical that those who are responsible for all the succeeding dislocations were the Palestinian nationalist leaders who claimed—some of them still do—that *they* must have 100 percent of the sovereignty and 100 percent of the territory? In the name of their 100 percentism, they launched the somber sequence of wars. How tragic it would be if just when some of them, under the impact of reality and suffering, are beginning to doubt whether they can have 100 percent, they should be confronted on our side by an Israeli radicalism, 100 percentism, beginning on the outer fringes but creeping disquietingly toward the center of our political spectrum.



courtesy Mrs. Dewey Stone



AP/World Wide

Ambassador and Mrs. Abba Eban and their children returning to Israel after his tour of duty as ambassador to the United States (top) Abba Eban, Israeli ambassador to the U.N. in 1956 (bottom) Abba Eban, Israeli ambassador to the United States, with New York governor Averell Harriman in 1958 (right)

I come here to affirm that the logic of our birth has not been refuted. It is good that a nation on its anniversary should look back to the days of its foundation and I envy the atmosphere of reverence and the abundance of research which the American people has devoted to that vast bibliography which illustrates the fascination of your people for its early days. Israel, too, is summoned to historic recollection. It also derives from an intellectual judgment.

There are many names which are written upon the streets and villages of Israel, but there was a lucid intellectual analysis made by a man whose name is little known. His name was Professor Reginald Coupland. He was a member of the first commission that studied the question whether it is or is not possible for Jews and Arabs to form a single polity. His particular discipline in Oxford was to discuss the conditions in which nations can or cannot come together under the aegis of a single state. His conclusion was that in Palestine there is an incompatibility which cannot be bridged: "An irrepressible conflict has arisen between two nations within the confines of a small country. There is no common ground between them. They differ in religion and language. Their cultural and social life, their ways of thought and conduct are as incompatible as their national aspirations. Arabs and Jews could possibly



AP/World Wide

learn to live and work together in Palestine if they would make a genuine effort to reconcile their national ideals and build up in time a joint or dual nationality. But this they cannot do; ... The National Home cannot be half national. In these circumstances to maintain that Palestinian nationality has any meaning is a mischievous pretense ... The intensification of this situation will continue. Schools, Arab and Jewish, are schools of nationalism ... Peace and order can be insured in a unitary Palestine only by a rigorous system of repression. The answer to the question which of them will in the end govern all Palestine, surely must be 'neither.' But while neither race can justly rule all Palestine, we see no reason why each should not rule part of it ... There is little value in maintaining the political unity of Palestine at the cost of perpetual hatred, strife and bloodshed."

These things are either true or not true. I come before you to say that years of experience illustrate the fact that our beloved land, that we call the Land of Israel and which they call Palestine, is a land of two histories, two demographics, two faiths, two tongues, two cultures and two national identities. Therefore, the imposition upon it of a unitary system, with one people in possession of all the territory and all the sovereignty is morally fragile and intellectually defective. The question of political structure, which stood before the world 40 years ago, comes back to haunt us today. Shall each nation have its area of freedom, or must one of them rule, suppress, imprison or expel, shoot or beat the other? The precise distribution of territory and sovereignty is a matter of negotiation, and there is nothing wrong with the idea that those who violently attacked what was available 40 years ago should pay a price for their folly. But the principle of sharing has not expired; it lies at the root of every serious recent proposal from Resolution 242 to Camp David, and it cries aloud for a decision today.

Who can help us make this decision? Here I make allusion to this country of alliance with Israel, which in our bilateral relations has demonstrated a mysterious and growing intensity of common purpose with us. I believe that Americans, and that also means American Jews, should not only make a political and an economic contribution, but also that your intellectual contribution should not be denied.

I do not support those who believe that the Jews of the United States must be the "Jews of Silence." To correct conditions by criticism is much more important than to worry about image or to make cosmetic approaches to media technology. And if there are some phenomena which are visually displeasing, the first answer should not be to attack the screen but to wonder whether the policy and actions should not be closer to the ideals for which Israel stands. We should not suspend the critical function. We belong to the democratic family, and our systems of government, whether presidential or parliamentary, owe much to the constitutional genius of a man who wrote 110 years ago. Walter Bagehot described parliamentary democracy as: "the only regime in which criticism of government is just as much a part of government as is the government itself." Let us hope that Israel will not close its ears to those who find themselves compelled to comment upon our actions. Least of all must we perpetuate the danger that what is called the need for "consensus" should override the far greater ethic of criticism and correction of policy. Decision rests with us, whose lives and children's lives are at hazard in every crisis, but to be alone in decision is not to be alone in good counsel or to see our own boundaries as the outer limits of the world.

A book of aphorisms published in London has been good enough to quote something that I wrote in definition of consensus. "Consensus," I wrote, "means that everybody says collectively what nobody believes individually."

If I come back to an optimistic appraisal of our prospect of a better age, this is for two reasons. If I am an optimist, it is first of all because I find the alternatives to optimism very depressing. But secondly, I find in the spirit of the times some cause for belief that if reason can be given even a modest place in political calculations—and I know that reason has played little part in the history of mankind, and almost no part whatever in the history of the Middle East—but even if it can be granted a residual place, there are objective reasons for belief that the beginning of the fifth decade will be the beginning of a process of negotiation.

My reasoning is that this is no longer a zero-sum game. The fact that something is disagreeable for our neighbors does not make it tolerable for us. My experience teaches me that men and nations usually make their decisions in the name of self-interest and then explain their decisions in the name of morality. But the fact is that for the first time it can be proved that the two antagonists have at least an equal reason to insist on changing the existing situation.

It is not necessary to "prove" that the present situation is intolerable for the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza, who live in a vacuum of history for which their leaders were originally responsible, but for which their new generations do not hold the culpability. There they are, without any definition of their civil rights or of their national identity, without an economic future except the discharge of menial tasks as migratory laborers, with no flag to revere, no passport to embrace; exposed to penalties and sanctions which would not be applicable to them if they were Jews, to massive detention without arrest, to expulsions, to curfews and to corporal assault. It is an area in which a man's rights are defined by his ethnic origin and not by his conduct or by any concept of equality. This cannot be changed without a reciprocal decision to change it. The decision must be not only on our part but on their part as well. There is need for a new Palestinian realism which must converge on a reciprocal Israeli interest and concern. This has not yet happened. In the meantime, their lot is as it is.



It is more complex to explain why the present situation is intolerable for many in Israel. It is intolerable because rule over a foreign nation is not something which can be done in a variety of methods. It is intrinsically repellent and destructive of political and legal culture. There is no aesthetic way of performing it. The continuation of the *status quo* depresses our economy, complicates our regional relations, endangers our peace treaty with Egypt, undermines our international friendships, prevents a domestic consensus, divides and agitates the Israeli people and the Jewish Diaspora and, above all, creates the danger of an erosion of values. It is impossible to defend ruling a foreign people except behind an ideology of exclusivism and self-assertion that is incompatible with prophetic Judaism and with classical Zionism. Therefore, our interests and our values compel us to see the present condition as intolerable, untenable, unacceptable. Neither Palestinian stone-throwing nor our army's efforts to create order have had any degree of success.

Well, if the present condition is intolerable for them, and intolerable for us, surely it is not illogical to believe that a negotiating process is essential for both of us. I end with the belief that we can find contribution to sanity from the general spirit of our times. There is a particular theme in every age—the Germans call it “*Zeitgeist*,” the French, “*esprit du siècle*.” The spirit of the times in the late part of the 1980s is the spirit of conciliation. There is despair of purely military solutions. How many in this room, even amongst the most farseeing academics—and I shall never forget the late Professor Namier's definition of a historian as “a man who imagines the past and describes the future”—how can we think that our area alone will be exempt from this process? Did anyone here believe three years ago that Soviet generals would go to Nebraska and Oklahoma to inspect your nuclear deterrent? Or that American generals arriving in Russia would watch the actual dismantling of intermediate-range Soviet missiles? How many here expected that there would be a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan under international auspices? Who believed that the Iraq-Iran war would come to a sudden stop? Who believed that international agencies, which are renewing something of their early promise and giving multilateralism a new horizon, and a new hope—who believed that United Nations mediation would be effective in bringing Cuban mercenaries out of Angola, promoting an era of healing in Cambodia and helping a possible solution of the conflict in Namibia?

The world is alive with the hope of harmony and conciliation. How grotesque it would be if the only area exempt from that process should be the area in which the prophetic voice was first heard, calling upon nations “to beat their swords into plowshares so that nation shall not lift up the sword against nation and they shall not learn war anymore.”


Can we possibly believe that the only place in which the idea of universal peace based on a covenant of justice and law is not at work should be the land which first proclaimed those revolutionary truths?

My plea is not to allow the current cloud to obscure the horizons of your early expectation. We have not disappointed all your hopes. The State that we have built, the society that we have fashioned, the landscapes that we have quickened into life, the freedom that we have defended, the graves that we have dug, the tears that we have shed because of them, the passions that have been roused, the inexpressible hopes that have been kindled—all these are part of the memories of these 40 years. And now those years are over. Over, and yet, in a sense, unending and forever alive! For as those 40 years sink down beneath the horizon, they leave behind a twilight streaked with eternal fire, that will live on and on, deep in the mind and heart of our nation, so long as any memory of the past endures. This then is our message to those that have sustained us: Do not abandon us in the middle of the road. Stand with us, steadfast in purpose, constant in resolve, until the obstacles are surmounted and the task is done! ■

The Lydian String Quartet in Residence at Brandeis University:

A Jewel in the Crown

By Brenda Marder



The Lyds (left to right)
Rhonda Rider, Daniel
Stepner, Judith Eissenberg,
Mary Ruth Ray



From the moment the members of the Lydian String Quartet lay their bows on their instruments they prove, as do all quartet players, that $1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 5$. When these musicians begin to make music, what emerges from their midst is a fifth persona—the character of the string quartet. The fifth persona, a magical entity created by the synergetic activity of four talented musicians, surpasses in its complex and beautiful sound the music that any one instrumentalist would produce playing individually. While every quartet has a fifth persona, each fifth persona possesses distinctive qualities that separate it from all others. As one of the players puts it, “the Quartet plays back to us our personalities as a fifth element.”

As individuals, each of the Lydians is a superb performer, but collectively over the course of the last eight years since their formation as a quartet, they have perfected a sterling ensemble. In commenting on the Lydian String Quartet, the *Los Angeles Times* has cited its distinctive qualities as “seamless, flexible and richly varied.” The Quartet has inspired critical acclaim not only nationally but also internationally for the exquisite integration of its voices. One critic went so far as to proclaim that “their silences are as musical as their lyricism.”

In residence at Brandeis, the Quartet members are referred to affectionately on campus as the "Lyds." Forceful, independent and articulate personalities in as well as outside of the concert hall, they are a vibrant foursome who regard the quartet as the heart of their professional lives. They all consider a quartet the perfect medium for their own temperaments—a vehicle through which each can exhibit individual virtuosity, yet at the same time master the challenging dynamics of playing in a group and bringing the group's fifth persona to its fullest potential.

Judith Eissenberg, violin, Rhonda Rider, cello and Mary Ruth Ray, viola, founded the Quartet along with Wilma Smith, first violin, who left last year to return to her native New Zealand. Daniel Stepner, a highly respected musician with a particular interest in early music and Charles Ives (1874–1954), took her place.

Stepner shares with the other Lydians the conviction that quartets are splendid mediums of expression. "The literature for quartets is unparalleled—it is a string player's dream. If one is given to intimate statements, one can find them in quartet music. But also it offers occasions for very strong, forthright playing," he says.

It is not at all common for a small, liberal arts research university such as Brandeis to enjoy the residency of a string quartet, especially a year-round residency. Of the some 77 colleges and universities located in the greater Boston area, only Boston University with the Muir Quartet can offer, like Brandeis, the glories of a year-round resident quartet to students and the community at large. Its presence in the Brandeis music department offers students continuous access to professional musicians, who view teaching with the same dedication as they regard performing.

Michael Weinstein, a French hornist and composer who plans to finish his Ph.D. work by the end of the semester, talks about the Lydians' contribution to his education at Brandeis. "Rhonda Rider played my 'Romance for Cello' at the Arlington Street Church in Boston," he relates. "Another of my compositions was played at 'New Music at Brandeis,' a program devoted to playing students' pieces. I learned so much by having my music actually performed by people of that caliber."

The Lydians see themselves not only as teachers in the liberal arts curriculum, but equally bound to the University's research function as are scientists and other academics. "We fall within the definition of a research unit," comments Eissenberg. "Playing the work of Brandeis student and faculty composers and other contemporaries puts us on the cutting edge of music-making. We are always experimenting, always disseminating."


The Quartet members fulfill a whole range of duties for the music department. In addition to playing the works of Brandeis faculty and student composers, they coach student chamber groups, perform in the classroom, give a Wednesday lunch-time concert series for people on campus, offer concerts in the evening for the general public and help to seek out off-campus teachers for Brandeis students who study instrument or voice. Considering that within the context of their duties they rehearse together a minimum of three hours, five days a week in addition to the two or three hours a day they spend in personal preparation, they go at a tremendous pace.

Dean of the College Jessie Ann Owens, herself a member of the music faculty, knew and appreciated the Lydians first from her classroom experience before she became dean last year. "The problem with most liberal arts music programs, is that there is no standard for performers. But the music department at Brandeis has the Lydians who serve as professional models and mentors for the undergraduate and graduate students," she comments. "To have

a professional quartet demonstrate in the classroom the points the instructor is outlining is a superb teaching aid. And you can't measure the benefit to the University of their Wednesday afternoon concerts. In attendance you'll find faculty, students and staff."

Founding member of the Juilliard String Quartet Robert Koff, now Brandeis professor emeritus and still a star performer in the Boston area, was delighted with the four players he had assembled in 1980, when the University instituted the string quartet. "I knew very quickly that they were going to excel. If ensemble players are going to achieve distinction you know within the first two years: it is in this period that they succeed in subduing their egos and harnessing their individual emotions and learn to blend their voices to create the fifth persona—the quartet," he said in a recent interview.

Using Koff's suggestions as a base, the Quartet has created a dazzling repertoire spanning the centuries including the basic works in quartet literature by Beethoven, Berg, Brahms, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Ravel, Schoenberg, and this season Bartok, to name a few. It is generally acknowledged that Haydn set the form and style for string quartet writing but its potential was most fully realized by Beethoven. And while the Lydians have forged a brilliant career by playing the most obvious composers in the canon, they have stretched the boundaries of classical repertoire by adding to it contemporary American composers such as Charles Ives, Brandeis faculty member Jehudi Wyner (1929), Lee



Hyla (1952), John Harbison (1939), Steven Mackey, Ph.D '83 (1956) and faculty member, the late Irving Fine, who made his mark as a distinguished composer before his untimely death in 1962.

Ray claims that incorporating contemporary American composers is part of the Quartet's mission. "Hearing new music," she explains, "is like learning a new language. The more familiar you become with it, the better you like it." Rider is convinced that "by playing contemporary pieces at concerts and explaining a bit about the pieces to the audience beforehand, we help demystify new music."

To promote an understanding of contemporary composers, the Lydians give lecture/concerts in the dorms. For the last three years as a resident scholar, Eissenberg lived in one of the dorms, where she instituted an imaginative concert program called "Gopher Baroque" to which she invited jazz performers, the Lydians individually and as a quartet, a glass harmonica maker/player and a harpsichord craftsman/player to the delight of the student audiences.

The playing of contemporary music is not a task for fainthearted performers. The Lydians accept a mighty challenge by incorporating in their programs contemporary composers from earlier times and from other countries as well as those writing today in the United States. For instance Alban Berg (1885–1935), the Austrian composer, like Schoenberg (1874–1957), progressed from atonalism to the 12 tone technique, the mode in which he wrote his "Lyric Suite." Like his other quartet, "Opus #3," this piece is massive and draining, exacting a high level of technical ability and emotional endurance from the performers. Ray pays Berg the highest compliment possible. "He's on a level with Beethoven." These modern works with their dissonance and seemingly disjointedness can dismay audiences.

In spite of the hard work in attempting these works and at the risk of displeasing some listeners, the Lydians nonetheless receive enormous satisfaction from promoting contemporary music. "We really can't judge which of the contemporary composers will endure. All we can tell about a brand new piece is if it is well written," remarks Rider. "If it is well written, it is worth playing."

In mid-September the group made a strenuous commitment when they signed up with Centaur Records to record two obscure but intriguing pieces by Charles Ives. In the first, called "Halloween," marked by humorous cacophony, the quartet is joined by the startling thunder of bass drums and a piano. In the second, "Hymn," a string bass joins the Quartet to create characteristic Ivesian poetry. These two pieces, part of what scholars have dubbed the "Pre-Second String Quartet," will be presented for the first time, along with Ives' "First and Second Quartets." The recording will appear in the spring and will be distributed nationally.

The Quartet has gained international recognition at major competitions for its outstanding classical repertoire. As early as 1982 at Evian, France, the two-year-old quartet earned its first award for playing works of Beethoven, Mozart and Webern, along with a contemporary work by French composer Betsy Jolas, called "Nine Etudes." The next year, they won third prize at a Canadian competition in Banff, playing Brahms, Haydn, Bartok and Ravel and a composition by Harry Somer, written specially for the participants. The greatest achievement in Lydian annals came when they carried away from New York the most prestigious international prize that can be earned by quartets—the Naumburg Award, playing Mackey, Mozart, Ravel and Beethoven. Although the members of the quartet admit that such competitions as the Naumburg are almost unbearably stressful, these do yield rewards. From the instant they won, agents began knocking on their doors offering to find concert and recording opportunities unavailable to them until that moment.

The winning of the Naumburg Award brought a harvest of other gifts. Along with a booking at the Library of Congress and a fully sponsored recital concert at Alice Tully Hall, came a \$5,000 prize to commission a piece of quartet music. They chose Lee Hyla, a New York-based composer whose restless and intense composition they have now performed over 18 times to the excitement and sometimes the bewilderment of audiences. The *Washington Post* critic Sunil Freeman wrote that "the Lydian String Quartet gave Lee Hyla's 'Quartet' a premier performance composers might dream of at the Library of Congress. From the start, which pitted a ruminative melody against chattering, discordant commentary, to the propulsive last movement, theirs was a musicianship of a high order." This past fall when they played the 15-minute-long piece by Hyla at Slosberg, the Lydians' home concert hall on the Brandeis campus, a *Boston Globe* critic described it thus: "No matter how capricious this music becomes—with outbursts of atonal frenzy segueing abruptly into passages of harmonic stasis—there is always an inexorable, usually slow-moving thematic line that threads throughout the music and catches your attention." Hyla said in an interview after the Slosberg concert that "every time they perform it, it sounds just a little different and that's how it should be." He is time and time again captivated by their playing of it.

Each of the players brings a special, individual emphasis to the Quartet, and their varied approaches to music and to life in general are the very stuff from which the fifth persona derives its distinctive quality. Ray claims that she is above all sound conscious. "I want to hear sound that's singing like a voice. I like the voice of Jussi

Bjoerling, the Swedish baritone, who sang opera in the 1930s and '40s, or James Maddalena, who sings now in Boston. Their voices have an intensity, a sustained quality—that's how I like to play the viola." To achieve the quality of sound she is describing, she says she goes for legato, long lines, where notes are smooth and connected one to the other. "It's easy to chop notes; it's much harder to sustain and connect them." She admits that her attitude may reflect her particular bias as a violist. "The viola has a richness or depth, in contrast to the violin, which is light, energetic, perky and as a consequence has more brilliance." The viola, she explains, is heavier. It takes more effort to pull sound from the instrument.

If Ray's stress is on sound, Stepner's great absorption is clarity. As first violinist in a string quartet he is not really the leader. "I usually lead when we begin a piece because the first violin has the melody, but in chamber music there is no leader. However, the first violin is highest in the high range and because of this the ear is drawn to it." Since the first violin does have the melody a good part of the time, other instruments have to play off of it. That the first violinist does give good clear definition in his phrasing is of critical importance. Neil Miller '91, a music major and critic for the student newspaper, the *Justice*, last winter called Stepner's style "highly sculptured."

Eisenberg brings to the group an analytical mind that is often fixed on structure. She can look at a sentence of music, identify the important phrase to determine which chord should be emphasized to color a certain theme and is thus a great aid in making performance decisions. She also adapts comfortably to being subordinate when the music demands it. In other words, she has the wonderful facility of putting her ego to work for the music, the hallmark of an accomplished quartet player.

Rider, on the other hand, has a mind that turns away from analysis toward intuition. By all accounts, she is extraordinarily musical. Because she is a musical extrovert, according to her early mentor Robert Koff, she tends to deliver a warm, personal sound that soars out to the listener. She is a gifted communicator, who connects naturally with the audience.

The different emphases and individual quirks of the four personalities sometimes spawn conflicts. If the Lydians cannot resolve a problem after trying to talk it out or play it out, they bring it to a vote. The vote seems to be the least desirable method to resolve disputes since it is a strain to play a piece when you actually don't believe in the interpretation that has been placed on you. Still, for them, the perfection of the fifth persona is the first priority. It is the unswerving appreciation of the cooperative venture that Rider believes they hold in common.

While all four players bring their individual perspectives and unique talents to the rehearsal room and into the concert hall, ultimately it is the attitudes they hold in common that give the quartet its splendid integration. A quality Stepner thinks they all share is the same taste in music. Eisenberg notes that they are all flexible. "None of us clutches at entrenched ideas. We all share a willingness to adjust our playing to the demands of the music." Ray feels that the care they devote to the making of decisions is part of their common experience. "No one makes programming or technical decisions impulsively." Rider remarks that "quartet playing does not afford you the absolute freedom of solo playing, but as a member of the cooperative you have ultimate control over the finished product."

Robert Marshall, the chairman of the music department, enthusiastically praises the Lydians. "They are without doubt the best quartet in Boston. Wherever they play, on campus, on tour through the country or abroad, they act as a source of good will as they spread Brandeis' name near and far. In some places, they are the only people from the University that the public meets" For the excellent work they do in the music department, he has dubbed them the "jewel in the crown."

As the Lydians develop their careers, there are certain matters, musical and promotional, that claim their attention. The crucial musical issue they discuss urgently is the character of the fifth persona. In that regard they admit that integrating a new member into a quartet is never an easy matter; the newcomer is bound to change the character of the ensemble. It is a relief that Stepner has proved to be a good choice. The three original Lydians feel that with his penchant for detail and tendency toward precision, he has enriched the group by giving it an enhanced clarity. Frequently, another point they mentioned when they speak of musical performance is the matter of spontaneity. "We are always praised," says Rider, "for our finely honed skills, and our control, and this

praise is just fine. But discipline needs to be accompanied by warmth and spontaneity and we'd like to reach the moment when critics single out our spontaneous quality as often as our other accomplishments."

Musicians in this day and age, as talented as they may be, cannot simply practice, teach and perform. Along with their professional lives goes the problem of marketing themselves to insure that they record on noted labels and appear in the finest concert halls. Success in these enterprises is important to them as performers as well as teachers, because it enables them to pass on valuable real life experiences to their students, serving as models for the young musicians to follow in building their own careers. To this end they work carefully with their agent and also assume responsibility individually for tasks that go with promoting a vital organization. Stepner is especially concerned with starting an endowment program to enrich even more the musical life of the University.

In the meanwhile, all of us who have been entranced with the "Lyds" will watch their spring program to insure that we don't miss a bow stroke. ■



Judith Eissenberg, a founding member of the Lydian String Quartet, received her B.A. in music from State University of New York at Purchase and her M.A. at the Yale School of Music, where she won the Charles Ditson Award for Outstanding Major in Music. Eissenberg, a native of Tennessee, has been an artist-in-residence at the Fontainebleau School in France, performing an extensive repertoire of chamber music, and has appeared with several Boston-based chamber orchestras, including the Banchetto Musicale, the Handel and Haydn Society and the Cantata Singers. In addition to her numerous recitals, she is a frequent soloist with Emmanuel Music, an ensemble dedicated to the weekly performance of Bach Cantatas. She is a founder and codirector of Music from Salem, a summer chamber music festival in upstate New York. Her instrument is a Nicolo Gagliano violin (Naples, 1760). She is interested in tennis, sailing and poetry and spends her leisure hours training her puppy, Taylor.

Noon concerts on campus	April 5	Rapaport Treasure Hall, Brandeis
Other concerts	April 18	Akron, Ohio, the Tuesday Musical Club, E.J. Thomas Hall, 8:00 pm
	May 19	Slosberg Recital Hall, 8:00 pm, Brandeis
	June 10, 17, 24	Summer Chamber Music Workshop, 8:00 pm, Brandeis
	July 24, 25	Great Woods Festival, Norton, Mass.
	July 28	Cambridge, New York, Music from Salem, New York, Hubbard Hall, 8:00 pm



Beginning her viola playing at age nine, Mary Ruth Ray received most of her early chamber music training at the Quartet Program in Troy, New York. There she studied with Heidi Castleman, her principal viola teacher, and members of the Cleveland, Guarneri and Tokyo Quartets. She later attended State University of New York at Purchase and the New England Conservatory, studying with Paul Doktor, Michael Tree and Louis Krasner. Invited performances include the Spoleto Festival, the Casals Festival in Puerto Rico and the International Viola Congress. She is also a member of Emmanuel Music in Boston, which performs a Cantata by J.S. Bach each week. Ray, who comes from Tennessee, also has been a guest artist and teacher at Apple Hill Center for Chamber Music in 1986–87 (a summer music program in East Sullivan, New Hampshire). A former faculty member of Wheaton College, she is a founding member of the Lydian String Quartet, playing a viola made by the Hungarian luthier, Otto Erdesz. She is married to Leonard Matczynski, also a violist.



The daughter of two accomplished musicians, Rhonda Rider is a founding member of the Lydian String Quartet. She was principal cellist with the Grand Rapids Youth Symphony Orchestra and a member of the Grand Rapids Youth Symphony String Quartet. She received her Bachelor of Music from Oberlin Conservatory, studying under Richard Kapuscinski, and won the Hurlburt Award for Outstanding Instrumentalist. While at Oberlin, Rider played in the Aranyi Quartet for four years, during which time it won the Fischhoff Competition. At Yale School of Music, where she received her Master of Music, she studied under Aldo Parisot, the well-known Brazilian cellist. In 1980 Rider won the Concert Artists Guild Award, which introduces its winners to audiences in New York, Chicago and other cities around the country. She has recorded works by Arthur Berger, Steven Mackey, Ph.D. '83, Lee Hyla and others on Composers Recordings Inc., a CD of contemporary music. Along with music she enjoys reading contemporary American fiction, traveling and learning about the culture of the Northwest. She plays a circa 1740 cello by Andreas Castagneri.



The newest member, Daniel Stepner, joined the Lydian String Quartet as first violinist in 1987. He studied at Northwestern University with Steven Stryk, at the Ecole d'Art Americaine in France with Nadia Boulanger, and at Yale University with Broadus Erle, where he earned a Doctor of Musical Art degree. He has been concertmaster of the New Haven Symphony, Banchetto Musicale, and the Handel and Haydn Society Orchestra. Upon joining the Lydian String Quartet he left the Orchestra of the Eighteenth Century, based in Amsterdam, as well as an instructorship at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, New York. Stepner has several solo recordings to his credit, including Bach's works for violin and continuo, the complete violin/piano sonatas of Charles Ives (with Ives pianist-scholar John Kirkpatrick) and baroque and classical chamber music on period instruments. He plays a violin made by Antonio Gagnani in 1727. Stepner is married to Laura Jeppesen, a viola da gamba player with whom he performs as part of the Boston Museum Trio in an annual series at the Museum of Fine Arts. The couple recently had a son. Stepner enjoys sailing.

Exploring Chaos

By Judith Powell

Most seasoned motorists would agree that chaos best describes traffic conditions in downtown Boston at 5 o'clock on a Friday afternoon. However, those same commuters might be surprised to learn that two Styrofoam cups bobbing up and down at the base of a waterfall and a flag snapping back and forth in the wind are also a part of the same complex scientific phenomenon called chaos.

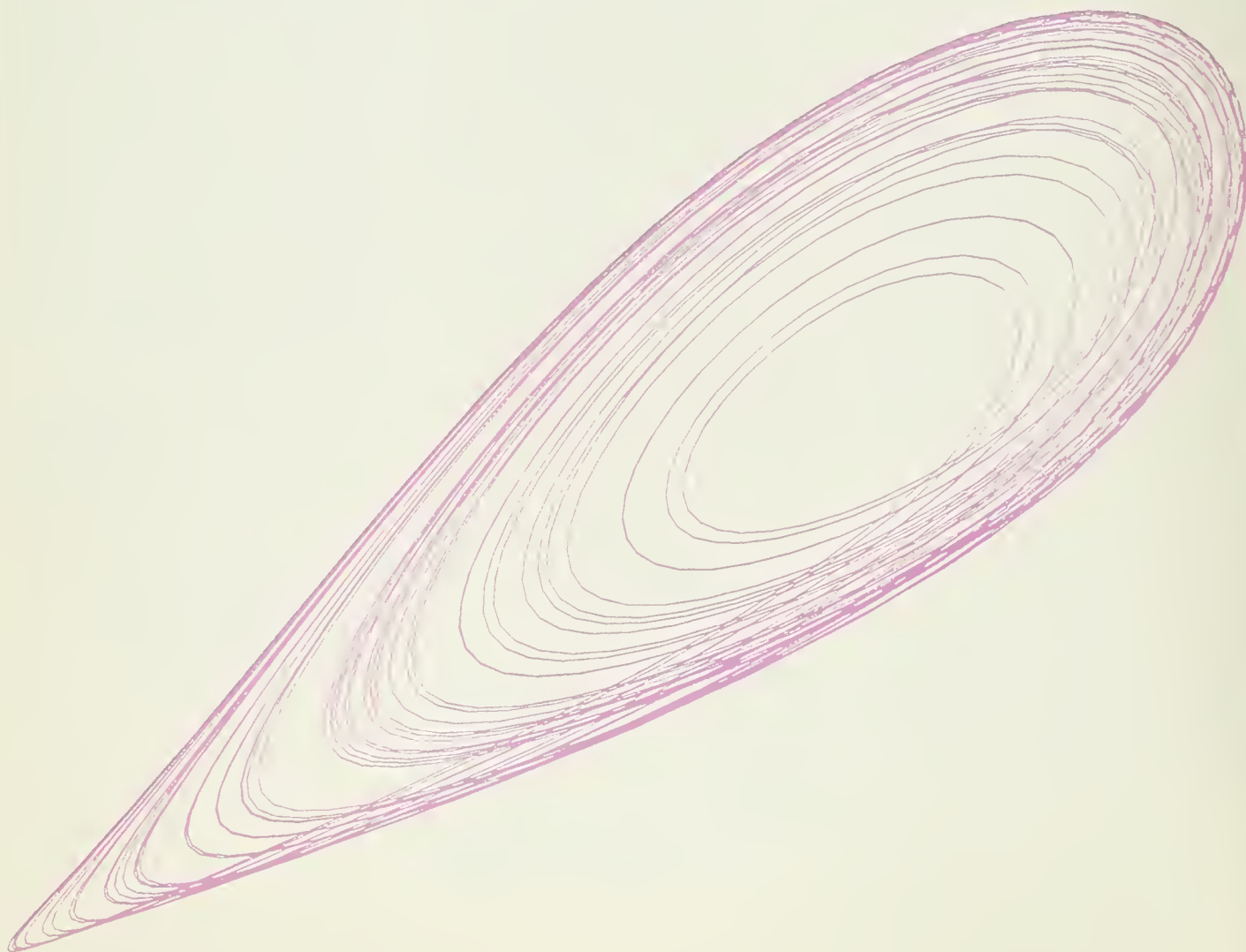
Brandeis University chemists who study chaotic systems say that only in the past 10 years has aperiodic oscillation or "chemical chaos" become a recognized discipline. From shedding new light on the complex chemistry that causes fibrillation, or irregular heartbeats, to analyzing the stock price data after the October

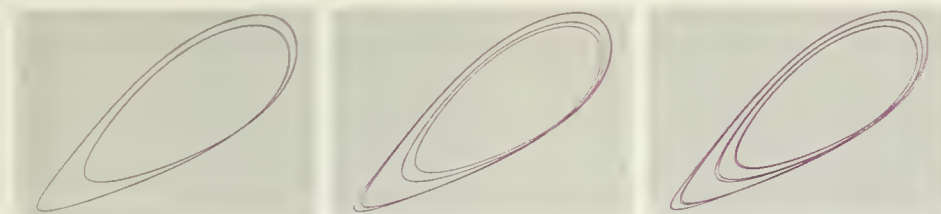
1987 crash, the study of chaos is revolutionizing the way scientists look at the erratic side of nature.

Under the direction of chemistry professor Irving R. Epstein, Brandeis graduate students Craig G. Hocker, Robert J. Olsen and chemistry professor Kenneth Kustin have been analyzing chaotic systems as an outgrowth of their work on chemical oscillators. To predict patterns in oscillating chemical reactions requires that quantities of chemicals and conditions such as temperature be measured accurately and precisely. "Oscillating reactions are analogous to biological clocks," explains Epstein. "In living systems you always have reactions where things periodically increase and decrease, whether

it's a heartbeat, hormone levels during any given day or the monthly menstrual cycle."

However, some of these reactions exhibit chaotic behavior, and prediction in these cases requires *exact* knowledge of the starting conditions. For example, says Epstein, "One might assume if two people started off walking next to each other in the same direction that after 10 minutes, or 10 days, or 10 years they would remain, more or less, close to one another. But in a chaotic system, two points that begin very close together eventually diverge and go their own separate ways. And there is no way of telling later on whether these two points were ever near each other. The two Styrofoam cups





diagrams of the evolution of a chaotic attractor were made on the Brandeis VAX 8650 by graduate student Craig Hocker

randomly floating next to each other at the base of a waterfall are considered a part of a chaotic system because one can't begin to estimate how close those cups were before going over the top. It is this element of unpredictability that makes up a chaotic system."

The weather is the most obvious example of chaos at work, says Epstein. In fact, the first example of a chaotic equation was suggested by a meteorologist at MIT, Edward Lorenz, who used mathematical formulations to mimic the earth's weather. The solutions to his equations, written in 1961, ushered into being the modern study of chaos.

Lorenz' startling discovery revealed how sensitive the weather is to initial starting conditions. It originally was thought that small puffs of wind couldn't dramatically alter the earth's weather—that if scientists began their equations using essentially the same starting condition each time, the outcome would be the same if repeated. Lorenz proved this theory wrong.

Explains Epstein, "One never knows the current weather with infinite accuracy. Temperatures are measured only to within a degree, or perhaps one tenth of a degree; wind velocities to within a kilometer per hour or so. Because weather systems evolve enormously, a temperature reading off by one tenth of a degree at the outset could lead to an error amounting to tens of degrees within a matter of days or weeks."

Epstein cites Lorenz' Butterfly Effect to explain why long-range weather forecasting has a sensitive dependence on initial conditions. "Suppose you are trying to predict the weather six months from now. You would begin by measuring today's wind velocity to within one tenth, or maybe even one one-hundredth of a mile per hour and the temperature to within a similar precision, and feed that equation into a computer.

"But suppose there is a butterfly somewhere flapping its wings, and you don't build that fact into your equation. That changes the wind velocity. Eventually such a small difference affects the initial conditions you fed into your computer and the real initial conditions will be altered to the point where, six months hence, your calculations predict a sunny day, and in fact there is a hurricane."

Although some scientists might agree that the study of chaos has dire implications for detailed long-range weather forecasting, Epstein maintains that much value exists in studying weather patterns. However he advises that now, while the science of chaos is still so young, meteorologists should work harder on short-term forecasting. "Short term might well mean a month or two. But meteorologists could also work very hard to see what the limitations are on long-term forecasting because it might be that the resources going into longer-term forecasting—that is a year or two—should be shifted to shorter-term forecasting."

The practical applications of chaos, therefore, can only be applied in a statistical sense. "It won't tell you that you're going to have a tornado in Worcester next June, nor will it magically predict that the Dow Jones average is going up 200 points next Monday," he says. "What it can do is statistically state whether you should expect a 500 point move in the Dow Jones average, up or down, once every 30 years. And it may reveal that the chances are only one in 10,000 that you would get two such moves in a 10-year period."

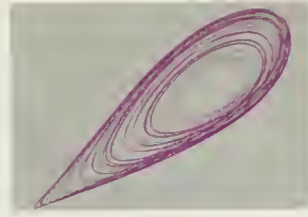
At Brandeis, the study of chaos is devoted to basic research in the laboratory. In order to ascertain whether a reaction will exhibit chaotic qualities, Epstein must analyze the reaction's behavior in a flow reactor. He and his coworkers study two classes of behavior: periodic, where the composition of the system changes, but it changes repeatedly and predictably; and chaotic, where it changes in some unpredictable way that can't be reproduced.

"In an oscillatory or periodic reaction, compounds periodically increase and decrease their concentration in a very regular fashion," he explains. "What we do is examine how this behavior is affected by the initial concentrations and by the rates at which the chemicals are pushed by a pump through the reactor. In certain reactions we've found that if we pump the stuff through at the right rate, they stop behaving periodically and begin behaving chaotically. Instead of occurring every one minute and 12 seconds, the concentration changes may occur after three minutes or after 28 seconds."

An example of chaotic behavior observed by Epstein is the reaction between chlorite and thiosulfate ions. Chlorite is an agent that is sometimes used in household bleaches and thiosulfate is a material found in solutions used in photographic development. When they are put together in a reactor, under some conditions they show periodic oscillation while under other conditions they exhibit chaotic behavior.

It is only by studying the rates of a reaction under different conditions that one can gain information about the reaction's mechanism, the way in which individual molecules come together, trade atoms, and then fly apart to become different molecules. "None of this can be done by taking a beaker full of the appropriate compounds and watching it through a microscope, because the atoms and molecules are far too small to be seen," he asserts. "It can only be done through experiments in kinetics."

With irregular heartbeats, there are some cardiologists who now maintain that arrhythmia represents a transition from periodic to chaotic oscillating behavior. Says Epstein, "Many thousands of people die every year from heart fibrillations. If one could discern what brings on the



change in beat from periodic to chaotic behavior, one might begin to understand the factors that make people more susceptible to this type of heart attack, which could eventually yield preventive therapy."

Although chaos is now mentioned in a number of undergraduate and graduate textbooks and many scientists have acknowledged its relevance to their own field, the study of chaos has yet to earn widespread acceptance as an independent discipline. According to Epstein, there are many scientists who are skeptical about the existence of chaos in their particular field, whether it is meteorology, chemistry or physics. "Most scientists would admit that mathematically there is such behavior, but I think they're critical of its credibility as a real science."

It is Epstein's contention, however, that the study of chaos may be in the early stages of becoming a full-blown scientific revolution. "If this revolution is successful, what happens is people who don't believe in the new science get old and disappear. The younger generation accepts the science as an established discipline. Then textbooks, specialists and departments at universities begin to appear, which is already starting to happen."

One such example of the science making its way into the mainstream of American thinking was the publication in 1987 of *Chaos*, written by James Gleick. Well received by reviewers, *Chaos* has appeared on the *New York Times* best-seller list. In his book, Gleick writes, "Now that science is looking, chaos seems to be everywhere. No matter what the medium, the behavior obeys the

same newly-discovered laws. That realization has begun to change the way business executives make decisions about insurance, the way astronomers look at the solar system [and] the way political theorists talk about the stresses leading to armed conflict."

Epstein points to the concept of universality as confirming Gleick's assertion that chaotic behavior obeys the same laws. Universality holds that many seemingly unrelated phenomena on vastly different scales of time or length—substances that might be so small they can only be seen under a microscope compared to systems that involve galaxies—are related and governed by physical laws having the same form. "If one looks at chaotic phenomena in a system as large as the atmosphere or in something as small as a dripping water faucet, one can see that there are regularities and that these regularities have the same structure."

For example, what determines the changes in the atmosphere might be the temperature difference between the top and the bottom. In the water faucet, it might be how far open the tap has been left. "In either case," explains Epstein, "there is a transition from periodic to chaotic behavior. This happens when the periodic behavior becomes more complex. Initially, recording the changes on line charts, one observes that all the peaks will have the same height. As the controlling quantity changes towards its chaotic value, every second peak is shorter; then every fourth peak becomes a little different. Instead of the pattern repeating each time, it begins to occur every second time and then every fourth time, and eventually it stops repeating at all and you have chaos. There are very precise laws that govern when this phenomenon will occur in terms of the value of the quantity that is changing. Those laws are the same whether it is a dripping water faucet or a fluid flowing down a tube or the atmosphere circulating."

Although Epstein doesn't foresee a department of chaos being instituted at Brandeis in the near future, he does predict that the University might hire someone whose sole focus of research is on chaotic phenomena. Also, Epstein will be teaching a graduate course in nonlinear chemical dynamics next year, which will include a discussion of chaos.

"At this point chaos falls into the category of basic research. It is not obvious that it will cure some disease or make a better bomb, or a better defense against the bomb. One often doesn't know at the early stages what the practical applications might be."

He concludes, however, that research aside, chaotic phenomena will continue to affect everyone's daily lives. From analyzing traffic jams to understanding the arrhythmia of a heartbeat, studying these events may one day yield order where there once was only chaos. ■

Irving R. Epstein is a professor of chemistry at Brandeis University, where he has taught since 1971. He received a B.A. in chemistry and physics, an M.A. in chemistry, and a Ph.D. in chemical physics, all from Harvard University. He also holds a Diploma in Advanced Mathematics from Oxford University. He was a postdoctoral fellow at Cambridge University and a National Science Foundation faculty professional development fellow at the Max Planck Institut für Biophysikalische Chemie in Göttingen, West Germany. A recipient of the Woodrow Wilson, Guggenheim, and Humboldt fellowships, he was also awarded a Dreyfus Foundation Teacher-Scholar Award. He has written numerous articles for such scientific journals as the *Journal of Chemical Physics*, *Journal of American Chemical Society* and *Inorganic Chemistry*. In March of this year he received a grant

Do-It-Yourself Chaos

Professor Epstein offers a simple numerical exercise to lend insight into the abstract notion of chaos. All that's required is a pocket calculator and a pencil and paper to write down results.

Consider the "recipe":

$$x_{n+1} = ax_n(1 - x_n)$$

Its meaning is as follows: Choose a constant, called a , between 0 and 4. Now pick a "seed" number, called x_0 , between 0 and 1. Using the recipe, given a , we can generate x_1 .

For example:

If $a = 2$ and $x_0 = \frac{1}{3}$, then
 $x_1 = 2(\frac{1}{3})(1 - \frac{1}{3})$
 $= \frac{4}{9}$

We can then apply the recipe again to get

$$x_2 = 2(\frac{4}{9})(1 - \frac{4}{9})$$

$$= \frac{40}{81}$$

Continuing in this manner, we find the following table, with the x_n 's now expressed as decimals:

x_0	x_1	x_2	x_3
0.3333	0.4444	0.4938	0.4999
x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7
0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000

The numbers quickly approach a limiting value of $0.5000 = \frac{1}{2}$.

Try it for another "seed." While some seeds take longer than others, all eventually lead to the value $\frac{1}{2}$. Now try it for another value of a . So long as a is less than 3, the series of x_n generated in this way ultimately converges to a single value, a so-called "orbit of period 1" at

$$x_n = 1 - 1/a$$

For values of a between 3 and about 3.57, we get sequences that ultimately repeat. For example, $a = 3.2$ yields an orbit of period 2.

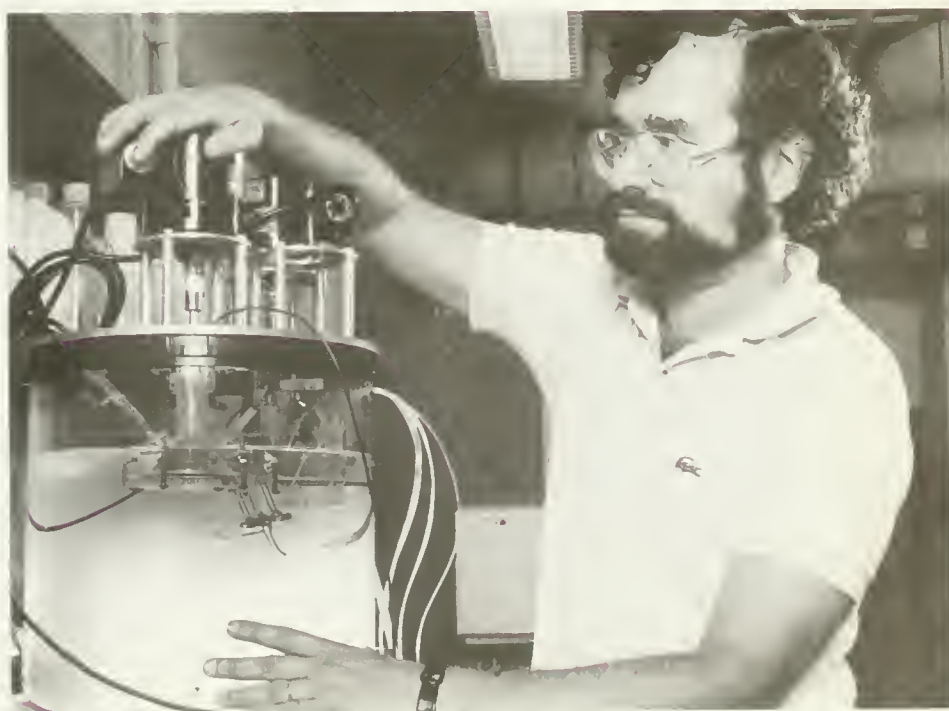
Now, what about chaos? Just choose a value of a between 3.57 and 4. Start with any x_0 and calculate the series x_1, x_2, \dots . Unless you've made an error or a particularly unlikely choice, the x_n 's will *never* repeat themselves.

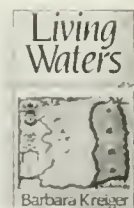
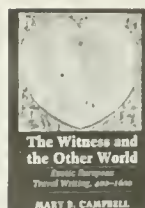
You've generated a chaotic sequence.

Moreover, unlike the periodic sequences, which ultimately give the same set of numbers regardless of the x_0 chosen, here if you pick a slightly different x_0 , say $x_0 = 0.00001$, and redo the calculation, you'll find that if you calculate enough x_n 's the two series will diverge from one another considerably. (This last exercise is much easier on a programmable calculator or a personal computer.)

Thus, all the beauty and complexity of chaos are to be found even in such an apparently "simple" relation as our recipe above.

from the Petroleum Research Fund of the American Chemical Society for his study, "A Stochastic Approach to Inhomogeneous Dynamical Phenomena." He spent the 1987–88 year on sabbatical as a Guggenheim Fellow at the Center for Rhythmic Studies, Boston University and the Mathematical Research Branch, National Institutes of Health.





Faculty

Soviet Industry: From Stalin to Gorbachev

Joseph S. Berliner, professor emeritus of economics

Edward Elgar Publishing Company Limited

Berliner's essays, which analyze Soviet industrial management from the 1930s to the present, provide a background for appraising Gorbachev's efforts to alter Soviet managerial behavior. Although there have been vast changes in the society and economy over that long period, many of the dysfunctional features of managerial behavior have endured virtually unchanged. In his concluding essay, the author points out that even though the long-term rate of Soviet economic growth has been substantial, it has not been able to close the gap with Western economies. If Mr. Gorbachev is to succeed in his reform of the Soviet economic system, he will have to go much further than he has in decentralizing Soviet industrial management.

The Witness and the Other World: Exotic European Travel Writing, 400-1600

Mary B. Campbell, assistant professor of English

Cornell University Press

"The travel book is a kind of witness: it is generically aimed at the truth. Neither power nor talent gives a travel writer his or her authority, which comes only and crucially from experience," explains Campbell, in her survey of travel writing in Europe from late antiquity to the Age of Discovery. She shows how travel literature, the major autobiographical prose form of the Middle Ages, contributed to the genesis of both the modern

novel and the modern life sciences. Hers is the first critical work on early travel literature to relate it to the birth of anthropology and the colonization of the New World. According to Campbell, these travel accounts are exotic because they bear witness to an alienated experience; European travelers, ostensibly relating fact, were often projecting their own monstrous fantasies. The author contends that their travel writing not only documented but made possible the conquest of the peoples whom the travelers described. The book is divided into two sections, "The East" (400-1356) and "The West" (1492-1596). Texts treated include early accounts of Christian pilgrimage, "wonder books" from the eighth to the 12th century, the writings of Marco Polo and William of Rubrick in the 13th century, the vernacular proto-novel of 1356, *Mandeville's Travels*, Columbus' first *Journal* and his *Letter to Sanchez*, and Walter Raleigh's account of his search for El Dorado, *The Discoverie of Guiana*.

Death and Property in Siena, 1205-1800: Strategies for the Afterlife

Samuel K. Cohn, Jr., associate professor of history

The Johns Hopkins University Press

Based on a systematic study of six centuries' worth of the last wills and testaments of local notables, merchants, shopkeepers, artisans and peasants in Siena (which until the arrival of the Black Death had been one of the largest cities in Europe), *Death and Property in Siena* explores this society's struggle to balance the conflicting aims of

protecting their property while saving their souls. Demarcating radical changes in mentality, their recorded thoughts on facing death expose shifting religious values, habits of piety and views on immortality, showing that customs in place for generations can alter rapidly.

The Vast Design: Patterns in W.B. Yeats's Aesthetic

Edward Engelberg, professor of comparative literature

The Catholic University of America Press

The Vast Design follows Yeats through the several stages of his life to reconstruct the development of the writer's aesthetic. Engelberg uses all of Yeats' published letters, reviews and essays, as well as his poetry and drama, to trace the growth of the artist's ideas about the nature of art and its effect upon us. This new edition, updated from the first publication in 1964, includes a bibliographical essay on works published since that date, and an expanded bibliography containing more of Yeats' original works and many new works about the artist. Engelberg has added a conclusion reassessing Yeats as a Modern poet.

Death in the Delta: The Story of Emmett Till

Stephen J. Whitfield, Max Richter Professor of American Civilization

The Free Press, A Division of MacMillan, Inc.

In August 1955, the mutilated body of Emmett Till—a 14-year-old black Chicago youth—was pulled from Mississippi's Tallahatchie River. Abducted, severely beaten and finally thrown into the river with a weight fastened around his neck with barbed wire, Till, an eighth-grader, was killed for allegedly whistling at a white woman. The nation was horrified by

Till's death and when the all-white, all-male jury hastily acquitted the two white defendants, the outcry reached a frenzied pitch. As he recreates the trial, its participants and the social structure of the Delta, Whitfield examines how white rural Mississippians actually tried "two of their own" for the murder of a black. Though they were acquitted, these same defendants were soon being ostracized by their neighbors, and within four months of Till's death, Southern blacks were staging the historic Montgomery bus boycott—the first major battle in the coming war against racial injustice that would lead to the passage of civil rights legislation a decade later. Whitfield examines how the Till incident invaded the consciences of individual blacks and whites across the country. He explores the callousness of the Eisenhower administration and some legislators in Washington and shows how black organizations helped ignite a nation to the call for the just and humane treatment of all its citizens. Today, when racial tensions give rise to confrontation and recriminations, the Till case continues to symbolize the lethal force of racism and galvanizes Americans to combat its dreadful legacy and pursue justice for all.

Alumni

Living Waters: Myth, History, and Politics of the Dead Sea

Barbara Kreiger, Ph.D. '78

The Continuum Publishing Company

For 2,000 years, at least, the Dead Sea has been the object of romantic speculation. *Living Waters* presents a natural history from its beginning 12,000 years ago



to the present; a history of the part that the Sea has played in Western civilization; a travel narrative; and the political history of the sea and its shores, from the time of Herod and Cleopatra to its present divided ownership between Israel and Jordan. Two thousand years ago rich Romans were importing the water for use in their hot tubs; Jews were freely bathing in the sea itself—even on the Sabbath because a special exemption had been made on health grounds, and they were shipping jars of the water up to Jerusalem. Today, psoriasis patients, who need sunshine for their cures, sunbathe on the shores for six or seven hours a day with no fear of getting burned since the ultraviolet rays are filtered out by the thick air. Salt and asphalt have been commercially harvested in the past and now potash harvesting provides for the economy of the area—not only for Israel through the Dead Sea Works that produces for a European market but also for Jordan through the Arab Potash Company, which ships mainly to Japan. Changes have taken place in the size and the composition of the sea and there is fear that eventually the Dead Sea will cease to exist. Kreiger shows why that is unlikely but she also shows how fragile the ecosystem of this ancient valley is and how much the survival of the sea depends on the will and the cooperation of its human owners.

*Claiming Reality:
Phenomenology and
Women's Experience*

Louise Levesque-Lopman,
Ph.D. '77

Rowman & Littlefield

With the objective of making the insights of phenomenology more accessible to women sociologists, as well as

bringing gender-based equality to the social sciences, *Claiming Reality* addresses two main questions: can phenomenological sociology provide feminist theory with conceptual tools for the description and interpretation of women's subjective experience, and can a feminist perspective provide phenomenological sociology with empirical data on the social nature, construction and transformation of women's consciousness? Levesque-Lopman's analysis includes a brief review of the development of social theory according to male standards; feminist scholars' efforts to understand women's subjective experience; the origins and major features of phenomenological sociology, with the works of Alfred Schutz as its main source; and the impact that these approaches have on women. The book is intended both for readers who are familiar with phenomenological sociology but may not have considered its application to feminist issues, and for readers who are unfamiliar with phenomenological sociology and are seeking nonsexist approaches for their research.

*Recipes for Writing:
Motivation, Skills and
Activities*

**Murray Suid '64 and
Wanda Lincoln**

Addison-Wesley

Spiral-bound and packaged like a favorite cookbook, *Recipes for Writing*, a guide for teachers of writing in grades 3–12, assumes that students learn more if they are taught by way of step-by-step lessons, or

recipes. Each of the three parts of the sourcebook, Motivation, Skills and Formats, contains recipes, examples and suggested activities designed to encourage quality writing. An appendix provides additional help—everything from how to handle writer's block or plagiarism to connecting writing with the entire curriculum. Based on experience in the classroom and on writing workshops throughout the United States, *Recipes for Writing* treats writing as a teachable craft, not a gift.

Union Square

Meredith Tax '64

William Morrow and
Company, Inc.

"Ruby was marrying so far up the social scale that the air was thin," thinks Ruby's mother, Hannah, as she waits for the wedding to begin. Thus the prologue of this novel focuses on two events taking place in early 1919: the wedding at the Waldorf-Astoria of Ruby Levy to Ben Berliner—the Lower East Side rubbing elbows with high society—and the pogrom of Jews in the Ukraine, where we meet Lev, a five-year-old whose mother has been killed by the Cossacks and who is rescued and brought to live with Hannah. This is the saga of five strong women: Hannah Levy, the matriarch, wife of an Old World Patriarch and socialist; her two daughters, Ruby, a fashion designer who places her career above her marriage to a department store heir, and Sarah, a labor-union militant and wife of a leading communist; their friend Rachel, a rich widow enamored of the bohemian life, and Rachel's sister-in-law, Tish, who seeks sexual and artistic fulfillment as an expatriot in Paris and later in Weimar Germany.

In *Union Square* they inhabit history alongside men, and as they struggle to find happiness, they also seek the meaning of life. The vision and intelligence of these women add a new dimension to the movements that marked the twenties and thirties—from Zionism to industrial unionism, from psychoanalysis to abstract art. Joy and family life come mixed with terrible pain and betrayal in *Union Square*, where Washington's Birthday sales parody the storming of the Winter Palace, and the personal is always political.

*Alumni who would like
their books mentioned in
"Bookshelf" should send
a review copy of the
publication directly to*

*The Editor
Brandeis Review
Brandeis University
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Waltham, MA 02254-9110*

Teresa M. Amabile

associate professor of psychology, presented her research on creativity at the "Development of Human Potentialities" conference sponsored by UNESCO in Cairo.

Allen Anderson

assistant professor of music, had two compositions featured at the Bath Music Festival, England: *Skies, the Quake* and *Solfeggietti*, a piano solo, given its world premiere by Aleck Karis. *Solfeggietti* received its American premiere in New York City as part of Merkin Concert Hall's 10th anniversary celebration and has also been performed at Rice University, Houston. *Fanfare at Forte*, composed for Brandeis' 40th Anniversary celebration, was performed by the Capital Brass Quintet at the Founders' Day convocation.

Rudolph Binion

Leff Families Professor of Modern European History, participated in an international colloquium, "Nazisme et Psychanalyse," focused on his writings about Hitler and Germany, held at the Université Paul-Valéry, Montpellier.

James J. Callahan, Jr.

lecturer and senior research associate and director, Supportive Services Program for Older Persons, Heller School, has been named chair of the Gerontological Society of America Fellowship Program. This program awards a fellowship to postdoctoral and predoctoral fellows to conduct research in a wide variety of agencies and organizations dealing with older persons. He also presented the first Janet Starr lecture to the Home Care Association of New York State.

Jacques Cohen

Zayre/Feldberg Professor of Computer Science, was an invited speaker on the teaching of languages based on mathematical logic at a workshop sponsored by the New England Consortium for Undergraduate Science Education at Williams College in the fall. The objective of the workshop was to establish guidelines for the teaching of programming languages in computer science curricula.

George L. Cowgill

professor of anthropology, codirected an archaeological project at Teotihuacan, Mexico, jointly sponsored by the Mexican National Institute of Anthropology and History. At the Northeastern Mesoamericanist Conference in Buffalo, he presented a report on this work, notably the discovery of over 40 sacrificial burials. He also gave a paper, "Teotihuacan Glyphs and Imagery in the Light of Some Early Colonial Texts," at the Art, Polity and the Teotihuacan State symposium in Washington, D.C.

Lorraine Daston

Dibner Associate Professor in the History of Science, was a Fellow at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin and Maître de Conférence at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes de Sciences Sociales in Paris. She has been invited to be a fellow at Stanford's Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences.

Ruth Gollan

adjunct associate professor of Near Eastern and Judaic studies and director, Hebrew and Chinese language programs, was awarded a grant from the U.S. Department of Education for the development of proficiency guidelines in speaking, listening, reading and writing of modern Hebrew. For the first phase of the project she will receive \$72,000. She was

invited to chair a session on the less commonly taught languages at the annual conference of the Massachusetts Foreign Language Association.

Paul Gootenberg

assistant professor of Latin American history, had an essay, "Beleaguered Liberals: The Failed First Generation of Free Traders in Peru" published in *Guiding the Invisible Hand: Economic Liberalism and the State in Latin American History*. A Spanish version is the main article in *Revista Andina*, the leading journal of Andean studies.

Michael Henchman

professor of chemistry, was a visiting professor at the Institute of Ionic Physics at the University of Innsbruck, Austria, on a Fulbright Award. During that time, he gave lectures at the Universities of Amsterdam, Göttingen and Rome. He also was an invited speaker on "Solvation" at the Faraday Discussion of the Royal Society of Chemistry in Durham, England.

Ray Jackendoff

professor of linguistics, presented a Cooper Foundation Lecture, "Consciousness and the Computational Mind." He also gave a sonata recital with his wife, Elise Feingold Jackendoff '67, at Swarthmore College.

Carol Janson

lecturer with rank of assistant professor of fine arts, presented a paper, "The Lion and the Grasshopper: A Fable of the Dutch Revolt," and chaired a session on "Italian Renaissance Artists as Competitors and Collaborators" at the Sixteenth Century Conference in St. Louis.

William P. Jencks

Gyula and Katka Tauber Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Pharmacodynamics, presented the Bachman-Pierce Memorial Lecture entitled "How Does a Reaction Choose Its Mechanism?" in the Department of Chemistry at Purdue University.

Leon A. Jick

Helen and Irving Schneider Professor of American Jewish Studies, delivered a paper on "Content and Context in the Teaching of the Holocaust" at a conference in Jerusalem sponsored by the International Center for the University Teaching of Judaica and delivered the inaugural Sharf lecture at the American Jewish Historical Society on the subject of "American Politics: The Jewish Factor." He also addressed a session of the Summer Institute for Teachers of the Holocaust, sponsored by Yad Vashem on "The Changing Responses to the Holocaust in American Society." Professor Jick has been appointed chairman of the Task Force on Jewish Education of the American Jewish Committee, where he is a member of the Commission on Jewish Communal Affairs.

Roberta Pfeufer Kahn

lecturer in university studies—humanities, contributed a chapter, "Women and Time in Childbirth and During Lactation," to *Finding Our Time: Feminist Perspectives* (Pergamon Press). She also published an article, "The Problem of Power in Habermas," in *Human Studies*.

Morton Keller

Samuel J. and Augusta Spector Professor of History, delivered a lecture on James Bryce at a symposium commemorating the centennial of Bryce's *An American Commonwealth* at the University of London, and also spoke at the American history seminars at Oxford and Cambridge.

Kenneth Kustin

professor of chemistry, organized the sessions on oscillating reactions, at a symposium held by the Division of Inorganic Chemistry at the National American Chemical Society meeting. He and **Irving Epstein**, professor of chemistry, presented tutorials and invited lectures and each chaired a session.

Robert I. Lerman

lecturer and senior research associate of the Heller School, presented a paper with **Hillard Pouncy**, assistant professor of African and Afro-American studies, entitled "Job-Based Education: A Mainstream Reform With a Hidden Agenda," and chaired the session, "Making High Schools Work for Non-College Youth" at the annual meeting of the Association for Public Policy and Management in Seattle.

Martin A. Levin

professor of politics and director, Gordon Public Policy Center, was elected vice president of the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management (APPAM). APPAM is a national research organization of more than 30 universities, including Brandeis, Berkeley, Harvard, Yale, U. Penn and U. Chicago, and over 1,000 individual public policy researchers and practitioners.

Denah Lida

professor emerita of Spanish, was a Visiting Mellon Professor of Hispanic Languages and Literatures at the University of Pittsburgh this fall.

Lydian String Quartet

artists-in-residence, participated in the US/USSR composer exchange conference sponsored by the League-ISCM (International Society for Contemporary

Music), Boston. The Quartet performed the U.S. premiere of Elana Firsova's *String Quartet* as well as works by Levon Chauchjan, Thomas Oboe Lee and Peter Child, M.F.A. '81. The Lydians are: Judith Eissenberg, violin; Mary Ruth Ray, viola; Rhonda Rider, cello; and Daniel Stepner, first violin.

Robin Feuer Miller

associate professor of Russian, participated in an international symposium at Yale University on "The Metaphor of the Journey: The Myth and Meaning of Russian Space." She also read a paper entitled "Adventures in Time and Space: Dostoevsky and the Perilous Journey to Conversion."

Alfred Nisonoff

professor of biology and Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center, was elected treasurer of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology and Medicine.

James D. Olesen

associate professor of music, was guest conductor in the continuing J.S. Bach Cantata Series at Emmanuel Church, Boston, conducting a motet of Josquin and Cantata 99.

Jeanne Penvenne

lecturer in African and Afro-American studies, presented a paper on "The African Press and Mozambican Popular Culture, 1908-1937" at the annual meeting of the African Studies Association in Chicago. Research for the paper is part of a three-year collaborative project on "African Expressions of the Colonial Experience" funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Penvenne also coordinated a full-day program, "Exploring Domestic Influence on United States Foreign Policy Toward Africa," for African foreign affairs and media specialists from Mozambique, Cape Verde and Sao Tome touring the United States with Operation Crossroads Africa, Inc.

Armand Qualliotine

lecturer with the rank of assistant professor of music, was the 1988 Leonard Bernstein Fellow in composition at the Tanglewood Music Center.

Benjamin Ravid

Jennie and Mayer Weisman Professor of Jewish History, chaired a session at the conference on Tradition and Crisis Revisited: Jewish Society and Thought on the Threshold of Modernity, sponsored by the Harvard University Center for Jewish Studies.

Joseph Reimer

assistant professor in the Hornstein Program, received a grant for 1988-89 from the Mandel Associated Foundations of Cleveland to work as a staff member of The Commission on Jewish Education in New America, a national body of lay and professional leaders who are doing an 18-month study of the state of Jewish education.

James H. Schulz

Ida and Meyer Kirstein Professor for Planning and Administration of Aging Policy, Heller School, was a keynote speaker at the Michigan Governor's Conference on Aging and the annual meeting of the International Society of Preretirement Planners. He was elected to the National Academy of Social Insurance in Washington, D.C.

Susan L. Shevitz

lecturer in Jewish education, was appointed principal investigator of "Israel Incentive Savings Program" for the Jewish Agency's Joint Program for Jewish Education.

Gerald L. Showstack

lecturer with rank of assistant professor in the Hornstein Program, and **Bernard Reisman**, professor of American Jewish communal studies and director, Hornstein Program, directed and lectured at two professional development institutes held on campus: the JWB Executive Development Training Program and the Institute for Management Professionals of the Jewish Agency/World Zionist Organization.

Lawrence Siegel

artist-in-residence in music, was recently a Fellow in Composition at the Tanglewood Music Center. He received a grant to present a concert of contemporary music for brass and electronic instruments, including the premiere of his Brass Quintet No. 1, for First Night 1988-89 in Boston.

Susan Staves

professor of English, gave a talk, "Critiques of Manners: Comic and Sober," in conjunction with a production of Sir George Etherege's Restoration comedy, *The Man of Mode*, at the annual meeting of the American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. She recently published an article on the poetry of Alexander Pope in *The Eighteenth Century: Theory and Interpretation* and a legal history article on "Separate Maintenance Contracts" made between husbands and wives in *Eighteenth-Century Life*.

John Wardle

professor of astrophysics, gave a series of invited lectures, "Radio Jets," at the Nordic Summer School on Active Galaxies, Graftavallen, Sweden.

Profile

Richard S. Weckstein

Carl Marks Professor of International Trade and Finance, spent the month of July in East Africa as an envoy of the United States Information Agency (State Department). He gave public lectures on economic development and privatization in Somalia, conducted a seminar and roundtable discussions in Malawi on small business development and gave a conference presentation on privatization and export finance in Swaziland. In each of these countries he had opportunities to speak with government finance officials and private individuals interested in economic policy.

Harry Zohn

professor of German, had three of his translations appear in paperback, Gershom Scholem's *From Berlin to Jerusalem*; Walter Benjamin: *The Story of a Friendship*; and Marianne Weber's *Max Weber: A Biography*. He directed the German workshop at the New York convention of the American Literary Translators Association and lectured on German-Jewish poets at Cornell University.

Irving Kenneth Zola

professor of sociology, participated in the Millbank Memorial Fund Conference on Disability Policy in New York, a Disability Statistics Program meeting in Washington, D.C. and the "Human Diversity: Perspectives on People in Context" conference at the University of Maryland. He also was a panelist at the National Organization for Disabilities meeting at Harvard.

Louis Perlmutter '56

Celebrating another "first" in the history of the University, Brandeis has named an alumnus to chair the Board of Trustees. Louis Perlmutter '56, a senior partner of Lazard Freres & Co., New York, internationally known investment banker and a leading mergers and acquisitions specialist, will succeed Leonard Farber as chair in May 1989.

"It is, of course, an honor to have been chosen to serve as chairman, especially following the University's recently celebrated 40th anniversary—a landmark some have likened to the threshold of full maturity," Perlmutter said. "Our greatest challenge is to chart a course that will ensure that Brandeis remains a leading University into the 21st century."

Profiled in a 1983 *Fortune* magazine article as one of several "high-powered merger and acquisitions specialists... exemplars of a breed that generally combines computer-quick minds... with a passion for corporate combat," Perlmutter credits Brandeis with recognizing his potential and initiating his intellectual development. "Brandeis broadened my horizons and enabled me to recognize possibilities that I had never dreamed existed," he said. His voice today registers the enjoyment of being involved again with both Brandeis faculty and students.

Following his graduation from Brandeis, where he majored in politics, the native of Newton, Mass., began a career in the law. He obtained his law degree from the University of Michigan Law School in 1959 and was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar that same year. He became a member of the New York Bar in 1961 and went on to practice law. Because of his interest in high finance, he joined the investment banking firm of White Weld & Co., in 1975 where as senior vice president and a member of the management committee he directed the merger and acquisitions department. When White Weld was acquired by Merrill Lynch, Perlmutter became a managing director of Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group, head of the mergers and acquisitions department and a member of the Capital Market Group's Management Committee.

In 1978 Perlmutter joined Lazard Freres & Co. as a general partner. Lazard Freres is one of the world's preeminent investment banking firms, with principal offices in Paris, London and New York, each managed as a separate partnership. In New York, the firm represents many



of the largest and most successful companies in the United States, providing clients with strategic advice regarding financial structuring and transactions.

Perlmutter's international reputation has led to requests for lectures, articles and interviews. "Takeovers: The Current Outlook," a talk he delivered at the Economics Club of Chicago, was published in *Financier*, a magazine that goes to chairmen of the boards of large companies. Other articles have appeared in *Journal of Corporate Taxation*, *Texas A&M Business Forum* and *The New York Times*, and he has lectured frequently on mergers and acquisitions, financial and business matters. He has been profiled by national business publications, including *Forbes* and *Fortune* magazines. As an expert in finance, he has testified before congressional committees, including the Senate Finance Committee, the House Ways and Means Committee and various subcommittees, on finance, tax and takeover issues.

Perlmutter is chairman of the board of the American Jewish Congress, a 60,000-member civil and human rights community relations organization involved in international relations. In support of the peace process in the Middle East, he meets regularly with heads of state and foreign ministers around the world, most recently in 1988 with King Hussein of Jordan, President Mubarak of Egypt, King Hassan II of Morocco, then-Foreign Minister Peres and Prime Minister Shamir of Israel. He has also discussed the issue with Secretary of State George Schultz and other U.S. policy makers.

Fulfilling other commitments to civic and philanthropic organizations, he is a member of the board of the Phoenix House Foundation, the largest nonprofit, privately run drug treatment and rehabilitation center in the United States; a member of the Overseas Development

Profile

Council, the preeminent private institution in the United States for comprehensive analysis of the economic and political issues of the U.S.-Third World relations; and a trustee of the YM/YWHA of Greater New York. In addition, he serves as a member of the board of directors of Cedar Point, a New York Stock Exchange-listed leisure time company.

Elected to the Brandeis Board in 1984, Perlmutter is one of 18 alumni who currently serve as Trustees. He is chair of the investment committee, and serves on the budget and finance committee, the development committee and the nominating committee. That an alumnus has been appointed chairman of the Board of Trustees for the first time in Brandeis history, said Perlmutter, is "a symbol of the coming of age of the alumni body. Heretofore, the major support for the University has come from outside supporters. Every year that is becoming a smaller group. Yet the alumni body continues to grow, and now is of an age, and a size and maturity that it can, and should, become the main supporter of the University. My election is symbolic of that passing of the torch."

Perlmutter is no stranger to carrying that torch. In 1987 he established the Kermit H. Perlmutter Fellowship Award for Teaching Excellence. The endowment, named for Perlmutter's father, allows Brandeis to honor one junior faculty member per year. The recipient is able to take off one semester from his or her teaching responsibilities in order to devote uninterrupted time to research and publications. The award is given based on the criteria of teaching excellence and constructive involvement with students outside the classroom. He has also contributed his expertise to Brandeis' Lemberg Program in International Economics and Finance, where he is the first chair of its board of overseers, and has helped the program attract other leaders in business to serve as overseers.

"My goal as chairman of the Board of Trustees," said Perlmutter, "will be to help ensure that Brandeis maintains its great vitality, and remains vigilant in upholding the ideals of academic independence and intellectual excellence for which it has earned the respect and confidence of its peers in a remarkably few years. I hope we will maintain our youthful spirit and conviction, as we build on the achievements of the past toward an even fuller realization of the University's potential."

Michael Schulhof, Ph.D. '70: Physicist cum Businessman

Michael Schulhof does not claim to offer a panacea for the problems of American corporations or for the financial woes of the country. But he is swift to press home what he considers workable ideas to enable American industries to improve their productivity and regain their competitive edge. As vice chairman of Sony Corporation of America and deputy president of Sony USA—a shaker in the world of giant corporations, and a physicist turned businessman—Schulhof has a particular brand of management: it is drawn from his training as a scientist and his exposure to the Japanese corporate culture. "Something is radically wrong with the way Americans run their corporations," he asserts, and "if we persist on this same path for the next 50 years, we'll continue downhill until we hit bottom. In the course of the 1980s several major industries have disappeared from the United States and numerous others that should have materialized, never did emerge."

For an example of a colossal failure in American business he points to the television industry. "Domestic manufacturers have sold their companies to foreigners—such as the sale of RCA to the French—or they have moved their production offshore, or have simply liquidated. The consumer electronics industry is dominated by foreign corporations," he says.

Schulhof, who is a native New Yorker, dumps most of the blame squarely on M.B.A.-holders who, he emphasizes, "run corporations for short-term financial gains." The remedy for this menace? As he sees it, "we ought to place more scientists, instead of financial experts, on the management track, "people who understand the technology of the company they work for rather than financial specialists who understand only numbers but not what's behind the numbers." As early as 1981, Schulhof criticized graduates of business schools when he wrote in an article for *The New York Times*: "I find it goes beyond coincidence that... companies are run by executives who come up through the financial ranks. These men are making decisions about technology utilization on the basis of short-term financial results, and with no deep-seated understanding of the scientific principles involved... Research and development decisions today in many companies represent a



case of the financial tail wagging the technological dog. It should surprise no one that production suffers under such illogical priorities." In his charge against M.B.A. executives, Schulhof complains that "corporations under their control have become poker chips. People who have great financial acumen treat their companies as nothing more than financial instruments, objects of cash flow to maximize the shareholder's wealth over a very short period of time." He contrasts this situation with Germany, Japan or Korea, countries that place a great emphasis on engineering and scientific talent.

His own meteoric path to the executive suite stands as a paradigm for what, he believes, scientists can accomplish if they are bright and if corporations like Sony are adept at giving promising scientists scope in the business arena. His career as a solid state physicist began at Brandeis where in 1970 he earned his Ph.D. in physics under the guidance of Peter Heller. After two years working as a physicist at the prestigious Brookhaven National Laboratory, he made the decision to jump on the business track, a sector he considered more exhilarating, and was hired by CBS Records. While working for that company, he randomly tailored for himself a business self-study course by buying course textbooks at the NYU bookstore and asking questions of such experts at CBS as accountants, managers, attorneys or marketing people.

After a year and a half, when he realized that he had learned a lot, but had no background at all in the creative product CBS sold, he put out feelers elsewhere. The president of CBS Records introduced the freshly seasoned businessman to the president of Sony Corporation of America, who hired him as his assistant.

"I came to Sony with no accomplishments in the field of business, but I was a well-educated physicist and seemed



bright, so they did with me what I have done ever since with talent—they gave me a challenge. I was to design and build a small factory to produce speaker systems. I did well—it's still in existence and profitable."

Sony then asked the physicist cum businessman to take over a marketing responsibility for a small division that was floundering. He spent one-and-a-half years pulling it out of trouble and doubling its business. "Note," says Schulhof, "that Japanese companies move people from area to area. They don't put them in a rut and make them specialize."

From then on, the challenges grew and Schulhof became one of Sony's key executives—a trailblazer for introducing audio technology in the United States and overseeing the development and marketing of compact discs. He was a chief negotiator in the deal that culminated in Sony's buyout of CBS Records a few months ago. He has also been advancing Sony in the area of entertainment software to nourish the company's new personal video products like the Video Walkman. Recently, he has been scouting for a joint venture or some other arrangement with a movie studio to produce appropriate software for the Video Walkman. *The Wall Street Journal* remarked a few weeks ago that "although he is not Sony's highest-ranked American executive, Schulhof has emerged in the past two years as its pivotal strategic thinker in the U.S."

His own success, he maintains, is not unique. He takes the case of Olaf Olafsson, class of '85, an extremely bright Brandeis graduate whom Stephan Berko, the William R. Kenan, Jr. Professor of Physics, called to his attention. "We hired the young physicist right after graduation and have given him ever-increasing business responsibility. Because he's working on the cutting edge of technology he's excited and doing an excellent job. I think he may one day be one of the top business executives in the country. The obligation of a corporation is to pick out people with talent and to provide fertile ground. When you treat people in a way that allows them to develop, the bright ones respond."

What Schulhof values about Japanese corporations is the flexibility and autonomy they give to their employees. And he advises that the "positive points of Japanese business culture can be carried successfully over into our own environment."

As busy as he is, Schulhof keeps a close relationship with Brandeis. As a member of the board of overseers for the University's innovative Lemberg Program in International Economics and Finance, he gives his time freely, and a few months ago played host to a group of the program's students who traveled to New York for a visit to Sony. In 1986, he joined the committee studying the feasibility of establishing a graduate school of management at Brandeis.

Schulhof also serves on the board of CBS Records, Inc. and is chairman of Digital Audio Disc Corporation, Sony's compact disc-pressing facility in Terre Haute. He is chairman of the board of Sony Video Software.

Brenda Marder

Listening to Alicia

H. Peter Karoff '59 sent us these few paragraphs about his enduring interest in writing and also his poem about a classmate, Alicia Suskin Ostriker '59.

I have just finished my last semester in the M.F.A. program in writing at Columbia University. This has been a sabbatical period for me and an opportunity to satisfy ambitions about poetry that began with J.V. Cunningham at Brandeis in the late 1950s. There was no formal instruction in poetry at that time but Cunningham agreed to meet with those of us who were involved in the literary magazine, then called *The Turret*. That group included David Ball '59, who is now a professor of English at Smith, Jeremy Lerner '58, who has written novels and screenplays and Alicia Suskin Ostriker '59, who has become a distinguished poet and critic. Those were odd and intimidating sessions with Professor Cunningham, but somehow they had a lot to do with why poetry stayed as part of my life.

Creating a Feminist Legacy: Women's Studies Celebrates 10th Anniversary

"Creating a Feminist Legacy," a conference convened in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Brandeis Women's Studies Program, drew a crowd of almost 300 scholars, journalists, students and other professionals interested in the topic. Nearly 40 alumnae participants gathered to examine the past, present and future of the feminist movement, with panels covering issues of social policy, feminist theory and the women's health movement, as well as the history of the movement and its roots.

"Many people today believe that feminism is dead and women are doing just fine in American society," said *Ms.* magazine founding editor Letty Cottin Pogrebin '59. "The truth is, feminism is very much alive and women are worse off than anyone realizes."



Since graduating from Brandeis, I have had two careers, first as a life insurance agent and then as president of a real estate investment business. The idea of taking a sabbatical had something to do with turning 50, something to do with the fact that our four children had graduated from college and a lot to do with wondering if I was ever going to make the time to work as a writer. It has been a wonderful and stimulating two years. While primarily focused on poetry, I am also working

Pogrebin was one of a "stellar group of alumnae who have made impressive contributions to scholarship, political organizing and the arts," according to Associate Professor of American Studies Joyce Antler '63, chair of the Women's Studies Program. Joining Pogrebin at the weekend-long conference in November were: Susan Weidman Schneider '65, editor of *Lilith*, a feminist Jewish magazine; Diane Balser, Ph.D. '83, executive director of the Women's Statewide Legislative Network in Massachusetts; Esther Seidman Rome '66, coauthor of *Our Bodies, Ourselves*; Diana Laskin Siegal '52, coauthor of *Ourselves, Growing Older*; Linda Gardiner, Ph.D. '71, editor of *The Women's Review of Books*; Merideth Tax '64, founder and chair of the PEN American Center Women's Committee and author; and Evelyn Fox Keller '57, author of *Reflections on Gender and Science*, as well as other leading feminist poets, historians, social theorists and scholars.

"We can think of no better way to celebrate the achievements of Women's Studies on our own campus, and Women's Studies in academia generally, than to have our own graduates, most of whom were here long

before Women's Studies existed, address issues of vital concern to the study of women," said Antler, in her opening remarks. "This conference symbolizes that Women's Studies is a major resource at Brandeis. The presence of our alumnae participants, and the hundreds of people registered to attend the conference, also signifies the importance of Women's Studies nationally, and testifies to the continuing dynamic at Brandeis wherein talented, unconventional, extraordinarily bright and self-determining women have somehow or other found their way to our campus and through their own efforts—though touched by Brandeis—have created a feminist legacy, since none was given to them, which we can now pass on to incoming generations of women." Many of the conference participants were represented on the book table, where over \$2,000 worth of alumnae-written books were sold during the weekend.

Antler cited some reasons why Brandeis graduates are heavily involved in women's writing and feminist scholarship: Brandeis' newness attracted women who were open to experimenting with their educations and their lives, and Brandeis faculty, whose critical, original thought often placed them outside the academic mainstream, attracted others. Finally, she suggested that Brandeis, as an institution, encouraged women to learn, achieve and "find their own voices."

The Women's Studies Program at Brandeis began with a handful of faculty and students interested in the study of women and gender. After a decade of growth, the program now offers several dozen courses. Currently, 75 students are enrolled in the introductory course. Each year, 10 or more students have chosen to minor in Women's Studies. The courses are drawn from a variety of disciplines and represent many of the major trends of the new scholarship on women and gender.

on a proposed television series, called "444 Riverside Drive," that chronicles the adventures of a 50-year-old businessman-turned-poet, whose roommate is one of his 28-year-old twin daughters. You can imagine where that come from.

There's no question that even at this distance, I still feel the highly charged creative atmosphere of those years at Brandeis. The poem about Alicia, whom I had not seen for a long time, was written after hearing her read in Cambridge in 1985.

ARS Poetica

for Alicia Suskin Ostriker

*I was in awe of Alicia.
She drifted about campus,
apparently sad over the inconstancy of line.
I was busy too, burrowing
through the hills of adolescence.
Now this saucy voice reads her poems,
anger like a jewel, she tells the truth
about daughters, It's a gift!*

*I too would like to say how I feel.
After all my eyes have been open
long enough to know the difference.
Yet I am afraid
to lie naked on the page
without a coat and tie.
I still act the mole
and have come to believe
my own disguise.*

*She might say: Well dear,
try wine, a game of solitaire
and strong light.*

Alicia Ostriker '59, stands among the country's most striking and original poets. Her poetry has appeared in *Poetry*, *The Hudson Review*, *Ms.*, *The Nation*, *American Poetry Review*, *The New Yorker* and elsewhere. She is the author of six books of poetry, *A Woman Under the Surface*; *The Mother/Child Papers*; and *The Imaginary Lover*, among them. As a critic, she has written widely on American women's poetry. Her essays are included in *Writing Like a Woman*, and *Stealing the Language: The Emergence of Women's Poetry in America*. Recipient of a Guggenheim Fellowship, A National Endowment for the Arts award in poetry and a Rockefeller Fellowship for humanities research, Ostriker is also the author of *Vision and Verse in William Blake* and editor of the Penguin edition of Blake's *Complete Poems*. She is professor of English at Rutgers University.



Reunion News Remembering Reunion '88

On May 29, 1988, Helen Smith Frothingham '63, M.A. '65 arrived on campus with her husband, Richard, to attend the Alumni Commencement Brunch during Reunion Weekend. She had come to celebrate her 25th reunion with her classmates and to receive a Twenty-Fifth Reunion Special Recognition Award, which the Brandeis University Alumni Association and fellow members of the Class of 1963 had bestowed upon her. When she graduated from Brandeis in May 1963, Frothingham earned the distinction of becoming the "most senior" Brandeis alumnus/a.

Born in 1903, Frothingham entered Brandeis when she was 56 years old. She excelled in her studies, was on the Dean's List nearly every semester and graduated *magna cum laude*. Mrs. Frothingham subsequently was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and was selected as one of four Louis D. Brandeis Scholars.

In 1965, she received an M.A. in Near Eastern and Judaic studies. For many years, she taught Islamic art at Harvard's Center for Lifelong Learning and Middle East history at Northeastern University.

She has been an active supporter of the University as a member of the National Women's Committee (and a past member of the steering committee) and of the Justice Brandeis Society.

Just as the Brandeis Review went to press in February, we learned that Helen S. Frothingham passed away.

Reminder Brandeis Reunion '89

May 19–21, 1989

Members of the classes of '54, '59, '64, '69, '74, '79 and '84 eagerly await Reunion Weekend and the opportunity to visit campus and reminisce with classmates, friends and favorite professors.

Class committees have been hard at work all year making many exciting plans for Reunion '89. Their efforts appear to be paying off: an early response indicates that nearly 1,000 alumni plan to attend.

You will receive your registration form within a few weeks. Please return it by the deadline to reserve your space.

Don't miss out!

For additional information, please contact the Office of Alumni Relations, 617-736-4100.

Note: Alumni who wish to attend the reunion of a different class may do so by notifying the Office of Alumni Relations in writing. Send to Brandeis University, Office of Alumni Relations, P.O. Box 9110, Waltham, MA 02254-9110.

From President Golland...

Jeffrey H. Golland '61, president of the Alumni Association, would like to remind alumni about the upcoming elections for positions on the board of directors of the Brandeis University Alumni Association as well as a position as Alumni Term Trustee. Alumni will receive their ballots in the next "Alumni Connection" issue of the *Brandeis Reporter* in March. The positions of president and secretary, four vice presidents and four members-at-large will be open. Golland encourages all alumni to participate and vote for their choice of leadership of the Association.

Special thanks to the seven Class Correspondents for their work in assembling and editing their Class Notes for publication. Ed.

'53

Norman Diamond was appointed by the Massachusetts Dental Society as chairman of the 125th Anniversary Committee. A diplomate of the American Board of Orthodontics, he is an assistant professor of orthodontics at Tufts. In addition, he is program chairman of the Northeastern Society of Orthodontists, registration chairman for the 14th Annual Yankee Dental Congress and a member of the Tufts Alumni Council, as well as a member of the Brandeis President's Council and Alumni Admissions Council. Diamond and his family live in Newton.

'54



Rima Drell Reck

Rima Drell Reck has been given the rank of research professor at the University of New Orleans. Formerly vice president, she is now president of the South Central Modern Language Association. Rima resides in New Orleans.

'55

Judith Paull Aronson, Class Correspondent, 767 S. Windsor Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90005

Ivy Graber Schiff Berchuck administers a pull-out program for gifted children in a New York school district. She has been on sabbatical, writing and enjoying her leisure time. **Ellen Benjamin Block** announces that she became a grandmother for the second time and received another advanced degree [a C.A.G.S.] in counseling. **Lucy Duff** is a member of a team that runs the New York Marathon to raise money for research to conquer leukemia, a disease that claimed her husband in 1987. She spent last summer studying in France at the same school as **Miriam Miller Rockmore** and **Nina Doerfer Drooker**. In addition, Lucy is an English-as-a-second-language teacher at Worthington Hooker School in Connecticut. She was quite touched to be given a prize ticket to Japan by one of her students who won an English writing contest. **Judy Naftulin Geller** is completing her 33rd year as a Florida public school teacher. She serves the Palm Avenue Exceptional Child Care Center K–12, and Pinedale Elementary (K–6), a hearing impaired center with autistic and educable mentally handicapped classes. She was initiated last June into Phi Delta Kappa, educational honorary society. She wrote the state PTA song. In addition, Judy conducted an adult choir for her 2,400-member Jacksonville Jewish Center High Holiday services. **Susan Lackritz Kaplan** is a fund raising and organizational development consultant working with the San Francisco School of Law, among other clients. She is married to Richard, an attorney. They reside in San Francisco with their two children, Philip and Ruth. **Selma Shilkof Petker** is a family therapist with a practice in Westchester and Manhattan. She is a member of the faculty of the Center for Family Learning, Rye Brook, NY, and has published articles in the journal *The Family*. In addition, she is a supervisor for the American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy, has been a field supervisor for the NYU School of Social Work and is a board-certified diplomate in clinical social work. She received a NYS Certificate of Merit in recognition of 13 years of service at a community mental health center. She and

her husband Abe, have a son Andrew and a daughter Jill '86. Evelyn Buckler Shiffers, art therapist and enamelist, is exhibiting in galleries in Austin and San Antonio. She will be moving to Boston and working in Peabody. Victor A. Tetreault sold his restaurant business in 1986 and has been shopping for new businesses and investments, while his wife, Lee, still "loves working."

'56

Allen Secher and Ina Albert were married on December 4, 1988 in Orlando and are residing in Chicago.

'57

Stephen R. Steinberg has been appointed chairman of the Trial Practice Committee of the American Bar Association's section of litigation. He is a special master for the Supreme Court of New York and chairs arbitration panels of the civil court of New York County and the National Association of Securities Dealers. He received his law degree from Columbia University in 1960.

'60

Abby Brown, Class Correspondent, 4 Jeffrey Circle, Bedford, MA 02159

Abby Brown is the educational director at Congregation B'nai Shalom in Westborough, MA. She also is president of the Boston area reform temple educators. Abby and Paul '58 have two children, one in Minneapolis and one in Brookline. Paul is associate principal of Lexington High School. Susan Blanchard Chipman completed her Ph.D. in February 1987 in the clinical psychology program at NYU. Maggie Cohen created a new how-to video, *Maggie Cohen's Guide to Interior Decorating*, a 98-minute guide for the do-it-yourselfer. Cayla Freiburger Coleman will be getting her M.S.W. from the School of Social Welfare, U.C. Berkeley, this spring. Cayla is an intern at U.C.S.F. department of pediatrics, division of adolescent medicine and works as a court-appointed special advocate (with abused kids) and as a grief counselor for Marin County in her "spare" time. Cayla is married to Jerry Coleman, an assistant district attorney in San Francisco. Rona S. Hamada has been appointed president and CEO of American Private Line Services, Inc. Suzanne Hodes is president of Artist West Studios of Waltham, MA. She is a cofounder of Artists for Survival: a professional artists' group hosting over 40 exhibitions on peace and social justice issues during the past seven years and promoting U.S.-U.S.S.R. peace poster exchanges. She was a member of an *Inter-help* trip to the U.S.S.R. during the summer of 1987. Sue's work has been exhibited at the DeCordova Museum, the Boston Public Library and the Newport Art Museum. Susan Johnson Kanrich received certification in dispute resolution from John Jay College in June 1988, and is now a mediator for IMCR, Bronx, NY. In addition, Sue is on the board of the NY Metropolitan Society for Professionals in Dispute Resolution. She is also doing sales training. Jane Kogan is celebrating 20 years of living in Provincetown, MA, where she recently had recipes, a portrait photo and an etching reproduced in a Provincetown artists' cookbook. Jane exhibited paintings at the Visual Arts Committee show at the Fine Arts Work Center in Provincetown in September 1988. Aylene Cuttner Kovensky received a 1988 Outstanding Achievement Award from Martin Marietta Labs for "effective editing and timely production of diverse technical communications." Elizabeth Lissette Messing Naylor is the educational director of a 220-student religious school. She serves as president of her association's principals' council and on the executive board of the Greater New York Principals' Center. She also heads the Westchester County World of Difference program, aimed at reducing prejudice and sponsored by ADL and CBS television. Judith Queen works as a medical malpractice investigator and says she is willing to transfer to Fiji! Judith's hobby is theater set design and construction. Lucinda Rappaport Rudin is a President's Councilor of Brandeis University. She is assistant to the president at the Massachusetts School of Professional Psychology in Dedham, MA. She reports that she is active in the National Women's Committee, having been on the national board for eight years and currently serves as national assistant treasurer and a chairman of budget and finance. She has three children and lives in Stoughton, MA. Naomi Protas Shafner, having taught the gamut from emotionally disturbed children to "regular" classes from 1-6, is now teaching third grade and acting as a mentor teacher. She attended the Institute of Creative and Critical Thinking at Harvard last summer. Mimi Berenson Silberstein is the director of career planning and internships at Cedar Crest College, Allentown,

PA. Barry Snider is president of Giftware Importer/Wholesaler of Tucson, AZ. Lee Snider is the exclusive photographer for *Dream Castles—A Calendar for 1989*, published by the Main Street Press. The full-color calendar is available in stores nationwide. Bob Weiss is happily living in the mountains of West Virginia and is employed by the Humanities Foundation. He works for a summer camp and youth center, Great Oak Farm, which he started 12 years ago and his wife, Chris, works in economic development for the Ms. Foundation. He invites us to contact him and to come for a visit during the summer. Daniel H. Werner is a management consultant with the worldwide firm of Arthur Young and Co. After two years in Melbourne, Australia, he returned to the United States with his wife and two boys, and is currently director of management consulting in the Portland, OR, office. Judith Ginsberg Wittner reports that she is a sociologist at Loyola University where she also directs the Women's Studies Program. Kenneth Wolkon is professor of psychology at Bridgewater State College and in practice as a psychologist in Canton, MA. Ken is married, has three children, and lives in Sharon, MA. Joyce Ship Zaritsky is enjoying a sabbatical year exploring fiction writing and jazz piano. She was promoted to associate professor at LaGuardia Community College in June 1988.

'63



Robbie Pfeuler Kahn

Robbie Pfeuler Kahn is teaching in University Studies in the School of the Humanities at Brandeis. She has a 16-year-old son, Levin Pfeuler, and lives in Cambridge, MA with her husband, Michael Koran.

'64

Paulette Marcia Cooper, author and travel columnist, was married to television producer Paul Ronald Noble on May 17, 1988. The author of six nonfiction books, she writes a nationally syndicated newspaper column "Travel Tips." She also received a master's degree in psychology from the City University of New York.

Gila Ducat-Lipton is a pianist and has been performing for several years under the auspices of American Landmark Festivals. She resides in New York City with her husband, Ed, and their 8-year-old son, Boaz. Arnie Reisman is coproducing a national PBS documentary on the Apollo astronauts with Mickey Lemle '69. He also has written a screenplay with novelist Robert Parker in addition to working on his own novel.

'65

Daphnah D. Sage, Class Correspondent, 1435 Centre Street, Newton Centre, MA 02159

Our class has been busy, indeed!

Joyce Roberts Adamson is raising teenage twin boys and practices internal medicine in Stoneham. She laments that "the questions of the '80s are not as simple and black-and-white as those we faced in the '60s." Saha Amarasingham, to no one's surprise, has led a peripatetic life. After graduate studies at Penn and Cornell, he worked for the U.N. secretary general and for Sri Lanka's prime minister. There followed more study at Harvard's School of Public Health, political work for Dukakis and Carter, and jobs at UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank and USAID in the Middle East, Asia and North Africa. Currently Saha is president of two international development and health consulting firms he founded, LEBEN International and Prometheus International, based in Washington. Fred Bombach is the father of four boys, Mark, David, Andy and Larry. His wife Judy is a social worker, while Fred is a pediatrician in private practice as well as professor at Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons. Anita Blau has been teaching gifted students in Albuquerque. Her talents were honored with the Teacher of Today Award of the Masons of New Mexico and with the Focus on Excellence Award by the Albuquerque

Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development. Nancy Sherman Basescu has written publications for the Calhoun School in New York and is also the school's director of admissions. Melanie Rovner Cohen, besides serving as vice president on the National Board of the Alumni Association, is a partner at Altheimer & Gray with an interest in institutional lending. Luanne Trotter Cole is financial analyst at Dartmouth Printing Company in Hanover, NH. Eileen Raymond Corbitt received an Ed.D. from the University of South Carolina. Eileen is now assistant professor of education at Coker College in Hartsville, SC. Sidney Golub, Ph.D., is associate dean for academic affairs at UCLA's School of Medicine, where he continues his research in cancer immunology. His wife, Judy, a psychologist, is working on problems of child abuse. Constance Holden, M.D., has been promoted to associate professor of developmental math and science at the University of Maine. Steven Horwitz is curator of the Robbins Collection in Religious Law (medieval ecclesiastical law) at Berkeley. He is married to Bonnie Sanders and has two sons, Andrew and Jeffrey. Steven's move to California caused a metamorphosis from "sedentary library denizen to skier, diver, cyclist." Nina Judd is director of the University of Colorado Hillel and also a graduate student in public affairs. Beverly Malatesta married Herbert Temple III, who is chairman of Temple, Barker & Sloane, a management consulting firm headquartered in Lexington, MA. Steven Mora is partner and cohead of the litigation department at Portis, Sharp, Herbst & Kravits, and is serving as chairman of the ABA's committee on professional liability. Margery Ohring has been active on the Rockland County Brandeis Alumni Council (her daughter is a Brandeis junior) and in local political campaigns. In her spare time Margery is president of Stylecraft Distributors, a wholesale kitchen and bath supplier. Susan Resnick, C.S.W., a family therapist, specializes in stepfamily issues in Mt. Kisco, NY. Susan Weidman Schneider is editor-in-chief of *Lilith*, the Jewish feminist magazine headquartered in New York. Involved with the issue of harassment of Jewish women on campuses, Susan was featured on the Donahue and Oprah Winfrey shows last season. Her new book, *Intermarriage: The Challenge of Living with Difference* is at press. Michael Seltz has celebrated the fifth anniversary of Oldham & Seltz, a 60-person architectural and interior design firm in Washington. Albert Sher is professor at U. Penn School of Medicine and also executive director of Information Technology. Dennis Smith, a partner in Clancy, Callahan and Smith in Roseland, NJ, specializes in commercial law. He has also been involved with the Mental Health Association of Essex County and has become a board member of the Mental Health Association of New Jersey. His wife, Sandy Kotzen Smith, a counselor with a C.A.C. in alcoholism counseling, is in private practice and is student assistant coordinator for the school district of Summit. Susan Kraft Zemelman left academia for the business world as training manager for a savings and loan, though she continues to publish her poetry. Judith Collier Zola recently opened a medical communications agency, Zola-Tokay Associates, which produces education materials for physicians and provides medical/pharmaceutical public relations.

Many '65ers are looking forward to our 25th Reunion festivities—just a little over a year away!

'66

Judy Schine Seltz has been elected chairwoman of the Alexandria, VA, City School Board in July 1988. She is managing editor of *Education for the Handicapped Law Report*, a legal looseleaf service for attorneys and educators.

'67

Lenore E. Weissler has been appointed associate professor of religion studies at Lehigh University and the Philip and Marjorie Berman Scholar in the Lehigh Valley Center for Jewish Studies. She is a specialist in Jewish folklore, modern American Judaism and the religious lives of 18th-century Jewish women. She is a member of the Association for Jewish Studies, the American Academy of Religion, the American Folklore Society and the American Anthropological Association.

'68

John Benjafield was awarded the Excellence in Teaching Alumni Award at Brock University (voted on by alumni and peers). He is the new director of the Institute for Applied Human Development at the University. Stephen M. Goldman was appointed to the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith as director of the West Florida region. Ronald Kronish has been appointed director of the Israel Office of the American

Jewish Committee. He completed a doctorate in education at Harvard University and was ordained as a rabbi by Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion. He resides in Jerusalem with his wife and three children.

'69

Suzanne Bronheim became associate professor of pediatrics at Georgetown University Medical Center where she is a psychologist. She resides in Bethesda, MD, with husband, Ben, and children Rebecca, 12, and Jeremy, 9. ... **Nina Mayer** and her husband, Fred T. Friedman, announce the birth of their son William Mayer Friedman, on December 4, 1987.

'70

Carol Stein Schulman '70, Class Correspondent, 108 Oxford Blvd., Great Neck, NY 11023

Ron Benjamin married Rita Kranser in Montreal on March 31, 1988. They now reside in Calgary where Ron manages Stromiga Inc., a real estate company. ...

Malcolm A. Blier graduated from the UCLA School of Architecture in 1974. He is married to Victoria Lawrence and they are the parents of two sons, Samuel Eric, 5, and Zachary Jake, 2. Malcolm started his own architectural firm in 1986. ... **Jane Klein Bright** is manager of corporate compensation at Gillette. She is married and has two sons, Will, age 10, and Ross, age 7. ...

Stephen B. DiPace is married to **Gail Moscovitz DiPace** '71. They are the parents of two children, Angela and Michael. Steve is an attorney and Gail teaches high school English. They live in Leominster, MA, and spend their summers in Maine. ... **Kenneth Epstein** and his wife, Celeste Elizabeth, celebrated their seventh anniversary in October and are the proud parents of Lorian Elizabeth, born February 8, 1988.

They all live in Austin, TX, where Kenny works as a technical writer in addition to being the lead singer and bassist in a '50s and '60s rock and roll band. ...

Claudia Fine is married to David Hurwitz and they are the parents of Isaac Robert, age 10, and twins Ezra Emanuel and Nina Rachael, age 2. Claudia is a social worker/psychotherapist, with a subspecialty in geriatrics in New York City. She is also a consultant to the Geriatric Medicine Association and a faculty member in the Department of Community Medicine at Mt. Sinai Medical Center, New York City. ... **Teddi Fine** served as a lobbyist for the American Psychiatric Association (APA) and helped to establish that organization's office of research. She has opened a home business, Fine Wordcrafters, a medical writing and editing service. While with the APA, Teddi wrote a dozen publications, including a major text, *Psychiatric Disability: Clinical, Legal and Administrative Issues*, edited with Arthur Meyerson, M.D. Teddi lives in Washington, DC, with her husband and two sons, Carl Szabo 7½ and Aaron Szabo, 3½. And yes, she still finds time for the occasional Gilbert and Sullivan production! ...

Deborah Gordon Friedrich is married to Paul Friedrich. They live in Chicago, IL, and are the parents of two daughters, Katherine Ann (Kanya) and Joan Lenore. Deborah taught Hebrew and Hebrew liturgical chanting for many years. She is working on a Ph.D. in Near Eastern languages at the University of Chicago. ...

Jeffrey Gelter, M.D., is medical director of radiation oncology at Erlanger Medical Center. **Monique Lehr Gelter, M.D.**, is assistant professor of internal medicine for the University of Tennessee College of Medicine. They live in Chattanooga, TN, and are the parents of two daughters, Liana, age 11, and Juli, age 6. ... **Pranay Gupta** received the 1988 Best Columnist Award given by the Washington-based Population Institute's Global Media Awards. His writings appear regularly in *Newsweek International* columns. ...

Kathy Landau Hess is married to Jared Hess and they are the parents of Rachel, 8, and Abhaya, 5. Kathy has been teaching communication seminars since 1976 and is working on a master's degree in counseling at the University of San Francisco. ... **Rich Horowitz** is a writer living in Washington, DC, whose political and social commentaries appear in some 70 newspapers in the United States and Canada. See a piece of his you really liked or really hated? He hopes you'll send a note to the editor! And to think it all started with the *Justice*. ...

Martha Kanter is married to Carl Brown, living on the Sacramento River, finishing her doctorate in higher education and working as assistant deputy chancellor of the California Community College system. ... **Marjorie Katz** has started her own consulting company, OptiMark, in Brookline, MA. The firm specializes in sales and marketing for the fiber optics and electro-optics industries. ...

Lauren Katowitz is president of her own public affairs consulting firm, LK Consulting, New York City. The firm specializes in analysis, planning, communications and project management. ... **Patricia Gordon Lamanna** received a master's degree in social work from Hunter College,

NY, in 1983. She is living outside of Poughkeepsie, NY, and working part-time as a field work coordinator for Marist College. Patricia is the mother of Tina, 12, Paula, 9½, and Giulianna, 2. ... **Michael I. Leeman** completed a fellowship in anesthesiology at UCLA and is practicing in the San Diego area. ... **Sandy Epstein Morris** is married to **Kenneth Morris** '69. They live in Melville, NY, with their children, Wendy, 15, and Andres, 12. Kenny is an oral surgeon and Sandy is a travel agent. Their family passions are skiing and travel. ...

Anne Schuldiner Patterson is executive editor in the medical division of the C. V. Mosley Publishing Company. ... **Daniel J. Powsner, M.D.**, is director of psychiatry at the Long Island Consultation Center in Forest Hills, NY. He maintains a private practice in Manhattan. ... **Daniel Prober** and his wife, Sharon, are the parents of three sons, Rafi, Josh and Matthew Aaron. Daniel is working as vice president of the Board of his sons' Solomon Schechter Day School. ...

Craig Salan, composer, writes the background music for "Cheers." In addition, he has composed the theme music for ABC's "Supercarrier" and scores for "The Twilight Zone," "Alfred Hitchcock Presents" and "Amazing Stories." He wrote music for such television movies as *Samaritan: The Mitch Snyder Story*, *Timestalkers*, *Getting Married*, and the more recent film, *Stand and Deliver*. ... **Penny Wise Shar** is finishing her last year at Albert Einstein College of Medicine and is planning to do a residency in internal medicine in New York City. Her children are Brad, 16, and Tracy, 14. ...

Gerald Silk has completed a year as senior fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, DC. He is associate professor of the history of art of the Tyler School of Art at Temple University, Philadelphia, PA. ... **Carol Stein-Schulman** and **Mark Schulman** live in Great Neck, NY, with their two children, Sara, age 11, and David, age 9. Carol received a master's degree in special education from Hofstra University in 1973. She taught neurologically impaired children in Brentwood, NY, and worked with autistic children in a therapeutic nursery at Albert Einstein College of Medicine, NY. Mark opened his own business in women's retail clothing in 1972. He has, reluctantly, given up basketball but tries to stay in shape by playing tennis. ...

Shoshana Zonderman and her family, **Saul** '69, Ariela, 7½, and Noam, 3½, have returned from a one-year stay in Jerusalem. She is a psychotherapist in private practice in Northampton, MA, and teaches an adult education course in Jewish history at the synagogue in Amherst, MA. Shoshana and Saul coauthored an article published in *Reconstructionist* magazine, October-November 1988.

'71

Marcie Schorr Hirsch was promoted to associate dean of students as well as director of the Career Center at Wellesley College. She produced two videotape pilots on the world of work for cable television. ... **Loretta Vitale Saks** traveled to Italy last summer with her husband, Bob, and sons Josh, 14, and Daniel, 10, to visit her grandparents. She is assistant director of admissions and alumni liaison at the University of Maryland School of Social Work and Community Planning.

'72

Julie Charlotte Andres married Allen Schwait on December 29, 1988. Julie is senior campaign/HRD associate for the Associated Jewish Charities and Wellfare Fund in Baltimore. ... **Paul M. Glickman** has accepted the position of enforcement chief for Massachusetts Secretary of State Michael J. Connolly's securities division. ... **Hillel J. Korin** has been named associate director of campaign and development for the Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Greater Boston. He and his wife, Myra, live in Natick with their two children, Joshua and Oriana. ...

Arthur Levine, president of Bradford College, will head up the new Institute for Educational Management at the Harvard Graduate School of Education. He will teach future college presidents and, working with law-makers, will report on education issues nationally. Previously, Levine was senior fellow at the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in higher education at Berkeley. ... **David Lowe** and his wife, Paula, announce the birth of their daughter Karen Deborah on May 20, 1988. Karen has a brother Eric, age 3½. ...

Frances Rosenberg Rissmiller and her husband, David, happily announce the birth of their daughter Mariel Lea on September 28, 1987. She joins her brother Joshua, age 4. The family lives in Cherry Hill, NJ. ... **Jeffrey Summit**, rabbi and director of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation at Tufts University, recently completed an M.A. in ethnomusicology at Tufts. His thesis dealt with music and spiritual experience in Jewish worship and focused on the role and function of the part-time cantor.

'73



June Warren Lee

David Friedman has been appointed regional executive director of the Anti-Detamation League of B'nai B'rith. He has been director of ADL's Cleveland-based Northern Ohio regional office, which he opened two years ago. ...

June Warren Lee was installed as vice president of the American Association of Women Dentists. She is an active member of the Massachusetts Dental Society, South Shore District Dental Society, Women's Dental Society of Massachusetts and the Massachusetts Academy of General Dentistry. She and her husband and partner, Dr. William Lee, are the parents of two children, Jaime Michelle, 7, and Daniel William, 3. ...

Albert Spevak has been named director of business affairs at NBC Productions. Past credits include positions of associate producer of "Chuck Berry—Hail! Hail! Rock 'n' Roll," coproducer of "Women in Rock," a documentary for home video/pay cable; associate producer of the Cinemax special "Roy Orbison and Friends," and producer of the Cinemax special "A Reggae Session."

'74

Kathie Abrams married Jeremy Garber, an attorney for the American Jewish Congress, in May 1988. She is serving as national president of the Graphic Artists Guild, an artists' advocacy organization, as a volunteer. In addition, she is freelancing humorous illustration in New York City and folkdancing with a Hungarian Amateur Troupe. ... **Joel Fiedler** is a clinical assistant professor in allergy at St. Christopher's Children's Hospital in Philadelphia. He is also an allergy consultant for North Jersey Medical Group. ...

David W. Lentz recently became a member of the law firm of Nagel and Rice, West Orange, NJ. His wife, Judith Dimant Lentz, is completing her Ph.D. in psychology at Seton Hall University, while enjoying their daughter Maya who is 2 years old.

'75

Leslie Penn, Class Correspondent, 43-45 Wooster Street, New York, NY 10013

Deborah London Arnold and her husband, Stan, have three children, Grant, 5, Jonathan, 4, and a baby girl, Rebecca Bishop Yale, born in June 1988. ... **Peter Bellsey** is president of Dunn & Zuckerman P.S., international lawyers, and married. ...

Joel Bernstein, who is not married, finished medical school at Stanford and is in practice in La Jolla, CA, where he is also clinical professor of Medicine at U.C. San Diego. ... **Faye Pollock Cohen**, who is currently living in Israel and working for a cable TV company there, married Dror Cohen; they are the proud parents of a daughter, Meromi Ashira. ...

Ava Cohn married Thomas E. Pawlik last August and is living in Oak Park, IL. ... **Fred Erlich** continues his general practice of law in Malden, MA. He is pleased to announce the birth of his son Jacob Israel, on July 8, 1988. Jacob was welcomed to the world by his sisters, Jillian and Brittany. Many members of Jacob's extended family have attended Brandeis, and his father notes that Jacob's application will be submitted next week! ...

Susan Etra, a partner in the New York law firm of Bower & Gardner and her husband, Michael Yoel, have two children, Matthew, age 5, and Dahlia, age 2½. ... **Varda Mann-Feder** received her Ph.D. from McGill University in counseling psychology. She lives in Montreal with her husband, David, and daughter, Amanda. Varda is teaching at Concordia University and consulting at two treatment centers for delinquent/pregnant teenagers. ...

Lynda Garden, who is an assistant principal at the Trotter Elementary School in Roxbury, MA, graduated from Boston University's Boston Leadership Academy. ... **Jeanette Krolewicz Goldberg**, director of marketing/admissions at Lake Shore Hospital in Manchester, NH, has two children, Rebecca Michelle, age 4½, and Elizabeth Pearl, age 1. ...

Howard Goldman, an attending anesthesiologist at Miami Beach's Mt. Sinai

Hospital and associate professor at the Miami School of Medicine, and his wife, **Shelley Payne '76**, a clinical psychologist in private practice and faculty member at U Miami, have a 3-year-old daughter. ... **Joan Munster Gorman**, a senior research fellow at Cal Tech, and her husband, **Irwin Gorman**, '75, a senior manager at Touche Ross, have two children, Dana, age 4, and David, age 1. ... **Gayla (Gloria Pinsky) Greenberg**, Judaic studies coordinator of the West Hartford, CT Solomon Schechter Day School, and her husband, **Jonathan S. Greenberg '73**, a psychiatrist, are the parents of three children, Ethan, age 8, Ezra, age 5, and Eli, age 2. ... **Simon B. Jawitz**, his wife, Lori, and their son Spencer are delighted to announce the birth of Oliver Kayden on October 13, 1988. Simon and Lori live in London, England. Simon, a 1978 graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, is now working as an investment banker. He is an executive director of J.P. Morgan Securities Ltd., the international securities subsidiary of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Lori, a graduate of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts (London) is a successful actress, model and singer. ... **Phil Kohl** married Mary Ko in September 1988 at a wedding that was attended by Brandeisians **Gary Winter**, **Kathy Dion '74**, **Jacqueline Sonnabend '76** and **Hank Weinberger**. ... **Joel Lamm**, a dermatologist on Long Island, married Karen Lasei last March. They are the parents of two boys, Jordan and Benjamin. ... **Marilyn Leeds** and **David Salomon** had a baby boy named Michael Joshua in June 1987. ... **Steven Leibowitz** and his wife, Deena, announce the birth of their 10 lb., 3 oz. son, Jeremy London, on Mother's Day 1988. Steven is in private practice in ophthalmology and ophthalmic plastic surgery in Beverly Hills, CA. Deena is an attorney in Los Angeles. ... **Michael Leshin**, an attorney at Hemenway and Barnes in Boston, and his wife, Rosalyn, are the parents of a son Jonah, age 3, and a baby daughter, Miriam Simone, born in August 1988. ... **Dave Markell** recently accepted a position as deputy general counsel and director of environmental enforcement for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. ... **Millie Mendizabal**, manager of the recruiting division of the human resources department of the Banco de Ponce in San Juan, recently received her certified personnel consultant license from the National Association of Personnel Consultants. She and her husband, Carlos, who works for Chase Manhattan Bank, have an 11-year-old daughter named Annemie. ... **Ted Merriam**, a tax attorney in Denver, CO, married Donna Lovely; they have two girls, Amy, age 3 and Cassidy, age 1. ... **Risa Hochbaum Miron**, head of a real estate management and marketing firm in Coral Springs, FL, and her husband, Robert Miron, a real estate developer and general contractor, had a son, James Neil, in May 1988. ... **Margaree King Mitchell** started her own gift basket business, "Baskets by Margaree." ... **Dan Petegorsky** and his wife, Roberta, live in Seattle where Dan is executive director of the Pacific Peace Fund, a foundation that supports the peace movement on the West Coast. They had a baby girl, Nicole Rose, last August. ... **Joey Reiman**, the man who in his Brandeis career is best remembered as the "man who brought soft toilet tissue to Brandeis", has achieved great success as owner of the Babbit and Reiman Advertising Agency in Atlanta. It seems this new agency is "the" agency of the Southeast. ... **Michael Ricciardone** and his wife, Elizabeth, have three boys, Michael Andres, age 3, and twins, James Francis and Philip David, born April 1988. ... **Larry Samuels** was promoted to associate director of clinical and scientific affairs for Pfizer Pharmaceuticals, while his wife, **Margie Rachelson Samuels**, joined the planning firm of Saccardi & Schiff of White Plains, NY. They live in West Caldwell, NJ, and have two children, Rebecca and Brian. ... **Michael Sandel**, who is a professor of government at Harvard, is married to Kiku Adatto and they have two children, Adam, age 2½, and Aaron Gabriel Adatto Sandel, age 6 months. ... **Carol Spiffelgoff Sikov** is pleased to announce her marriage to Dr. William M. Sikov on September 4, 1988. She is an independent computer consultant in Boston. Bill is a research fellow in hematology and oncology at the New England Medical Center. They reside in Brookline, MA. ... **Todd Silverstein** has received praise and recognition for his teaching and research in chemistry and biochemistry at Whitman College, Walla Walla, WA. ... **Michael Smith**, associate professor at Loyola University in Chicago, who is currently excavating three Aztec-period sites near Cuernavaca, Mexico, recently received grants from the National Science Foundation and the National Geographic Society to continue his archaeological research. ... **Nancy Aghazarian Tutunjian** currently is staying at home raising her family. ... **Arlette R. Liebgatt Twersky** and her husband, Mel, have two daughters, age 4½ and 2½, and are expecting

a third child shortly. ... **Simkha Weintraub**, a rabbi who graduated from the Postgraduate Center for Mental Health in New York and maintains a private practice in family and couples therapy there, is also the director of public education for the New Israel Fund, a joint Israeli-North American philanthropy that supports projects working to strengthen and ensure social justice in Israel. ... **Jeff White** finished his Ph.D. at Cornell in soil science, crop science and plant ecology. He and his wife, **Nancy Rosen**, have two children, Benjamin, age 6, and Elana, age 3. They all expect to move to Burundi, Central Africa, to do agricultural research to improve indigenous food production. ... **Maryanne Waldman Witkin**, a vice president at Drexel Burnham in Miami, and her husband, Kenneth, a real estate developer, are living in Miami Beach with their two daughters, Stephanie, age 3½ and Katie, age 1.

'76 **Victoria Kanrek** has completed her first year at Suffolk University Law School and is a staff member of the Suffolk University Law Review. ... **Mark B. Kornblatt** announces the birth of his son Jacob on May 30, 1988. ... **Richard J. Novick, M.D.**, has successfully completed the exams of the American Board of Thoracic Surgery and the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada, and has started practice as attending cardiac surgeon at University Hospital, London, Ontario, the leading Canadian transplant center. Richard and his wife, Terri, also joyfully announce the birth of Jason Benjamin on July 15, 1988. ... **Renee Robin** and her husband, Scott McCreary, are delighted to announce the birth of their son Aaron Charles McCreary, October 28, 1987. All are living in Cambridge. Renee is back to work at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, and practicing environmental and land use law.

'77



Hollace Ann Schafer

Rabbi Steven Chatinover and his wife, Leah Cohen Chatinover, happily announce the birth of their second son, Jacob David Cohen Chatinover. Jacob joins his brother Levi. ... **Daniel Lynn** and **Jennie Hatfield Lyon** celebrated their fifth wedding anniversary. Danny is director of business affairs for the distribution group of Astral Bellevue Pathe Inc., Canada's largest film and television company. Jennie is a lawyer with Davies, Ward and Beck in Toronto and teaches international law in the faculty of law at Queen's University. ... **Hollace Ann Schafer** has been appointed as a full-time faculty member at Holy Cross College, Worcester, MA. In addition, she is a cellist and performs with groups in the Boston area. ... **Robin Silver** and **Jeff Mermelstein** are pleased to announce the birth of their son Scott Harris Mermelstein, on March 2, 1988. Jeff is a general dentist practicing in Orange, NJ, and Robin is director of financial operations for Pfizer Inc.'s agricultural division. They recently moved to South Orange, NJ. ... **Tsung-Hsien Yang** has been appointed visiting assistant professor of music at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, ME.

'78

Ann B. Bromberg happily announces the birth of her daughter Malka Rachel on December 5, 1987. Malka joins her brother Yoseph and her sister Sarah. Ann has moved her residence to Philadelphia. ... **David A. Fine** and **Leslie Seaton Fine** are pleased to announce the birth of their daughter Lauren Jane, born September 15, 1988, who joins big brother Daniel Elliot, 2 years old. ... **Kenneth Horn** and his wife, Marjorie, announce the birth of their daughter Katie Annette on July 20, 1988. She joins her brother Alexander who is 2 years old. ... **Mark S. Mishler** is a partner in the Albany, NY, firm of Walter, Thayer, Long and Mishler, where he specializes in civil rights and criminal law. Mark was lead counsel in a recent federal court police misconduct case that resulted in what is believed to be the largest civil rights jury verdict ever awarded in the Northern District of New York. ... **Serena E. Sara** is

a chiropractic physician who practices in the South Miami, FL, area. She addressed the South Dade Jewish Community Center seniors' group on the topic "Low Back Pain—Its Cause and Treatment." ... **Judi Shastack** has joined the law firm of Tanzola, Sorbara, McLellan and Handler in Toronto and is practicing in the area of corporate/commercial law. In addition, she has a biweekly column in the "Wheels" section of the Toronto Star called "Knowing Your Rights."

'79



Lisa Fruitt

Linda Alpert announces her engagement to Marc Karel; the wedding is planned for spring 1989. ... **Bruce Chartove** received his master of architecture degree from the University of Houston and is now working in Princeton, NJ. ... **Adam Dehlinger** and his wife, Sheryl, currently reside in Zichron Yaakov, Israel, where he is learning Torah fulltime. They also coproduce video for orthodox Jewish organizations. The most recent one, "Center for Return," focuses on Jewish outreach among alienated Jewish youth in Queens, NY. ... **Lisa Fruitt** has been appointed vice president of communications at Guest Quarter Suite Hotels. ... **Michael W. Garland** is an attorney associated with the firm of Jager, Smith and Stetler in Boston. He is married to Beth Leven. Beth and Mike are proud parents of Sarah, age 3, and are expecting their second child in May. ... **Cathy Blumberg Gildesgame** and her husband, Mike, are delighted to announce the birth of their daughter Emma Rachel on August 18, 1988. Her proud grandmother is **Rena Shapiro Blumberg '56**. ... **Lori Lynn Gross, M.D.**, announces her marriage to Hank Holstein on October 16, 1988. They are living in Brockton, MA. ... **Helise Lieberman**, program director at the Columbia/Barnard Jewish office and board member of the New York Brandeis Alumni Association Chapter, and her husband, Yale I. Reisner, staff associate at New York UJA-Federation, happily announce the birth of their daughter Nitzan Michal on September 23, 1988. ... **Heidi Libner Littman** completed two years of post-baccalaureate work in the sciences and is now matriculating at Case Western Reserve School of Medicine. She and her husband, Dan, recently celebrated their 11th anniversary. ... **Nancy Lubell, Ph.D.**, is a clinical psychologist in private practice in White Plains, NY, and a clinic supervisor at Westchester Jewish Community Services in Hartsdale. Nancy is married to Richard Goldstein, an editor at *The New York Times*.

David P. Marcus and **Robert E. Knoer** are pleased to announce the formation of Marcus and Knoer, a partnership for the practice of law in Buffalo, NY. David received a juris doctor magna cum laude from the State University of New York at Buffalo in 1984. ... **Myrna Barkey Mitnick** and her husband, Ronald, are delighted to announce the birth of their son Chaim Pinchas, on September 15, 1988. Chaim joins big sisters Rachel, Adina and Elana. Myrna, who became a certified public accountant, was awarded the Elijah Watt Sells Award for performance with high distinction on the May 1988 C.P.A. examination by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. ... **Barry S. Saperia, M.D.** has completed his orthopedic surgery residency at Boston University Medical Center. He began a spine trauma fellowship at Hadassah Medical Center, Jerusalem, in September 1988. ... **Naomi Levenson Schaffer** and her husband, Henry, announce the birth of their first child, Jacob, born 8-8-88. Naomi works in the advertising department at Foley's Department Store. Henry is the owner of two bookstores and a marketing company in Houston. ... **Amy Golden Uleis** and her husband, Jan, bought their first home in Nassau County, Long Island. Amy is a public relations consultant and Jan is a pharmacist.

Harlan R. Halper '80, Class Correspondent, 2524 April Lane, Bellmore, NY 11710

By way of introduction, just a note of thanks to all my classmates who responded to this "kick-off" edition of "Class Notes." For those of you who did not respond, please take a moment and fill out the postcard you were sent by the alumni office, or jot down some notes of interest about yourself and send them to me. Personally, I think this is a great way for all of us to stay "in touch" and "up-to-date" with each other. Maybe hearing from "long-lost" friends will inspire more of you to write in. Enjoy! ... **Carl Barnes** (our graduation speaker) tells us that for the last 5 years he has been an attorney at Hale and Dorr in Boston, specializing in small business and start-up companies, and general corporate work and securities. ... **Ron Berenson** owns and manages the Old Creamery Grocery, a country general store in Cummington, MA. From that store, Ron tells us, he and his father will manufacture and market a gourmet breakfast cereal called Swift River Cereal, which will be available in gourmet and specialty shops soon. ... **Steven Berman** and his wife, **Vivian Kane, M.D.**, report that they are moving back to Boston in June where Steve is entering private practice in general surgery. Currently, Steve is a chief surgical resident in Philadelphia, and Vivian is an emergency medicine physician, also in Philly. Once they have relocated, Viv will continue in emergency room service in Boston. ... **Neal F. Bermas, Ph.D.** is managing partner of Bermas Associates, a Century City, CA, health care consulting firm. He published "Avoid Mistakes During Divestification," in the March 1988 edition of *Health Care Strategic Management* and "Skilled Nursing Facility-Medical Center Affiliations" in the July 1988 issue of *Contemporary Long-Term Care*. ... **Fran Bloomenfield**, who stayed close to the Brandeis homestead, announces that on July 30, 1988, she married Rob Landry of Waltham. Fran and Rob are living in Woburn. ... **Susan L. Blumberg** has completed her internship in Texas and has returned to Denver to complete her doctoral program in clinical child psychology. She celebrated her fifth wedding anniversary with Lewis M. Getschel, who has entered the master's program in computer science at the University of Denver. ... **Robin Breen** reports that she has been living in San Francisco since graduation. She earned her M.B.A. (at night) and is now working as the risk manager for United Savings Bank. Robin is also very pleased to tell us that she has married Bill Muniz. **Susan Brustein** was in the wedding party. ... **Eric J. Brehm** entered a master's program at Northeastern University Graduate School of Engineering in fall 1988. ... **Kenneth E. Brodsky, M.D.** of Danville, PA, and his wife, Jane, proudly announce the birth of their first child. Ken will be completing his residency in internal medicine at Geisinger Medical Center in Danville in June, and will be starting an internal medicine practice and participating as clinical teaching staff at Central Maine Medical Center, Lewiston, ME, in July 1989. ... **Susan Dubbin Broude** lives in Andover, MA, with her husband, **Paul '79**, and son, Matthew, 6. She is in her first year of law school and has been active on the regional level with ORT and Hadassah. Currently, she is P.T.O. president and holds two chairperson positions with the League of Women Voters: school-aged child care and women's issues. ... **Glenn Darnell** and his wife, **Sara Adler '81**, currently reside in Lake Success, NY. Glenn is a partner in the firm Russo and Darnell, Esq., and teaches paralegal studies at Queens College. ... **Normand L. Decelles Jr., M.D.** informs us that he graduated from the Brown University Medical Program in May 1984. On June 16 of the same year he married Cindy Hansen, M.D. and spent the next three years at Roger Williams General Hospital, Providence, in an internal medicine residency. On July 21, 1988, they announced the birth of their daughter, Alison Lee. Normand is working in the emergency room of two hospitals. ... **Wayne Fields** exhibited a painting entitled *Musicians at Sunset* in a group exhibition at the Ten Worlds Gallery located in Manhattan. ... **Amy Feldman Finklestein** and husband, **Loren Finklestein**, recently relocated to Mahwah, NJ, from Denver, CO, with their 2-year-old daughter, Michaela. Their move was prompted by Loren's being hired as director of the Jewish Community Relations Council of Northern New Jersey. ... **Mindy Fleissig** is marketing director for Mayfair Shops in the Grove, a mixed-use specialty center. ... **Joel D. Goldfield** received a promotion with tenure at Plymouth State College, NH. He is a proponent of the Rassias method of teaching foreign languages and has been active in the development of computer-assisted instruction software and the use of interactive video education. ... **Maud Carol Markson Goldfield** is teaching writing at Cabrini College in

Radnor, PA. Maud is also a parent, having given birth to Alec Thunder on October 4, 1986. ... **Sonya Goodrich** received her Ph.D. in clinical psychology at the University of Michigan. She is working as a clinical post-doctoral fellow at the Institute of Living in Hartford.

... **Jay Gordon** received his J.D. from Boston University Law School in 1984 and practiced law for a few years in Boston. He is now in New Haven, where he is halfway through a Ph.D. in philosophy at Yale. Jay expects to eventually combine academics and law. ... **Harlan R. Halper** and his wife, **Sheri Gail Mitnick, '83**, live in Bellmore, NY. On May 28, 1988, they celebrated their fifth wedding anniversary and on November 29 they celebrated their daughter Rachel's second birthday. Harlan is a principal and executive vice president of Halper, Brauth Associates, Inc., a New York City based executive recruiting firm specializing in the placement of finance, accounting, management and systems consulting professionals within private industry and public accounting. They look forward to opening their first branch office in 1989. ... **Jonathan Harris** is thrilled to report that he married Lynn Norman on September 24, 1988. Jon relates that he had an article entitled "Planning for VEBAs" appear in the Fall 1988 issue of the *Employee Benefits Law Journal*. ... **Lynne Kathy Herbert** has become vice president and counsel to the international bank Creditanstalt Bankverein, located in New York City. ... **Donald R. Hogue** studied at St. Andrews University, Scotland, on a Rotary International Fellowship, for which he received a degree in English literature. He was also awarded a National Endowment for the Humanities scholarship for secondary school teachers in 1987 to attend a summer seminar at St. Michael's College, VT. He teaches English and theater at Mt. St. Charles Preparatory Academy in Woonsocket, RI. His first child, Amy, was born in May 1985; a second, Adam Michael, was born in December 1988. ... **Elaine Jackowitz** married Arnold Rotenberg on August 17, 1986. She received her Ph.D. in clinical psychology from the University of Denver in August 1988. She is employed at Community Mental Health Center and also is in private practice. ... **Sarena Kaminer** sold her law practice in New York City and moved to Winnipeg, Canada, to be with her husband, Dr. Martin Levin, who is from Winnipeg. She is studying to requalify for the Bar in Canada. They were married December 18, 1988 in New York City. ... **Stephen P. Kapaon, M.D.**, graduated from St. Louis University School of Medicine in 1984. He reports that he has completed his residency in anesthesiology as well as a fellowship in cardiothoracic anesthesia at the University of Massachusetts Medical Center. Last July, Stephen entered private practice at Memorial Hospital in Worcester. ... **Laura Klein** was married on September 6, 1987, to Nathan Weinsatt. She works for Upjohn Company as a hospital sales representative. Her husband, Nate, is an electrical engineer, working in the computer industry. They reside in Northborough, MA. ... **Edward D. Knapton** and his wife, Ellen, were married in February 1984 and now reside in Milford, NH. The Knaptons recently celebrated the birth of their first child, Lindsey Marie, on August 5, 1988. Ed is engineering manager of Visual Technology Inc., a Lowell, MA, manufacturer of computer display stations. ... **Hank Kopel** has joined the Boston law firm Foley, Hoag and Ehot as a litigation associate. He spent the fall as a teaching assistant in the Harvard core curriculum course "Justice" taught by **Michael Sander '75**. ... **Gary Loren** and his wife, **Marlene Dolinsky '82**, are thrilled to announce the birth of their daughter Rebecca on May 19, 1988. In June, Gary completed his anesthesia residency and a fellowship in pediatric anesthesiology at Long Island Jewish Hospital, New Hyde Park, NY. In July 1988, the family moved to Bordentown, NJ. Gary is in private practice at St. Francis Hospital, Trenton, NJ. ... **Aron Lukacher, M.D., Ph.D.** and **Sandra Schoickert, Ph.D.** happily announce the birth of their son David Asher, on August 3, 1988. Aron is a resident in the Department of Pathology at the Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston. ... **Leonardo J. Maiman**, his wife, Lynn, and daughter Faye, born April 1987, reside in Plantation, FL. Lenny writes that he is an attorney with the Fort Lauderdale office of Ruden, Barnett, McClosky, Smith, Schuster and Russell practicing in the field of commercial real estate transactions. He also serves on the Broward County Civil Rights Committee of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League. ... **Marc Mandel** writes that he is a fourth-year chief resident in surgery at Yale and is residing in New Haven. ... **Lynn Margolies** will receive a Ph.D. in clinical psychology from Long Island University in June 1989. Lynn mentions that she is a psychology intern at McLean Hospital and a clinical fellow in the Department of Psychiatry at Harvard. ... **Lauren Levy Miller** and her husband, Irwin, proudly

announce the birth of their daughter Allison Debra, on March 8, 1988 who joins big brother Michael Evan, age 3. ... **Diane Morse** is a physician in her second year of residency in internal medicine at Kaiser Hospital, Santa Clara. Her husband, **Mark Winsberg '85**, is a Stanford medical student. Diane had a baby in December. ... **Jerold Polansky, M.D.** has been working as a resident in psychiatry at the University of California, San Francisco where part of his career has been devoted to developing AIDS education programs for psychiatric patients. He is developing psycho-education and support groups for physicians and other health care workers that focus on HIV related concerns. ... **Joan Cope Potter** received her M.B.A. from the University of Rhode Island in May 1988, where she graduated first in her class and was admitted to the Beta Gamma Sigma Honor Society. On July 23, 1988, Joan and her husband, Michael, brought their first son, Curtis, into the world. ... **Victoria Humphrey Price** is at home in Ann Arbor, MI, after having been a corporate librarian for eight years. Her husband, Jim, has an exciting new job and she is very happy raising her 2½-year-old Benjamin. ... **David S. Rapkin** married Susan Kuland of Beachwood, OH, September 4, 1988. The couple resides in Beachwood. David is a practicing anesthesiologist at Cleveland's Mt. Sinai Hospital. ... **Jane Rishin** and her husband, **Arlen Gelbard '79**, and their son Andrew now live in New Rochelle, NY. Jane and **Betsy Bober Polivy** own a successful children's bookstore called Once Upon A Time, in New Rochelle. The bookstore has received national acclaim, and Jane and Betsy have a series of children's books that will be published next summer. ... **Richard Rosen** and his wife, **Cheryl Ehrlich '81**, recently celebrated their fifth wedding anniversary with a special gift, the birth of their son Adam Jared on October 25, 1988. Their daughter Ilana Alison is 2 years old. Rich was named an associate director of Bear Stearns and Co., where he is a portfolio manager in the asset management division. ... **Janis Boyarsky Schiff** and husband, Phil, have among other things, acquired a dog named Max. Janis is an associate with the law firm of Linowes and Blocher in Silver Springs, MD, where she has been working in the area of commercial real estate transactions for five years. She also serves as president of the Washington, DC chapter of the Brandeis University Alumni Association. Phil is an attorney working with the Washington office of Morgan, Lewis and Brockus. ... **Daniel Sheff** reports that he is a fellow in rheumatology at Boston's Brigham and Women's Hospital. His wife, **Dr. Hanna Sherman '79**, is working part-time as a pediatrician in a practice near Boston. Danny adds, with that father's twinkle in his eye, that their daughter Rebecca is a gem! She will be 2 in January. ... **Carolyn Silver** is finishing required course work toward a Ph.D. in theater with emphasis on theater for young audiences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. She married Terri Deane Alford, director of the musical theater program at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, on June 4, 1988. ... **Laura Solomon** received her master's degree in social work from Boston University in May. She is working as a legislative advocate for the Massachusetts Child Welfare League of America Executives Group. ... **Andrea Klein Spiegelman**, married to **Zack Spiegelman '79**, resides in New Haven, where Zack is a fellow in hematology at Yale. The Spiegelmans have two sons: Alex, 3, and Evan, 1½. ... **Sharon Temin** is married to Rabbi Philip Pohl and lives in Brookeville, MD. They have a beautiful daughter, Rebecca Leah, born November 17, 1987. Sharon is working as a physical therapist with the Montgomery County Public School System. ... **Clare Tully** writes that after graduating from the University of Michigan Law School in 1985, she spent three-and-a-half years in private practice as a labor lawyer. In October 1988, she began working for NBC in New York as a labor relations attorney. ... **Jeff Weissberg**, who is completing his Master of Architecture degree at the University of Oregon, tells us that he is wildly in love with the Northwest, and is happily single but always with "open eyes." ... **Carolyn Wember** and her husband, **Nick Savides '79**, bought an old house in Brooklyn, NY. Carolyn, who graduated from Harvard Law School in 1986, is now working in the Big Apple for Schulte, Roth and Zabel. ... **Sylvia (Tsipi) Wexler** and Benjamin Pashkoff were married on December 28, 1986. They are pleased to announce the birth of their son Shai Pashkoff on March 28, 1988. ... **Benson Zoghlin** and his wife, **Mindy Platzker Zoghlin**, reside in Hilton, NY, where Ben is a family physician. Mindy is an associate with the law firm of Lacy, Katzen, Ryan, Mittleman, specializing in environmental litigation. Ben tells us that they have a terrific daughter, Rachel, age 3, and expect another child this spring.

'81 Deborah Goldberg Pollak and her husband, left, announce the birth of their baby boy, Aaron Matthew, on September 18, 1988. ... **Pamela Siegel Berk** and her husband, Ken, proudly announce the birth of their son Jeffrey Michael on October 12, 1988. He is welcomed by big brother Brian, age 2½. ... **Matt Hills** received his M.B.A. from Harvard Business School in June 1987. He is an associate in the corporate finance department of Drexel Burnham Lambert. **Matt and Lisa Berman-Hills '82** reside in Boston's Back Bay. ... **Diane Solomon Litt** and her husband, Jeremy, are happy to announce the birth of their second daughter, Nirit Leah. She is welcomed by big sister Avital. ... **Hotze Mulder** coedited a volume on ancient Greek linguistics, *In the Footsteps of Raphael Kuhner. Proceedings of the International Colloquium in Commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of the Publication of Raphael Kuhner's Ausführliche Grammatik der Griechischen Sprache, II. Theil: Syntaxe*. After receiving the "doctorandus" degree in classics *cum laude* in August 1988, he became secretary of the Institute for Functional Research of Language and Language Use, at the University of Amsterdam international student and faculty exchange. He also works as a free-lance Dutch-English translator of scholarly books and articles. ... **Scott D. Schwartz** has been named president of Spencer-Scott Real Estate Group, a Los Angeles-based commercial real estate brokerage and development firm. ... **Kimberly D. Smith** announces her marriage to Patrick Kevin Smith on August 20, 1988. She is an assistant professor at Hampton University.

'82 Nicolas Bernheim, film scenewriter, has been in France to watch the shooting of his first film, a love story set in occupied France in 1944. ... **Ellen B. Cohen** has returned to Atlanta after a two-year respite in New York City. She is employed by Amaahl Corporation as associate regional counsel for the South Central Region. ... **Susan Alexanian Jacobson** and her husband, Seth, proudly announce the birth of their son Maxwell Louis on August 29, 1988. Max joins big sister Jessie. ... **Linda Scherzer** is living in Jerusalem, working as an on-air correspondent for CNN out of the Jerusalem Bureau, covering such stories as the Palestinian uprising. She is learning Hebrew and discovering Israel. ... **Philip M. Schulz** is an associate with the New Haven, CT, law firm of Winnick, Skolnick, Ruben and Block. ... **Alexa Shabecoff** worked for one year as a paralegal for a legal services organization in the Appalachian Mountains in Kentucky. She then went to NYU Law School as a Root-Tilden Scholar. She is a staff attorney for Legal Services of Eastern Missouri in St. Louis. ... **Geoffrey S. Smith** and **Maria Gonzalez Smith** happily announce the birth of their son Daniel Seward, on September 18, 1988. ... **Howard Tinberg** will present a paper entitled "An African Fable and Other Stories Our 'Students Could Tell,'" at the Conference of College Composition and Communication in Seattle.

'83 Jennifer Berday and her husband, Dr. Elisha Sacks, have left Boston and are now living in Princeton, NJ. Elisha is teaching computer science at Princeton University and Jennifer is looking for a position in geriatric social work. ... **Lilian Bier** graduated from Lewis and Clark Law School in 1986 and has been practicing with the firm of Acker, Underwood and Smith in Portland, OR. ... **Steve Fairort** received a master's in social service from the Bryn Mawr Graduate School of Social Work and Social Research and is a hospice social worker in a hospital outside Philadelphia. He is also pleased to announce that he and his wife, Kathy, welcomed their first child in January 1989. ... **Andrew R. Feldstein** graduated from the University of Michigan Law School in 1985 and is a member of the California bar residing in West Hollywood. He is associated with the Century City law firm of Proskauer, Rose, Goetz and Mendelsohn and practices a wide variety of corporate, securities and business law. ... **Lori Berman Gans** and **Steven Gans '82**, were married in October 1989. Lori is currently associate director of alumni relations at Brandeis. Steve will graduate from the University of Pennsylvania School of Law this spring, after having spent his final year at Harvard. He has accepted a position as law associate at Goulston and Storrs, P.C. in Boston. ... **Gale Kaufman** and **Charles Helman** were married on June 5, 1988. Gale received her M.B.A. from Columbia and is director of finance for the New York City Housing Partnership. Charlie, formerly a director at the Citizens Committee for New York, is now in his second year at Cardozo Law School. They are living in Manhattan. ... **Beth A. Levy** and **Michael Ecker** were married on September 3, 1988. Beth is an Emory Law School graduate and is a trial attorney for the Bronx Legal Aid Society. Michael received an

M.B.A. degree from Harvard School of Public Policy and is a project manager for the Department of Transportation of the City of New York. They reside in Riverdale, NY. ... **Loren M. Reisner** and **Steve Weisman** announce their engagement. Steve is a student at the Hebrew Union College in New York, where he is studying to be a rabbi. He also is serving as student rabbi of Beth Shalom Temple in Fredericksburg, VA. Loren is marketing coordinator at Dell Books for Young Readers. They expect to be married in August 1989. ... **Valerie Tillinghast** married Trent Roe on August 22, 1987. They had their first child in January. Valerie is a graduate student in chemistry at the University of Connecticut. ... **Bruce L. Seaton** is a fourth-year student at the New York College of Osteopathic Medicine. Bruce will do his residency at SUNY Stony Brook School of Medicine in the field of anesthesiology. ... **Ricky Stamler-Goldberg** and **Stan Goldberg '84** are happy to announce the birth of their daughter Carrie Lauren on June 12, 1988. Stan received his M.D. from SUNY at Stony Brook and is a first year resident in internal medicine at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City. Ricky is taking time off from teaching to enjoy Carrie. ... **Susan Vosko** and **Marty Kaunier** are finally getting married. Susan received her M.D. from McGill University in 1987 and is doing her residency in Ob-Gyn at Albert Einstein College of Medicine. Marty received his D.V.M. from Tufts in 1986 and is practicing veterinary medicine in White Plains, NY, with a special focus on avian medicine.

'84 Beth Pearlstein married Larry Tofel, an attorney, on June 18, 1988 in New York. Beth's Brandeis bridesmaid contingent consisted of **Gabrielle Burger**, **Jamie Goldberg**, **Sharon Klein**, **Mara Landis** and **Valerie Radwaner**. Larry's attendants included **Donald Silvey**, **Alan Pearlstein '86** and **Mark Pearlstein '91**. The couple honeymooned in Italy and are living in Manhattan. ... **Robin Finder Arnold** received a master's degree in the education of the deaf from Teachers College, Columbia University in 1985. She married Steven Arnold in 1987 and has a son Zachary, born June 17, 1988. ... **Steve Bizar** is a graduate student at Columbia University. ... **Martha Greenwald** lives in New York City, across the street from Louis D. Brandeis High School. She is working toward her M.A. in creative writing, having received a fellowship in poetry from the NYU English department. ... **Lori E. Kaufman** was appointed assistant vice president of Irving Trust Company in New York. She is a relationship manager in the master trust department, administering pension and profit sharing plans for large U.S. and multinational corporations. ... **Hope Kurk** is pleased to announce her engagement to Scott A. Wasserman. The wedding is planned for March 1989. Both received their M.D. degrees from Sackler School of Medicine in Tel Aviv. Hope is doing her residency in pediatrics at Einstein Medical Center while Scott is doing his residency in internal medicine at Roosevelt Hospital, New York City. ... **Alan Light** announces his marriage to Lori Reekson on December 5, 1987. Alan is development manager for Standard and Poors in New York City. ... **Susan B. Marcovitz** and **Justin Hornstein** are delighted to announce their engagement. Susan is working on a Ph.D. in psycholinguistics at Brown University in Providence, RI, and Justin is a member of the technical staff at Bell Laboratories in Holmdel, NJ. Their wedding is set for July 1989. ... **Brenda Erman Rogers** was married August 28, 1988 to Mark N. Rogers. **Elizabeth Susser** was a bridesmaid. In attendance were **Roberta Veit**, **Pamela Portnoy**, **Patricia Portnoy**, **Howard Brown**, **Adam Field**, **Kenneth Simon**, **Marcy and Robert Aufrichtig** and **Charles Sherill**. Brenda completed her master's degree in organizational psychology in May 1988 from Columbia University. She teaches kindergarten in Cresskill, NJ. Mark is the social director of the Executive Health Club at the Jewish Community Center of the Palisades in Tenafly, NJ. ... **Jeffrey Shapiro**, associate director of corporate relations, California Institute of Technology, has formed a new movie production company, Serendipity Systems, of which he is chief operations officer. With his partner, he is working on their first film project. ... **Fran Shonfeld Sherman** and her husband, Jonathan, joyfully announce the birth of their daughter Deborah Shira, on October 5, 1988. They are living in Chicago where Jonathan is an associate with the law firm of Rudnick and Wolfe. Fran is assistant editor at Encyclopedia Britannica. ... **Penny L. Vanderveer Davidson, M.D.**, graduated with distinction from George Washington Medical School. She and her husband are now interning at St. Francis Hospital Medical Center, Hartford.

'85 Debra Radlauer '85, Class Correspondent, 3M River Birch Road, Durham, NC 27705

Terry Adirim married Ernie Lanza on June 26, 1988. Terry is a third-year medical student at the University of Miami School of Medicine and Ernie is a lawyer with a Miami law firm. ... **Howard Baikowitz** will graduate from the University of Miami School of Medicine in May 1989. He plans a residency in internal medicine. ... **Anaya Balter** received an M.B.A. in health care administration with honors from Boston University in May 1988. She was inducted into the Beta Gamma Sigma National Honor Society. She is now attending Yale University to pursue a master's degree in midwifery. ... **Suzie Beizer** received her M.B.A. in finance from Northeastern University. As part of her studies, she spent six months in New York working as a financial analyst for Burroughs Corporation. Following her graduation in June 1987, Suzie joined the Florida Federal Savings and Loan Company in Naples, FL. In her spare time, Suzie teaches religious school and participates in community theater. ... **Michael Berkson** received his J.D. from the Boston University School of Law in May 1988. ... **Robert Bernstein** is the head tennis professional at the Wightman Tennis Center in Weston. Robert enjoys coaching many fine players at all levels including Joshua Hamsman, winner of the Boys' 12-and-under Nationals. He also assists with the coaching of Brandeis men's and women's tennis teams. ... **Mark Blumenthal** is a third-year medical student at Loyola University School of Medicine in Chicago. ... **Douglas Aaron Burd** is engaged to Carol A. Digusto. Carol is a graduate of Tufts University, *summa cum laude*. Both Carol and Douglas are fourth-year medical students at the University of Massachusetts Medical School in Worcester. A May 1989 wedding is planned. ... **Christine Comeau** is married to **Hasanat Dewan '84**. She received her M.B.A. from Georgetown University and works as an associate commodities analyst for the Commodities Research Bureau in New York. ... **Kim Coughlin** teaches bilingual first graders in Los Angeles and expects to receive a teaching certificate shortly. She and her fiancé, Sam Enriques, sing in an original rock band. Sam works for the *Los Angeles Times*. The pair plan to start a bilingual greeting card company. ... **Todd Eisner** will graduate from SUNY Stony Brook School of Medicine in May 1989. He is engaged to Stephanie Berstein. Their wedding is planned for June 1989. ... **Jim Felton** graduated from the UCLA School of Law last spring and now works at the law firm of Burke, Williams and Sorensen in Los Angeles. ... **Marcie Fogelman** announces her marriage to **Lloyd Winawer '85**. ... **Risa Glaser** graduated from Hofstra Law School in May and recently passed the New York and Connecticut bar exams. She has decided to continue her studies and earn an M.B.A. in taxation. She participates in Brandeis activities and serves as president of the Long Island Alumni Association chapter and as a class agent. ... **Gail Glickman** and **Ken White** will be married June 4, 1989. Gail is a family therapist and Ken is a journalist. They will be working and traveling abroad. ... **Jay Goldberg** is an executive with the Money Mate Inc., the publisher of a discount coupon book promoting Boston area retail stores. He is engaged to Amy Nutkin, a B.U. Nursing School graduate. Amy is a neonatal nurse at Boston's Beth Israel Hospital. Their wedding is planned for September 1989 in Ohio. ... **Abby Goldbloom** worked with the National Economic Research Associates in Washington, DC, for two years before accepting a transfer to their London office. She served there for one year, before returning to the DC area. She now works as a math teacher and volleyball coach at the Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School in Maryland. ... **Jonathan Golub** works for a commercial real estate development firm in Washington, DC. He is finishing his M.B.A. at American University with a real estate and urban development concentration. Jon is licensed as a real estate salesperson and IREM analyst in Washington, DC and Maryland. ... **Paul Gottsegen** is assistant product marketing manager for the Compaq Computer Corporation in Houston, TX. ... **Lisa Guttenberg** happily announces her engagement to David Weiss, an attorney from West Hartford. Their wedding is planned for June 1989. Lisa serves on the Connecticut staff of U.S. Senator Christopher Dodd. ... **Sharon Harris** is employed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. She is working on the research vessel Resolution around Kodiak Island and the Alaska Peninsula. In her spare time, Sharon coaches high school track and field, volleyball, as well as 5 to 8-year-old Little League baseball. ... **Kimberly Herdsian** has worked in theater since graduation. She performed the role of Sister Mary Annnesia in the

Boston cast of *Nunsense*. She recently started graduate school studies toward an M.F.A. ... **Helene Hirsch** and **Gary Wingens** were married on August 21, 1988 in Fair Lawn, NJ. Helene received her J.D. from Boston University in May 1988. She serves as a judicial clerk in Morristown, NJ. Gary earned his J.D. from Harvard Law School and works as an associate at Lowenstein, Sandler in Roseland, NJ. The couple resides in Florham Park, NJ. ... **Jeffrey Jonas** was married in June 1988, after graduating from the Boston College School of Law. He is an associate attorney in the corporate and bankruptcy departments at the Boston law firm of Brown, Rudnick, Freed and Gesmer. Jeff's wife, Marcie, is the director of music and educational programming at Temple Beth-El in Sudbury, MA. ... **Elizabeth Kagan** graduated from Boston University Law School in May 1988. In September, she began work as an associate at the law firm Gaston and Snow in Boston, MA. ... **David A. Katz** graduated *cum laude* from New York University School of Law in May 1988 and was elected a member of the legal honor society, Order of the Coif. He is practicing as a corporate associate at the New York City law firm of Watchell, Lipton, Rosen and Katz, specializing in mergers and acquisitions. ... **Phillip Katzman** is studying medicine at the University of Vermont College of Medicine in Burlington. He will graduate in 1991. ... **Evan Koster** and **Bonnie Hochman** are happy to announce their engagement. Evan is on the *Law Review* at George Washington University Law School. He received his master's in international development at the Graduate School of International Studies at the University of Miami. Bonnie is an associate at Cadwalder Wickerman and Taft. She graduated on the *Law Review* and at the top of her law school class at the University of Miami School of Law. ... **Jonah Kramer** is a fourth-year medical student at Tufts University School of Medicine. He is applying for residency training in pediatrics at hospitals on the West Coast. ... **David Kukafka** and **Arielle Long** were married in Cleveland, OH, on October 16, 1988. Arielle recently graduated from Cornell School of Law and is working at the Pittsburgh law firm of Sherman and Picadio. David is in his fourth year at the University of Pittsburgh Medical School. They met at Brandeis and are living in Pittsburgh, PA. ... **Shelly Lenkin** is a candidate for an M.A. in Jewish communal service at the Hornstein Program. She hopes to find employment in Maryland after her May 1989 graduation. ... **Dianne Levine** moved to Columbia, SC, in 1985 to work as a neuroscience research assistant. In May 1987 she married Matthew Bryce. Dianne has published her scientific work in the *Neuroscience Abstracts* and in *Psychophysiology*. ... **Tammy Lindheimer** is married and completing a master's degree in social work at Simmons College in Boston. Her academic internship is with the Jewish Family Services of Greater Framingham. ... **Cara Lukin** is a fourth-year medical student at the University of Chicago's Pritzger School of Medicine. She will graduate as an M.D. this coming May. ... **Amy Mager** is finishing the fourth and final year of a master's program in traditional Chinese medicine. She recently passed the national boards for acupuncture. ... **Stacy Markowitz** will graduate from the UMDNJ-Robert Wood Johnson Medical School in May 1989. She will pursue a career in pediatric medicine. ... **Roni Mayer** married Gary Lachow on December 4, 1988. Roni is an assistant vice president in commercial lending for United Jersey Bank. Gary is the publications editor for Ricoh Corporation. The couple reside in Somerset, NJ. ... **Bruce Merenstein** received his master's degree in law studies from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst in May 1988. He is serving as an assistant director of research for the National Education Association's Harrisburg, PA, affiliate. ... **Dan Messina** earned his J.D. from the Washington College of Law at the American University in May 1988. ... **Kristen Petersen** spent the first years following graduation working on a Waltham community history project. The final product, a 600-page book entitled *Waltham Rediscovered: An Ethnic History of Waltham, Massachusetts*, was published in December 1988. This fall she started a master's degree program in history at U. Mass. Boston. She participates in the University alumni athletic group, Friends of Brandeis Athletics, and assists in the publication of its student-run newspaper *The Locker Room*. ... **Bradd Robbins** graduated from the Boston University School of Law in May 1988. He is working for Goldman, Rosen and Willinger, PC in Bridgeport, CT. ... **Neil Rock** graduated from Fordham Law School with honors. He participated on the *Law Review*. Neil is working as a real estate associate at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher and Flom in New York City. ... **Roslyn Roucher** will finish a three-year master's program in Jewish education at Hebrew Union College

in Los Angeles in May 1989. ... **Kathryn Salinas** married Jeffery Babcock on August 20, 1988. The couple resides in Austin, TX. ... **Deborah Lynn Schwartz** is in her third year of law school at Loyola Law School in Los Angeles. She is engaged to **Joel Charetor '84**. The couple plans an August 1989 wedding. Joel is finishing his residency in podiatry and plans to build a medical practice in Southern California. ... **Wendy Sener** serves in the office of Rep. Henry A. Waxman (D-CA) as a foreign policy legislative assistant. She has worked on Capitol Hill since the day after graduation. ... **Nancy Shay** earned her M.Ed. from the University of Virginia. She teaches high school English classes. ... **Ariel Siegal** graduated from the M.B.A. program at the University of Texas at Austin in December 1987. She works as a computer programmer for the University of Texas. In addition, she enjoys her participation in the city's Big and Tall Men Softball League. ... **Sharon R. Slade** and **Dan J. Zunitch** were married on May 29, 1988 in Agawam, MA. Many Brandeis friends attended the wedding. ... **Marc Sperber** graduated first among 130 students receiving master's degrees from Northwestern University's Medill School of Journalism in June 1987. Marc is an assistant editor in the business newsletter division of McGraw-Hill. He covers Wall Street and energy regulation issues. ... **Joshua Spero** graduated from the University of Michigan in 1987 with an M.A. in Soviet studies. While working as a research analyst at the Library of Congress in 1987-1988, he wrote a chapter entitled "Mass Media and the Arts." It will be published in the forthcoming *The Soviet Union: A Country Study*. The book, which will be distributed to every American embassy, will also be available in libraries throughout this country. Josh serves as deputy assistant for Europe and the Soviet Union in the Offices of the Secretary of Defense at the Pentagon. Josh also serves as an analyst with the Soviet Army Studies office, Ft. Leavenworth, KS. Josh married **Ellen Rowse '86** in July 1987. Ellen is completing her M.A. in special education at the University of Maryland, specializing in drug and alcohol abuse. ... **Randy E. Spiegel** announces the birth of her daughter Miryam Tziporah on May 10, 1988. She joins big sister Akyuah Levi who is nearly 3 years old. ... **Laurie Staw** and **Aeyal Ginor** married in 1986. They reside in Israel and plan to be there for two years, while Aeyal serves in the Israeli army as a spokesman for Gaza. Laurie is studying for an M.A. in computer science at the University of Tel Aviv. ... **Debbie Stogel** serves as the assistant dean of students at Wheelock College in Boston. She received her master's degree in student personnel and counseling from Northeastern University in 1987. On July 3, 1988 she married William Walker, Jr., owner of a Boston-area motion picture film company. The couple resides in West Roxbury, MA. ... **Leah Tsacoyeanes** announces her engagement to Richard Price, a 1984 graduate of Pennsylvania State University. He is a system programmer for Systems Engineering, Inc. Leah is a customer service representative for Consolidated Group Trust. They are planning an October 1989 wedding. ... **Cheryl Vollweiler** graduated from Hofstra Law School in June. She is an associate at the firm of Herzfeld and Rubin on Wall Street. ... **Monica Weinstein** is employed by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations as a regional director of the Northeast Federation of Temple Youth (NEFTY). She also is pursuing a master's degree in Judaic studies. ... **Renee Weinstein** is completing her third year of studies at the New York University Law School. She is specializing in domestic relations. During winter break Renee will be in Israel visiting with **Stacy Laveson** and **Jamie Klein-Ahlepi**, both of whom are in rabbinical school. ... **Joshua White** is a research coordinator for a small Boston area publishing firm. He is editing a human services directory.

'86 **Michelle Butensky** and **Stephen M. Scheinthal** are thrilled to announce their engagement, which occurred during Brandeis Homecoming '88. Michelle is employed as the youth services director at the YM-YWHA of Metropolitan New Jersey in West Orange, NJ. Stephen is in his second year at the University of Medicine and Dentistry at the New Jersey School of Osteopathic Medicine, Piscataway, NJ. ... **Corinne Gelfand** and **Jesse Lipnick '85** are happy to announce their engagement. A Florida wedding is planned for the summer of 1990. Corinne is in her second year at the Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology in the Bronx, where she is pursuing a doctorate in clinical psychology. Jesse is a second year student at Washington University Medical School in St. Louis. He will be transferring to New York to complete his degree. ... **Anne Kamiowitz** and **Howard (Tavi) Diamond** were married in March 1988. They have

made Aliya and are living in Haifa, Israel. ... **Mark Kronick** and **Dawn Goodman** were married October 10, 1987 and live in New Jersey. Mark is an associate for an employee benefits consulting firm and received an M.B.A. from New York University. Dawn works in magazine publishing in New York. ... **Frances Silverman** lives in New York after spending a year of study in Jerusalem. She has joined the staff of the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York City.

'87 **Paula A. Cammett** and **Steve Blvin** are engaged to be married. Paula is assistant to the controller at a CPA firm in San Diego and Steve is a lieutenant in the Navy's nuclear-powered submarine program. A September 1989 wedding is planned. ... **Greta Bernard Brown** and **Robert Steven Brown** were married on January 17, 1988. Greta is attending rabbinical school at the Jewish Theological Seminary. Bob is finishing his third year at New York University Law School and has accepted a job with the New York law firm of Shea and Gould. Brandeis attendees included: **Glenn Reicin**, **Jon Posner**, **Mike Chartock**, **Marc Tanis**, **Reuben Rotman**, **Carey Schwartz**, **Dave Abramowitz**, **Susan Lazen**, **Richard Epstein** and **Sharon Young**. ... **Michelle R. Dennis** was awarded a Master of Science degree in accounting in September 1988 from Northeastern University and is employed with the Ernst and Whinney CPA firm. ... **Susan Frost** announces her engagement to Jay Byrnes. The wedding will take place after her graduation from Suffolk University Law School in 1990. ... **David Pasteelnick** would like to thank all his friends and classmates for their help and concern during his illness. He is completely recovered and working as billing manager for an interior plant design company in Pine Brook, NJ.

'88 **Elizabeth Anne Liebow** and **Peter Heywood Rogovin** are pleased to announce their engagement. A May 1990 wedding is planned, after which they plan to move to California. ... **Jackie Miller** and **Scott Menter '85** are engaged to be married. They are now living in New York where Scott is working for Shearson Lehman Hutton and Jackie is studying at the Manhattan School of Music.

Grad



Ann B. Scott

Mohamed Alamgir (Ph.D. '85) is a senior scientist for EIC Labs, Inc., Norwood, MA. ... **Neal Baron (M.F.A. '85)** is associate artistic director for the Trinity Repertory Company, Providence, RI. ... **Annette Bodley (Ph.D. '85)** announces her marriage on September 25, 1988 to **Bruce Gomes (Ph.D. '80)** whom she met at Brandeis. Annette is continuing her cancer research at Johns Hopkins, and Bruce is working at ICI Pharmaceutical Co. in Wilmington, DE. ... **Sheila Clemon-Karp (Ph.D. '80)** made a career move to Clark University, Worcester, as executive assistant to the University president and director of government relations. She was formerly assistant secretary of elder affairs for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. ... **Hugh Carter Donahue (M.A. '75)** assistant professor of journalism at Ohio State University, presented "The U.S. Prepares for High Definition Television" at the 10th International Institut de L'Audiovisuel et des Telecommunications en Europe in Montpellier, France. ... **Klaus Ensslen (M.A. '60)** received his Ph.D. in American studies at the University of Munich. He held a Rockefeller Research Grant at Columbia University, was the DAAD Lecturer for German Literature and History in Bangkok, Thailand, and held the ACLS Fellowship at Howard University. He has been teaching at Amerika-Institute Munchen since 1968, and served as visiting professor at the University of Minnesota during the spring of 1988. ... **Allon Gal (Ph.D. '76)** who was in 1985-87 a senior research associate at the Center for Modern Jewish Studies, Brandeis, is an

associate professor at the Institute of Contemporary Jewry, the American Jewish Division, Hebrew University of Jerusalem. An English version of his Hebrew book on Zionist foreign policy (1985), entitled *David Ben-Gurion and the American Alignment for a Jewish State*, is being published by the Jewish Publication Society, Philadelphia. . . . **Wendy B. Gray (Ph.D. '85)** is a research associate at the Conference Board in New York City. The Conference Board is a nonprofit business research organization. Her research focuses on corporate employee benefits including health care, retirement and work/family issues. She published an article in *Compensation and Benefits Management* on how to communicate benefit information to employees. . . . **Nina Alonso Hathaway (Ph.D. '70)** taught English at the University of Massachusetts and at Brandeis, has traveled to India twice and is deeply involved in meditation. Currently Nina is teaching classical ballet to children at her own dance school in Cambridge, MA, the Fresh Pond Ballet. . . . **Harold S. Joyce (Ph.D. '80)** was appointed an adjunct instructor in the division of humanities and social sciences at Central Florida Community College, Ocala. He also serves as rabbi of Temple B'nai Darom, Ocala, FL. . . . **Vivienne Silverstein Kalman (M.A. '65)** is president of NonSmokers Ltd., a mail order business specializing in items for the nonsmokers' home, office, pocket or purse that advocates clean indoor air for everyone. . . . **Yitzhak Kadman (Ph.D. '85)** is executive director of the National Council for the Child in Israel, a lobbying organization for children's rights. He also teaches social policy at the Hebrew University and the Ben Gurion University of the Negev. He is the founder and vice president of the ELG Center for Research and Prevention of Violence. A member of the executive committee of the International Federation of Social Workers, he presented a paper on values and ethics in social work at the 10th World Conference of Social Workers in Stockholm, Sweden (July '88). . . . **Susan Kromholz (Ph.D. '76)** has been appointed executive director of the American Schools of Oriental Research. . . . **David Meir-Levi (M.A. '65)** is director of the Jonathan Netanyahu Academy in San Antonio, TX. He is founder and first chairman of the Educational Director's Council of San Antonio, founder and first chairman of the Independent School's Association of San Antonio, charter member of the San Antonio

Association for Jewish Education and a charter member of the Network of Communal Day Schools of North America. . . . **Joseph S. Murphy (Ph.D. '61)** is chancellor of the City University of New York. He received an honorary doctorate from Brandeis for his active role as a spokesman for higher education. . . . **Leah (Lori Pomper) Ronen (M.A. '75)** is a *shlich*a from Israel to the Union of American Hebrew Congregations Kibbutz Aliyah Desk and the Los Angeles Hillel Council in Southern California. She expects to be returning to her home at Kibbutz Tzora, Israel, this summer. . . . **Ann B. Scott (M.F.A. '57)** professor of music and department chair at Bates College, has been appointed the college's Charles A. Dana Professor of Music. She also is chair of the Maine Humanities Council. . . . **David B. Shear (Ph.D. '66)** is a chemistry professor at the University of Missouri and has designed the Columbia Font for use on Macintosh computers. He is also writing his second novel, which contains references to the life of a student on the Brandeis campus. . . . **Richard F. Sherman (Ph.D. '80)** was promoted to the position of director of university development at California State University, Los Angeles. He also will continue his role with the County High School for the Arts Foundation. . . . **Barry Silverberg (M.A. '75)** and his wife, Marcia, had a baby girl, Sharon Rachel, in September 1988. . . . **Fernando Torres-Gil (Ph.D. '76)** a University of Southern California gerontologist, was chosen president-elect of the American Society on Aging. He will serve until March 1990 and then begin a two-year term as president. . . . **Richard H. Uhlig (Ph.D. '70)** retired on July 1, 1988 as associate professor, emeritus, School of Social Work, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC. . . . **John M. Vail (Ph.D. '60)** has been a professor of physics at his alma mater, the University of Manitoba, with the exception of postdoctoral research years in Montreal and Liverpool, and sabbatical periods in St. Andrews, Scotland, Harwell and London and Houghton, MI. His research, which has been published in approximately 35 research papers, is in condensed matter theory concentrating on crystal defects. . . . **Kathryn Van Spanckeren (M.A. '68)** is an associate professor of English at the University of Tampa in Florida. . . . **Arthur Wasserman (Ph.D. '65)** is a professor of mathematics at the University of Michigan working in

topology and partial differential equations. He also is a partner in a seed capital firm, Diamond Ventures Associates, investing private and public money in business start-ups in the state of Michigan. He married a Brandeis Ph.D., **Renata Mautner '73** and they have two children. They enjoy hiking vacations in the Swiss Alps.

Obituaries

Judith Ellen Bernstein '74 died in the Pan American plane crash in Scotland on December 21, 1988. She leaves her parents, Ben and Pauline Bernstein of Minneapolis, and a sister, Sandra Clarren of Seattle. Mrs. Bernstein is a life member of the National Women's Committee and has requested that memorial contributions be sent to the BUNWC c/o Mrs. Raleigh Brand, 5133 Logan Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55419.

Pearl Pinsten Firestone '52 passed away on November 9, 1988 following a lengthy illness. For many years Firestone was assistant director of New Rochelle Academy where her husband, Paul, was headmaster. She was a member of the Justice Brandeis Society and was an active member of the Westchester chapter of the Alumni Association. An endowed memorial scholarship fund has been established in her name; contributions to this Fund in her memory may be directed to Brandeis University.

Frank Ephraim Talmage '60, international scholar of medieval Jewish biblical exegesis and history and the Yale Judaica Series editor, died in Toronto, Canada, in July after a long illness.

Talmage, born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1938, studied at Brandeis and spent his junior year abroad at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He received his Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1965. Talmage was invited to the University of Toronto in 1967, where he was a professor in the Near Eastern studies department until his death. Recently, he was awarded the prestigious Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada Grant for an interdisciplinary research project on Provencal Hebrew Job Commentary dealing both with philology and intellectual history.

Professor Talmage was an expert on Rabbi David Kimchi (known by the Hebrew acronym Radak), a 12th-century exegete from Provence, as well as his father, Rabbi Joseph Kimchi (called Rikam), who moved from Moslem Spain to Narbonne, France, in the wake of the Almohad persecutions. Talmage, the author of many scholarly books and articles, wrote *David Kimchi, the Man and Commentaries* (1975), *The Book of the Covenant and Other Writings*, published in both English and Hebrew, and his latest book, *The Proverbs Commentaries of the Kimchi Family*, now at press.

Talmage was the founding editor of the *Association for Jewish Studies Review*, which he edited from 1974-1982. He was a frequent contributor to the *Harvard Theological Review*, and in 1986 he was accepted as a Fellow of the American Academy for Jewish Research in New York, the senior institute for Jewish Studies in North America. Talmage acted as vice president and was a former member of the board of directors for the Association for Jewish Studies.

A large gathering of Talmage's colleagues, friends and students attended his funeral services in Toronto, Canada, and Jerusalem, where he was buried. In Canada he was eulogized by Benjamin Ravid, Jennie and Mayer Weisman Professor of Jewish History at Brandeis, among others. Talmage is survived by his wife, Marcia, of Queens, New York, and by his mother, Rhoda, of Toronto, Canada.

Newsnote

What have you been doing lately? Let the Alumni Office know—and send the photos (black and white photos are preferred) and news that would be of interest to your fellow classmates.

We invite you to submit articles, photos or news of interest to the Alumni Office for review.

News

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Chapter Events Calendar

Greater Boston Chapter

Kenneth E. Davis '66,
President
28 Mary Chilton Road
Needham, MA 02192
617-444-0342

March 21
"Music in Society" with
Larry Siegel—third in
a series

March 22
Networking evening, Hyatt
Career Development Center

March 28
"Music in Society" with
Larry Siegel—fourth in
a series

March
Gilbert and Sullivan
performance and reception

April
Concert for alumni and
students

May 6
Boston Harbor dinner cruise
aboard the "Spirit of Boston"
for chapter and board
members

July
Red Sox game

August
Annual barbeque for
incoming freshmen

Northern California Chapter

Brenda Alenick Cipriano
'61, President
1460 Middlefield Road
Palo Alto, CA 94301
415-321-7656

April 16

Alumni Admissions
Council tea and reception
for new students

May
Oakland As baseball game
and family outing

August

Fourth annual family picnic
and pool party

September
Career development
program

Southern California Chapter

Richard R. Silverman '54,
President
838 N. Doheny Dr. #1102
Los Angeles, CA 90069
213-271-1896

April 16
Annual Chinese dinner
following the Alumni
Admissions Council's
reception for incoming
freshmen

May
Young Leadership event

July
First Ever Albert Spevak
L.A. Alumni Barbecue

August
Alumni Admissions Council
party for incoming freshmen

Annual night at the
Hollywood Bowl:
Tchaikovsky fireworks
concert

Greater Chicago Chapter

Yehuda C. Cohen '81,
President
7240 N. Hamilton #1A
Chicago, IL 60645
312-761-4640

Florida Chapter

Lenore Panzer Szuchman
'69, President
7600 SW 135th Avenue
Miami, FL 33183
305-382-4649

April
Networking event

May
Alumni Admissions
Council party with
incoming freshmen

June
Faculty-in-the-field with
Professor Stephan Berko

Long Island Chapter

Risa Beth Glaser '85,
President
49 Buttonwood Drive
Dix Hills, NY 11746
516-499-1735

April 1
Joint "Brandeis at 40"
celebration with New Jersey,
New York City and
Westchester chapters

May 13
"The Robert Klein Show" at
the Suffolk Y in Hauppauge

June
Sachar Scholarship event

New Jersey Chapter

Ira Hammer '77,
Copresident
8 Haddonfield Drive
Parsippany, NJ 07054
201-263-9291
(B) 201-622-2235

Michele Payson '83,
Copresident
9060 Palisade Avenue, #722
North Bergen, NJ 07047
201-869-8659

April 1
Joint "Brandeis at 40"
celebration with Long
Island, New York City and
Westchester chapters

New York City Chapter

Janet G. Besso '73, President
444 Central Park West,
Apt. 3H
New York, NY 10025
(212) 864-4492

April
Joint "Brandeis at 40"
celebration with Long
Island, New Jersey and
Westchester chapters

Greater Philadelphia Chapter

Mark Blecher '78, President
2530 Aspen Street
Philadelphia, PA 19130
(B) 215-339-8100

Washington, D.C. Chapter

Janis Boyarsky Schiff '80,
President
5705-A Ridgefield Road
Bethesda, MD 20816
301-229-5933
(B) 301-588-8580

Westchester Chapter

Stephen Sumner '63,
President
205 Carol Avenue
Pelham, NY 10803
914-738-3486

March 19
Alumni speaker—
program to be announced

April 1
Joint "Brandeis at 40"
celebration with Long
Island, New Jersey and
New York City chapters

May
Faculty speaker—
to be announced

June 8
Annual theater party:
Legs Diamond

Every Picture Tells a Story

The history of Brandeis University comes alive in words and pictures. Included in this volume are never-before-published photos of Leonard Bernstein, John F. Kennedy, Eleanor Roosevelt and other scholars and luminaries who have contributed to the excitement of Brandeis University. Visit the places, recall the friends, relive the experience of creating a unique and dynamic institution.

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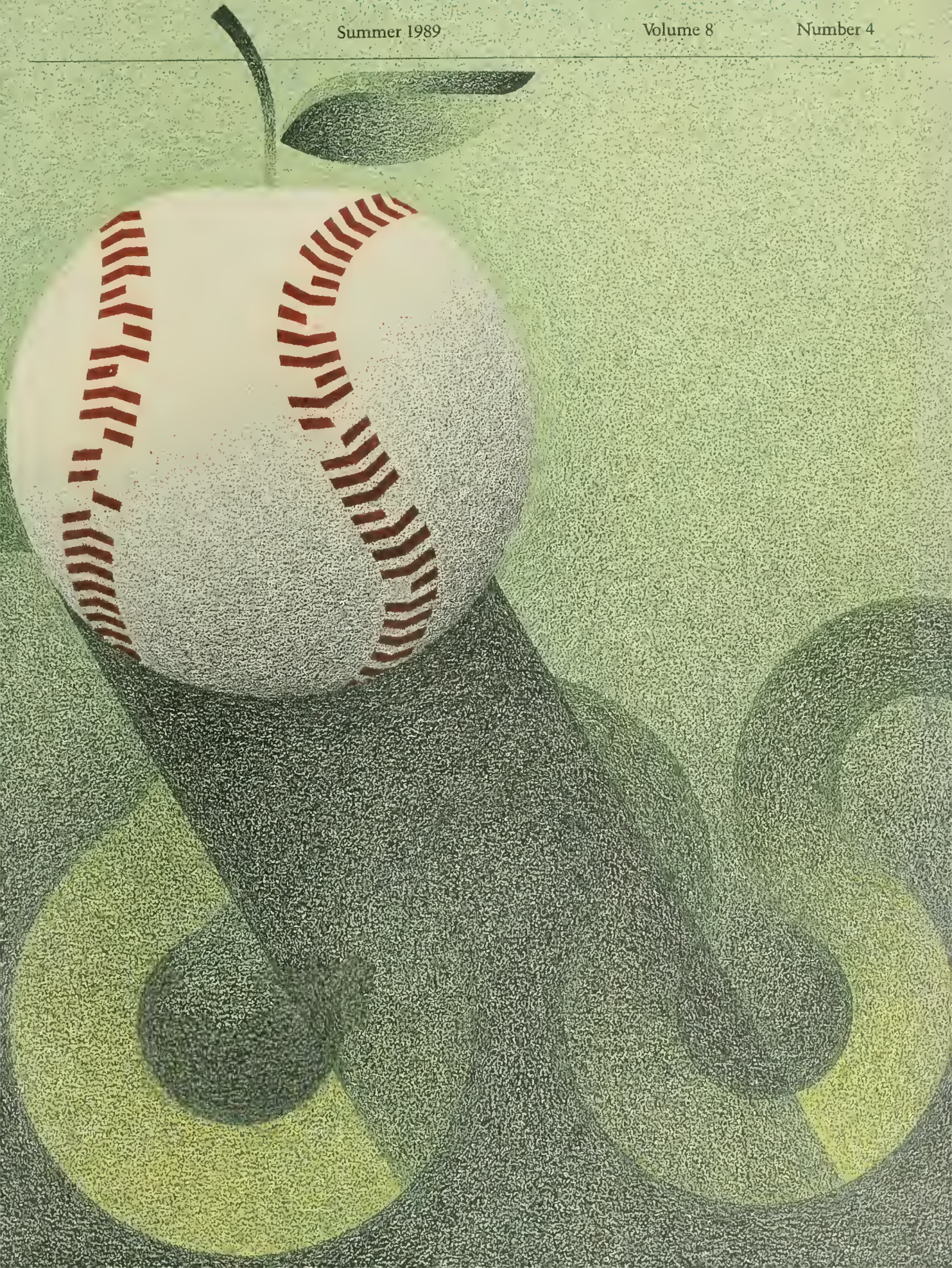


Brandeis Review

Summer 1989

Volume 8

Number 4



Dear Readers:

Is there a university in the country that doesn't produce a magazine?

Month after month, thousands of university magazines ride the rails, fly the airways and might even bump along on dog sleds to reach destinations around the world. One thousand copies of the *Brandeis Review*, for instance, journey to Africa, the Middle East, India, Europe, the Far East, South America and throughout the length and breadth of this hemisphere to reach our far-flung alumni.

The *Review*, which has won national prizes for its editorial content and elegant design, has been coming to you in this same format for several years. With a current circulation of 27,000, the publication is sent free of charge to the Brandeis family, including 17,000 alumni, donors, Trustees, faculty and staff, parents of current students and those members of the National Women's Committee who are subscribers. Some alumni generously provide a voluntary subscription to help defray the costs, but all alumni, whether or not they subscribe, receive the *Review*.

While the University foots the bill for the production costs of the magazine, it does not have funds to pay freelance writers. For articles, we depend solely on the talents and generosity of alumni, faculty and staff, and once in a while a kindly stranger to write on topics of interest to our readers. Yours truly, who has been a magazine editor since 1974, in the commercial as well as the not-for-profit sector, doubles as director of publications at Brandeis. The creative designer, Charles Dunham, who also acts as the publications design director, doodled the cover, which we think graphically captures the spirit of the cover story on Brandeis Trustee (and incidentally commissioner of baseball) Bart Giamatti.

Just as publications in every sector across the country are taking on increasing sophistication, benefiting from technology that is revolutionizing the publications industry, so, too, the *Brandeis Review* will change its face. As a founding member of a newly formed consortium composed of eight other excellent research institutions, —Carnegie Mellon University, Case Western Reserve University, Duke University, The Johns Hopkins University, New York University, Rutgers University, University of Pittsburgh and Washington University in St. Louis— we plan to accept national advertising.

The consortium concept for university magazines is not new. The Ivy League, a decade or so ago, formed a similar organization to help defray the expense of publication and to obtain for their magazines liberal use of color throughout.

To accommodate the advertising, the *Brandeis Review* will appear in the fall in its updated mode. Although the fall issue will come out too early to include ads, it will nevertheless be sporting its new paper stock and modernized format in anticipation of December, which is projected to be the initial issue to print advertising.

Fresh approaches breathe new life into any enterprise. The editorial staff and designers are excited about sprucing up the magazine and hope that our readers will be enthusiastic over its contemporary design.

Sincerely yours,

Brenda Marder
Editor, *Brandeis Review*

Brandeis Review

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Number 4



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Cover Illustration
by Charles Dunham

Unsolicited manuscripts are welcomed by the editor. Submissions must be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope or the *Review* will not return the manuscript.

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Honorary Degrees Awarded at '89 Commencement



Martin Peretz '89 being hooded by Provost James Lackner

Nationally acclaimed author E.L. Doctorow, celebrated pianist André Watts, celebrity illustrator-caricaturist Al Hirschfeld and Mathilde Krim, leader in the fight against AIDS, received honorary degrees during Brandeis University's 38th Commencement exercises, May 21. The keynote address delivered by Doctorow, the presentation of diplomas to an estimated 700 undergraduates and the bestowing of honorary degrees were highlights of the day's ceremony held in Ullman Amphitheatre.

Doctorow is the author of nine books, including his latest, the critically acclaimed *Billy Bathgate*, a *New York Times* bestseller; *The Book of Daniel*; *Welcome to Hard Times*; *Ragtime*; *Loon Lake*; *Lives of the Poets*, and *World's Fair*. *Ragtime* received the first National Book Critics

Award for fiction in 1976, as well as the Arts and Letters Award from the American Academy and National Institute of Arts and Letters. *World's Fair*, Doctorow's eighth novel, published in 1986, won the National Book Award. Since 1969, Doctorow has devoted his time to writing and teaching; he currently holds the Glucksman Chair in American Letters at New York University.

Watts has played with the most celebrated orchestras and conductors in the world. Last year, he marked the 25th anniversary of his national debut at age 16 with Leonard Bernstein's Young People's Concerts of the New York Philharmonic.

For more than 60 years, Hirschfeld has created drawings of the rich and

Since the 1950s, Halle has been one of the world's foremost authorities on linguistic theory. He studied at the University of Chicago and at Harvard, where his close association with his mentor, Roman Jakobson, led to collaboration on two books that form the foundation of modern phonology, the study of sound patterns of language. In 1951, Halle joined the faculty of MIT and founded the internationally renowned graduate linguistics program. A former president of the Linguistic Society of America, he was elected to the National Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1962 and to the National Academy of Sciences in 1988.

Imprisoned by the Nazis as a teenager in her native Austria, Lerner was deported to the United States in 1939. She is now the Robinson-Edwards Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. She has been hailed by *The New York Times* as the most distinguished historian among American women. She has received national acclaim for her numerous books including, *Creation of Patriarchy*, *The Grimke Sisters from South Carolina: Rebels Against Slavery* and *The Woman in American History*, among others.

Mahoney serves as president of the Commonwealth Fund, a philanthropic foundation with the broad charge to enhance the common good by developing new opportunities to improve Americans' health and well-being and to

advance the status of all Americans with serious and neglected problems. As president, she is the first woman to head a U.S. foundation with assets of more than \$100 million. Mahoney graduated *magna cum laude* from Vanderbilt University in 1946 and serves on numerous boards and educational foundations.

Mandel is a founder of Premier Industrial Corporation, and the chairman of the board as well as chief executive officer. Under his leadership, Premier has achieved recognition as one of the most successful distributors of electronics parts in the nation and has set earning records in 25 of the 27 years since it became a publicly held company. His company

served as a catalyst for a nonprofit, public and private partnership to support the Mid-Town Corridor, Inc. of Cleveland, an inner city neighborhood that recently has been revitalized. He also helped establish the broad-based Commission on Jewish Education in North America, and is the Commission's chairman. Known for his community contributions and philanthropy, he has received the George S. Dively Award for Corporate Leadership in Urban Development, the Business Statesman of the Year of the Harvard Business Club of Cleveland and the Presidential Award for Private Sector Initiatives. Mandel sits on a number of boards including the United Way of America, the Council of Jewish Federations and the Center for Social Policy Studies of Jerusalem, among many others.

famous, from Marlon Brando to Madonna, from Thomas E. Dewey to Albert Einstein. His sketches of players on the American stage, for *The New York Times* and other publications, have become part of the heritage of the American theater.

Mathilde Krim is a respected geneticist and virologist who originally went into AIDS research as

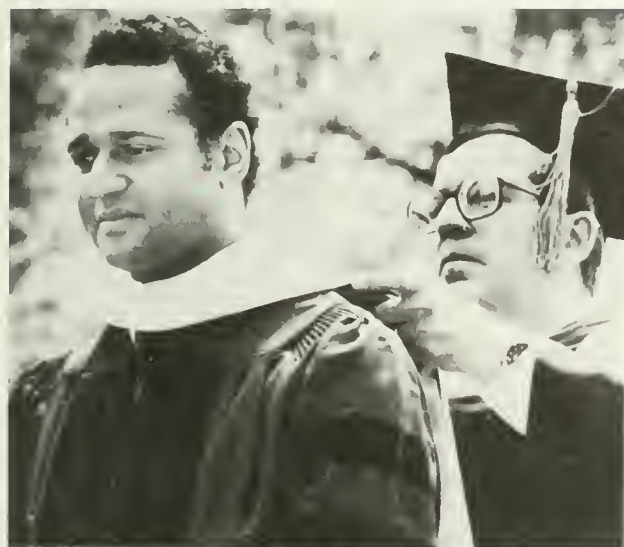
a scientist, but eventually became a public leader in the fight to bolster research and increase knowledge about the disease. She helped found the AIDS Medical Foundation in 1983 (now the American Foundation for AIDS Research, or AMFAR), and helped to raise and distribute more than \$1 million for research. She is the former head of the Interferon Laboratory at

New York's Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center.

Other degree recipients are: Leonard Farber, Alan "Ace" Greenberg, Morris Halle, Gerda Lerner, Margaret Mahoney, Morton Mandel and Martin Peretz '59. Farber, a real estate developer and former chairman of Brandeis' Board of Trustees, is a national figure in the real estate field. Having opened a brokerage and management office in 1939, he conceived and developed more than 30 shopping centers, four apartment complexes, a private home development and a motel in metropolitan New York. A philanthropist of numerous causes, Farber demonstrated his devotion to Brandeis when

he contributed funds to construct the Leonard L. Farber Library. He was elected to Brandeis' Board of Trustees in 1980, became its treasurer in 1984–85, and served as its chairman from 1985–89.

Greenberg is chairman of the board and CEO of Bear Stearns and Co., one of the leading investment firms in the world. A man legendary for his business acumen, Greenberg also is ranked among the top 100 bridge players in the country. He is a benefactor to the United Jewish Appeal, the Simon Wiesenthal Center, and the American Friends of the Israel Museum, among other organizations.



Andre Watts (top)
Mathilde Krim

The President in Israel

Since 1974, Peretz, journalist and educator, has been editor-in-chief of *The New Republic*, a Washington-based weekly journal of opinion. Simultaneously, he has kept up his teaching at Harvard University where he has been a lecturer on social studies. He received his B.A. from Brandeis in 1959 and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard University. He has been a University Trustee since 1975. A recipient of numerous awards, he holds the Jerusalem Medal and the Medal for Distinction of the University of Missouri's School of Journalism and the National Magazine Award for Outstanding Achievement in Essays and Criticism of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism.

President Evelyn E. Handler joined other leaders of world Jewish organizations at the Prime Minister's Conference on Jewish Solidarity with Israel, a three-day meeting in Jerusalem, March 19–22. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, in his invitation to conference participants, termed the conference a gathering that was designed to strengthen the relationship of solidarity between Israel and all Jews around the world. For Handler, the conference provided an opportunity to interact with Israeli and world Jewish leaders. She chaired a plenary session, participated in a number of others and was selected to sit on the conference's 75-member steering committee.

See Alumni section for more coverage of honorary degree recipients.

Creative Arts Salutes Ashbery, Bourgeois, Mekas, Six Others with Awards

John Ashbery, Louise Bourgeois and Jonas Mekas are among nine recipients of Brandeis University's 33rd-annual Creative Arts Awards. Several of the artists, including Gjertrud Schnackenberg, Mel Powell and Stephen Jaffe, visited the campus during the Creative Arts Festival in April to conduct readings, lectures, workshops and demonstrations.

Bestowed in recognition of artistic merit, the awards draw attention to the achievements of active American artists. They embrace painting, sculpture, architecture, fiction, nonfiction, poetry, music, dance, theater arts, film and photography. Within these disciplines, three categories of awards are given: medals

for lifetime achievement, citations for artists in mid-career, and the special award for Notable Achievement in the Creative Arts for individuals who have made singular cultural contributions.

This year's recipients are Bourgeois for sculpture (medal), Ashbery for poetry (medal), Mekas for film (medal), Powell for music (medal), Yvonne Ranier for film (citation), Martin Puryear for sculpture (citation), Schnackenberg for poetry (citation) and Jaffe for music (citation). Frances Steloff, who was selected for the prestigious Notable Achievement Award, died at the age of 101 on April 15 before the presentation ceremony. She founded the Gotham Book Mart in New York City in 1920, a store



Gjertrud Schnackenberg receiving creative arts award from John Burt, assistant professor of English

that has developed into a national monument for the stock it carries, the artists it welcomes and for being the place from which Steloff championed artistic innovation and battled censorship.

Transforming the surrealist movement with her visceral, three-dimensional artistry, Louise Bourgeois is one of the most eminent sculptors working today. Influenced by the post-World War II art

world of her native France, she emigrated to New York City, where her deeply expressive yet allusive vision would stand as a singular presence within the surrealist tradition.

Pulitzer Prize-winning poet John Ashbery is credited with creating the most original and influential poetic mode of our time. His early book, *Some Trees*, was chosen by W.H. Auden for the Yale Younger Poets series. The celebrated collection, *Self Portrait in a Convex Mirror*, yielded him the Pulitzer Prize, the National Book Award and the National Book Critics Award. Also active as an art critic, playwright and translator of French to English, he was twice named a Guggenheim

Brandeis Honors Justice William Brennan, Jr.

Justice William Brennan, Jr., associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, received the University's Louis Dembitz Brandeis Medal for Distinguished Legal Service, in recognition of his numerous contributions to legal education, to the administration of justice and to the community. A graduate of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business and Harvard Law School, Justice Brennan was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1956. He has received honorary degrees from a number of institutions, including the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Harvard and Yale School of Law as well as Brandeis.

The Palm Beach Brunch

In February, more than 280 people gathered in Florida for the Palm Beach Brunch, the University's largest annual fund-raising event. It was the highest attendance in the event's 26-year history. Honored at the event were Rita Dee and Harold Hassenfeld of Nashville, Tenn., and Palm Beach, who were awarded the Bertha and Jacob Goldfarb Medal by President Evelyn E. Handler "for their belief in the spirit and promise of Brandeis University." The Hassenfelds, who have been associated with Brandeis since the early 1960s, recently endowed the newly completed Harold and Rita Dee Hassenfeld University Conference Center with a \$1 million gift.

Among the commitments announced at the brunch was a gift from the family of the late Abraham Shapiro and the Shapiro Family Foundation made by George Shapiro, a Fellow of the University, and Robert Shapiro '52, a Trustee of Brandeis. Their pledge of an additional \$400,000 brings their commitment up to \$1 million. The money will be used for the Shapiro Athletic Center and the new Sports and Convocation Center.

Also, a \$1 million grant from the Columbia Foundation was made by Brandeis Trustee Madeleine Russell to endow a visiting faculty position in the area of non-Western studies. In addition, George Krupp of Boston has given \$500,000 for the endowment of the Nathan Perlmutter Institute for Jewish Advocacy in the Benjamin S. Hornstein Program in Jewish

Communal Service. Norman Rabb, founding Trustee and former chairman of the board, designated a special \$1 million capital campaign gift for the Rabb Scholars Program for deserving undergraduates. The commitment will enable 10 academically deserving freshmen to receive scholarships for four years while attending Brandeis.

With the *Campaign for Brandeis* tally topping \$135 million, President Handler noted during the brunch that "the combination of alumni support, the Trustees' policy of involvement, the administration's support of the faculty and the students, and your most important help has enabled us to be so successful."

National Center for Study of Drug Abuse Financing to Open at Heller

Fellow. Ashbery is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters.

Jonas Mekas has shaped the history of alternative filmmaking. Born in Lithuania, Mekas escaped from a Nazi forced labor camp in 1944 and arrived in the United States in 1950, where he helped establish and guide the avant garde movement in cinema. Having founded the magazine *Film Culture*, he also wrote a column for the *Village Voice* from 1959–71. In 1964, he won the Grand Prize at the Venice Film Festival for his interpretation of The Living Theater's production of *The Brig*. His films, such as *Reminiscences of a Journey to Lithuania* and *Diaries*,

Notes and Sketches, describe with subtlety and brilliance the life of one of New York's most important film artists.

A composer, performer, theorist and teacher, Mel Powell composes music known for its elegance and brevity as well as its diversity. Such masterpieces as *String Quartet*, *Modules* and *Mission to Moscow* demonstrate the true dimensions of his urbane musical genius. Embracing the concept of multiplicity in his compositions for solo piano, string quartet or orchestra, he manages to articulate his creations without confounding the listener.

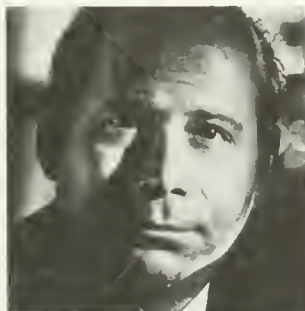
The awards were presented in a special ceremony at the Guggenheim Museum in May.

The increasing financial impact of drug abuse on the American health care delivery system has prompted the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) to establish a \$1.75 million Center for Study and Analysis of Drug Abuse Financing, Reimbursement and Coverage. The center, which opened in May, is housed at the Bigel Institute for Health Policy at Brandeis' Heller School.

"We will discover how financing for drug abuse affects the availability and delivery of health services for all Americans," says Stanley S. Wallack, director of the Bigel Institute. "With this data, NIDA can then make recommendations for future drug abuse legislation." Wallack and Brandeis researcher Constance Horgan will direct an interdisciplinary team of researchers from the Bigel Institute, Boston University's Center for Applied Social Science, Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government and Health Economics Research, Inc.

Board of Trustees News

Donald G. Drapkin '68, vice chairman of Revlon Group, Inc., has been elected to the Brandeis Board of Trustees. A graduate of Columbia University Law School, he was a partner for 10 years in the New York law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher and Flom. He began his career as an attorney with the firm of Cravath, Swaine and Moore. He is a member of the New York City Board of Education's Capital Task Force, the New York State Economic Development Strategy Council and the New York City Sports Commission. A member of both the American and New York City Bar Associations, he also serves on the Board of Visitors of Columbia Law School. He is a member of the Board of Overseers of the Brandeis Lemberg Program in International Economics and Finance. In 1988 he received the



Donald Drapkin (top)
Malcolm Sherman

Brandeis Distinguished Community Service Award in recognition of his outstanding leadership in professional, philanthropic and community activities.

Malcolm L. Sherman, chairman and chief executive officer of The Regina Co., Inc., has been elected vice chairman of the Brandeis Board of Trustees. A longtime friend of the University, Sherman was first elected to a five-year term as Brandeis Trustee in 1981, after having served as chairman of the Brandeis Fellows, a group of about 350 prominent men and women across the country who support the University's development and planning programs. Sherman is former chairman of Zayre stores. He is past president and director of Two-Ten National Foundation, Inc., as well as director of Horizons for Youth of Sharon, Mass. He is an overseer of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and a trustee of the Museum of Science and the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary in Boston.

Mitrani Scholarship

The estate of the late Marco Mitrani has pledged \$1 million to establish a scholarship for deserving and worthy students studying at Brandeis University. Mitrani, a native of Turkey, emigrated to the United States in 1920 and founded, with his brother Solomon, the Mitrani Brothers Embroidery Company on New York's lower East Side. It later became known as Milco Industries, Inc. Well known as a philanthropist, he established a new music hall at Bloomsburg University in Pennsylvania and provided extensive support to universities in Israel.

Michtom Gift

Brandeis has received \$2 million from the estate of the late Mark Michtom to provide additional support for the Michtom School of Computer Science established by his father, the late Benjamin Michtom. The Michtom family has been associated with Brandeis since the 1950s. Hadassah Michtom, a life member of the Brandeis University National Women's Committee, established the Michtom School of Computer Science at Brandeis in 1982. Benjamin Michtom, former chairman of the Ideal Toy Company in New York, was a Fellow of the University from 1977 until his death in 1980.

Mark Michtom, former executive vice president of the Ideal Toy Company, was a Brandeis Fellow and an active member of the Creative Arts Awards Commission at Brandeis until his death in 1988. A graduate of Columbia University and Oxford University, he also served as chairman of the board of the McBurney YMCA in New York City.

The Benjamin Michtom School in Computer Science at Brandeis awards undergraduate and graduate degrees in computer science. Interdisciplinary in setup, it fosters links on campus between the mathematics and physics departments as well as the newly created Cognitive Science Program.

Brandeis Students Receive Awards

Alka Gurung '89, a Wien Scholar from Katmandu, Nepal, has received a \$13,000 Thomas J. Watson Foundation Fellowship to study the untouchable caste in that country and in India. She will return to Nepal this summer and will live among the Kami tribe for several months before traveling to India to compare the Kami with the India untouchable. The Watson Fellowship, awarded to 75 students from small private colleges around the country, provides funds to recent college graduates for independent research and foreign travel.



*Alka Gurung (top)
Claudia Salomon*

Obituaries

Charles A. Napoli '58, Trustee and cherished friend of Brandeis, died February 18 of a heart attack in his home in Troy, N.H. He was 52 years old. Napoli served on the President's Advisory Council for Alumni Admissions, as chairman of his 15th and 20th reunion committees, as an Alumni Term Trustee and as one of the founders of Friends of Brandeis Athletics. He was a Fellow of the University since 1981.

Napoli was principal of Keene High School in Keene, N.H., at the time of his death. He had previously worked as a social science teacher and was a football coach at Rockland and Newburyport, Mass., high schools. In 1987 he was honored as Principal of the Year by the National Association of Secondary School Principals, and the Council of Chief State School Officers and Burger King, Inc.

In the late 1950s Napoli had a brief professional football career as a tackle with the Montreal Alouettes. He operated a bed and breakfast inn from his Granite State home and served as head counselor at Kamp Kohut in Oxford, Maine, for many years.

Two awards will bear Napoli's name. The Distinguished Achievement Award will be known as the Charlie Napoli Outstanding Achievement Award, and will be presented annually to an outstanding alumnus or alumna. This year, it will be presented posthumously to Napoli. A second award, to be presented annually to an outstanding scholar-athlete, will be known as the Charlie Napoli Scholar-Athlete Award.

See the Alumni section of this issue for a brief remembrance of Charlie

Napoli, taken from a panel discussion of the Class of 1958 Reunion in May 1988.

Irving Usen of Newton Centre, Mass., a devoted friend and founding Fellow of Brandeis, died April 23 after a brief illness. He was 91 years old. A Brandeis supporter since the prefounding period, Usen became a Fellow in 1958. Campus buildings designated in the Usen name include: Irving and Edyth Usen Castle, established in 1966 and Irving and Edyth Usen Hall, a dormitory in Massell Quadrangle, established in 1957. The Edyth Usen Fellowship Endowment was established in 1967. His wife, Edyth, who survives him, is a life member of the Brandeis University National Women's Committee.

Usen founded the Irving Usen Co. on Boston's fish pier, and became a seafood

packer after World War I. In 1930, his company merged with the O'Donnell Co. In 1945, he was among the industry leaders who founded the national Fisheries Institute. He served on its first board of directors and as its president.

A well-known philanthropist, Usen made major contributions to Brigham and Women's Hospital, Hebrew Rehabilitation Center for the Aged, Children's Hospital and Newton-Wellesley Hospital. The new central building pavilion, auditorium and intensive care unit at Newton-Wellesley are named for him and his wife. He was the recipient of the New England Association's Hospital Development 1987 Award for Distinguished Service to Philanthropy. In 1964, he was knighted by the King of Denmark for his contributions to that nation's fishing industry.

Claudia T. Salomon, a sophomore majoring in politics, has been awarded a 1989 Harry S. Truman Scholarship for demonstrating leadership, academic ability and outstanding potential for a career in public service. Salomon, from Richmond, Va., has worked in the Virginia House of Delegates for several years. Her application essay was a critique of the national budget-making process. The four-year, \$28,000 grant is to be applied toward Salomon's remaining two years at Brandeis and to two years of a graduate program for a career in public service.



Andrew James scores again

Men's Basketball Qualifies for ECAC Division III Tournament

A confidence-building victory over Curry College started Head Coach Kevin O'Brien's men's basketball team on a winning streak that saw the Judges take 11 of 13 games and create what O'Brien refers to as "Judges Fever." The streak boosted Brandeis into its first post-season appearance since 1977-78 and the first plus .500 year since 1978-79. The 16 wins are the most any Brandeis team has earned since the 1977-78 squad went 19-6 and competed in the NCAA Division III tournament. The key to the team this year was the steady play of senior guard Stanley House. He tops the team in assists (123), steals (52) and minutes (818) while averaging 10.1 points per game.

In the playoffs, Brandeis lost to Trinity College, the eventual champion and number one seed, 97-85. Freshman guard Steve Harrington led the way with 20 points and backcourt mate Mark Peabody '91 added 19.

House capped off his stellar career by being named a first-team selection to the ECAC New England Division III all-star team. He was also a second-team selection in the UAA and a second-team UPI all-star. Peabody was a first-team UAA member. Michael Swell, the only post-graduate to play in the UAA, finished his career by starting in 25 of 26 games and averaging close to 10 points per game and finishing third on the team in rebounding.

Brandeis Fencing Team Wins UAA Title

Besides his wife, he leaves two sons, Robert and Richard; a sister, Tye Wolf; two brothers, Hyman and George Trilling, and four grandchildren.

Marie Syrkin, an author, editor, professor and Zionist, died of cancer at the age of 89 in Santa Monica, Calif. Professor Syrkin taught English and humanities at Brandeis from 1950 until her retirement in 1966. Born in Bern, Switzerland, she came to the United States with her family when she was nine and later earned her bachelor's and master's degrees at Cornell University. She wrote *Your School, Your Children*, urging schools to teach democratic values; *Blessed is the Match: The Story of Jewish Resistance* based on interviews with survivors of the Holocaust; *Golda Meir: Woman with a Cause* and *The State of the Jews*, a collection of her essays.

The Brandeis University men's fencing team captured the overall team title in the second University Athletic Association Championships held recently at New York University. In addition, Brandeis finished 10th overall at the NCAA Fencing Championships. Junior Terrence Gargiulo finished fifth in the foil competition, earning him second-team All-America honors. He has also been a bronze medalist at the U.S. Junior Olympics and was a member of the 1987 U.S. World University Games team.

Gargiulo was the first Brandeis fencer in history to win an individual title at the 92nd annual Intercollegiate Fencing Association championships held at Harvard. Gargiulo advanced to the final round in the foil competition and had a 6-2 record in the final round. In a fence-off for the title, Gargiulo defeated Al Carlay of City College of New York, 5-0.

Other Highlights

Senior Noel Occomy, the defending national champion in NCAA Division III men's tennis, led coach Tom Foley's men's tennis team to its first-ever appearance in the NCAA Division III tournament. Occomy won the number one singles title at the UAA tennis tournament, leading the Judges to their first-ever UAA title.

Brandeis' men's tennis team was the first New England men's tennis team in either Division II or III to qualify for the NCAA tournament.

The women's basketball team captured its second consecutive New England Women's Eight title. Brandeis placed four players in double figures in winning the championship game, 70-59, over host Smith College. Junior guard Laura King had 16, sophomore Kara Romanelli, 15, and junior guard Pam Vaughan and sophomore forward



Noel Occomy in action

Jessica Bergman each had 13. Although there was no tournament MVP, an informal poll picked Brandeis' King as the outstanding player in the tourney.

The win earned Brandeis a bid to the MAIAW Class B-C Tournament. In an opening-round game, host Brandeis defeated Pine Manor College, 69-63. Freshman forward Betty Thompson had a career high 19 points and 12 rebounds.

In the semi-finals, Brandeis lost to Curry College, 59-50. King continued her superlative play, finishing with a game high 20 points, while backcourt mate Vaughan added 13. The Judges finished the season with an overall record of 15-13.

Student-Athletes Honored

Five Brandeis student-athletes were honored for achievements both on and off the field at the fifth annual Athletics Recognition and Awards Banquet held May 2 in Levin Ballroom. More than 350 members of the Brandeis community turned out for the event, which included a visual review of the 1988-89 sports season and a talk by Donald Menchel '54, a member of the Brandeis Board of Trustees.

Honored at the banquet was senior Stanley House (men's basketball) of Cambridge, Mass., who received the Harry, Joseph and Ida Stein Memorial Award as the outstanding male athlete. House was captain for an NCAA-record four years and led Brandeis to its first post-season tourney since

The men's and women's indoor track teams competed at the second annual University Athletic Association track championships at the University of Chicago in early March. Brandeis junior Chris Simpson, setting a standard in the 800-meter run by posting a time of 1:55.33, led coach Norm Levine's men's squad to a third place finish at the UAAs.

Other top performers include: senior Scott Kantor, second in the 3,000 meters; senior Pete Hammond, second in the 1,500 meters; freshman Sean Droney, second in the 55-meter dash and third in the long jump; sophomore Damon Lee, third in the 55-meter

hurdles, and sophomore Ken Forde, third in the 400 meters. Brandeis' team of Simpson, Forde, sophomore Chris Mariano and senior Andy Junas won the 1,600-meter relay.

In women's competition, freshman June Parks set a women's record in the high jump at 5' 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " leading Brandeis to a surprise third place finish at the championships. In addition to her record-setting performance in the high jump, Parks placed second in the long jump, third in the 55-meter hurdles, second in the 800-meter run, and second in the triple jump. Freshman Robyn Goby also had a strong meet for Coach Mark Reytblat's team, placing second in the 200-meter dash and third in the 55-meter dash. Parks and Goby combined with

two other freshmen, Justine McBride and Jeannine Poucel, to take second place in the 1600-meter relay.

Junior swimmer Wendy Lowengrub performed well at the UAA Swimming and Diving Championship at Emory University, leading Brandeis to a sixth-place finish. She placed third in the 50-yard freestyle and second in the 100-yard freestyle. At the NCAA Division III championships, Lowengrub earned All-America honors in the 100-yard freestyle, 100-yard butterfly and the 50-yard freestyle.

1977-78. He scored 1,399 points and finishes his career fifth on the all-time scoring list. He was also named an ECAC New England Division III all-star.

Kellie Vaughan '89 (women's soccer, softball) of Watham, Mass., received the Max I. Silber Award from Mr. Silber as the outstanding female athlete. Vaughan was the first women's soccer All-American in Brandeis history. She finished her career with 39 goals and 23 assists for a total of 101 points, second-best all-time. She was also a tri-captain in softball.

Also honored was Mike Elliott '89 (baseball) of Canterbury, Conn., who won the Morris Sepinuck Sportsmanship Award. A right-handed pitcher, Elliott was the MVP of the Greater Boston League in 1988 when he had a 7-2 record. A key worker in the intramural program, he ran the scoreboard at all home basketball games.

Nicola Goren '89 (volleyball) of London, England, received the Robert Markson Memorial Prize, awarded to the senior varsity athlete with the highest cumulative grade point average in the humanities. A two-year cocaptain and two-time GTE Academic All-American, Goren made the New England all-star team this fall and has been accepted at several law schools.

Mark Harrington '89 (cross country, track) received the first annual Charlie Napoli Scholar-Athlete Award. Harrington is only the second track athlete elected captain for cross country, indoor and outdoor track in both his junior and senior years. On the track, he has been an All-American in outdoor track (5,000 meters); a three-time UAA champion; All-New England in cross country; and All-New England Division III in cross country, indoor and outdoor track nine times.

National Women's Committee

Library Work Scholars Earn and Learn at Brandeis Libraries



Robert, a third-year graduate student in sociology at Brandeis, hopes to one day "improve human well-being through writing and teaching." Kenneth, a physics major, plans an academic career as an astrophysicist. Laura, who is studying English, has set her sights on magazine publishing.

Each of these promising young scholars is the beneficiary of a unique fund-raising program at the Brandeis University National Women's Committee, which helps them acquire important skills while giving them the financial support they need to accomplish their educational goals. They are three of the approximately 150 undergraduate and graduate students employed

part time by the Brandeis libraries each year through the NWC's Library Work Scholar program.

The National Women's Committee is a national volunteer fund-raising organization, founded the same year as Brandeis to support the University's libraries. With 60,000 members in 115 communities, it has contributed more than \$32 million to the libraries, including a record \$2.6 million gift in 1988.

Library Work Scholar, one of the Women's Committee's most successful fund-raising programs, is described by Bessie Hahn, director of library services for Brandeis, as "a wonderful blend of

financial support for the libraries and the students. In addition, the students who work in the libraries are often helped in their academic work by learning how to use the library more effectively. They acquire research skills and, often, computer skills that will aid them as students and in their later careers."

Through its combined support of the libraries and students, Library Work Scholar has become one of the Women's Committee's most popular programs among donors. Established 10 years ago, it netted close to \$250,000 for the libraries in 1987-1988. The new Named Library Work Scholar Endowed Fund established last year has already received eight \$25,000 gifts. A

contribution of \$25,000 establishes a fund in the name of the donor or her/his designee, which permanently funds the annual salary of one student. Gifts for as little as \$250 are accepted for Library Work Scholar.

The approximately 1,200 students receiving financial aid from the University are required to work as part of their aid package. While they have many jobs to choose from on campus—food service, laboratory or research assistant, office or computer work, for example—the library offers special learning opportunities not generally available through many other jobs.

As a second-year physics student with ambitions for an academic career pointed out, "An essential part of being a scientist is research. My experience at the science library has given me both knowledge and practical experience with the tools and methods of effective research." Another student, working on the reference desk, lists "greater familiarity with reference books of many kinds and greater skill using the computer" as advantages of his library job. He finds particularly beneficial his work on the CD-ROM compact disc databases, which he calls "marvelously useful." This experimental, simplified system allows library users to conduct independent on-line computer searches of the libraries' collections without incurring the cost of professional assistance from a librarian.

The logic of cataloging, book preservation techniques, handling audio visual equipment, typing in Hebrew and just "how the library operates" are some of the other things students learn working in the Brandeis libraries.

"We think Library Work Scholar is a wonderful way for donors to make it possible for a student to experience Brandeis through the financial aid it provides, while at the same time, staffing the libraries," National Women's Committee President Barbara Miller says. For additional information on Library Work Scholar, write: Library Work Scholar, Brandeis University National Women's Committee, P.O. Box 9110, Waltham MA, 02254-9110.

The Best Educated Man in the Room

by Brenda Marder

*If there is a vision we press for, let it be
of our nation's schools and colleges as free and
ordered spaces, for those who live there,
for the country at large; let the institutions
for education be strong in their vision
of themselves as both a source and a symbol
for the freely inquiring mind, supportive
of the right to inquire. Let this be our common
vision for our schools; let this be...
the goal of our common and universal purpose.*

A. Bartlett Giamatti, 1987

A Trustee of Brandeis University since 1986. A. Bartlett Giamatti is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the recipient of numerous awards and honors. He has received honorary degrees from Brandeis, Princeton and the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, among others. He has amused and charmed readers with the articles he has written in newspapers

and magazines on one of his favorite subjects, baseball, and has enlightened scholars with the books he has written on his other favorite subject, the Renaissance—*The Earthly Paradise and the Renaissance Epic*, *Play of Double Senses: Spenser's Faerie Queene*, *The University and the Public Interest* and his most recent, *A Free and Ordered Space: The Real World of the University*.

Flying from Boston to New York to interview A. Bartlett Giamatti, who at the time was president of the National League and since April 1, the commissioner of baseball, I was drawn to the plane window by the superb clarity of the February day as we circled Manhattan. The view was nothing short of spectacular. To the north, I could see the Hudson stretching like a silver cord. Directly below, the spires of the Empire State and the Chrysler buildings and finally the World Trade towers glinting in the late winter sun. The plane crossed the Battery, and started its descent to La Guardia. Abruptly, a circular structure swung into focus in the maze of highways. It was a stadium painted blue. Enormous white letters on the outer walls identified the place as Shea Stadium. "There," I mused, "was one of Giamatti's 'green paradises,' a metaphor he had concocted years ago for a baseball field. It takes a leap of imagination," I ruminated, "to compare Dante's paradise, the Greeks' Elysian Fields, the Bible's Eden with a baseball stadium looming in the midst of a Queens wasteland."

In his first book, *The Earthly Paradise and the Renaissance Epic* (1966), he traces the concept of paradise through the ages, from the Bible and Greek-Roman times to the Renaissance. Although his book stops with the Renaissance, Giamatti writes that man's search for "the lost state of bliss and innocence continues... Man's need to find the place has in no way diminished."

Clearly, Giamatti's own path to an earthly paradise was only a hop, skip and a jump. As a young boy, his father took him to watch the Boston Red Sox play in Fenway



Park. Under a sizzling summer sun in the grandstand overlooking the verdant baseball diamond, the lad caught a glimpse of heaven, a celestial landscape that he has kept forever in his mind's eye.

Giamatti, a Renaissance scholar, has likened, at least in the abstract, the American playing fields to ancient and medieval concepts of paradise. In his romantic 1977 essay, "The Green Fields of the Mind," he suggests the connection. "I need to think something lasts forever and it might as well be that state of being that is a game, it might as well be that, in the green field, in the sun." While he harks back to other times for metaphors, his attention rivets on this young country—its games, its youth, its opportunities, its mores, its educational system, its ethos. Most of his prose about baseball is composed, like the poetry of Whitman, Sandburg or Frost, as a throbbing hymn to America. "In all its complementary contradictions, its play of antithesis, baseball captured a continent bounded to the east and west by mountains and rivers, dry, fertile, wet, wooded. . . . It is a land simultaneously perceived as a field and a park, as a wilderness and a paradise, as raw material endlessly available and an enclosure infinitely significant," he poeticized for the *Boston Globe* in 1986.

In a multitude of ways, he has endowed the national pastime with mythic qualities. In fact, he partly validated his candidacy for the executive suite of baseball because of his eclectic vision of and passionate concern for the sport. But beside vision, he possessed solid credentials as an effective administrator earned during his eight-year presidency of Yale University, a position he assumed at age 40, making him the youngest in the last 200 years to occupy that seat. The man quickly establishes himself as a presence.

He is baseball's most colorful commissioner in decades, the most exciting character since Happy Chandler ran the show from 1945 to 1951. There are, it seems, no end of superlatives associated with him. He is also one of the newest professionals in the hierarchy of baseball. In 1986, at the age of 48, fresh from his prominent career in academia, he began his baseball career as president of the National League. Some three years later when he took his place at the board room table as commissioner, this past spring, his relative newness to the game was handily overcome. Of course, he is still proving himself, but you can bet that what he lacks in experience, he makes up for with sheer brainpower. He is without doubt, to employ another superlative, the best educated man in the boardroom.

Certainly, of the many superlatives that attach to him, Giamatti can be described as one of the most penetrating minds in the country when it comes to grasping the enormous complexities that face American higher education today. What is intriguing for us, the baseball fans and the educators, is hearing him measure and define how both baseball and education put themselves at the service of the country in such strikingly similar ways.

In his office on Park Avenue where we talked last winter, he sat at his desk, his gray hair full and shaggy, his beard thick, his wide eyes alert. His face has large, flat features. He is bulky, and gives the aura of physical power, leonine in a way. A grayish pack from which he often draws a cigarette stays by his left hand. In the course of conversation, he expresses annoyance with the current campaign against smoking. "People feel they can't solve the big problems—pollution, drugs, poverty, homelessness—so they harp on smoking because it's an issue they can grapple with," he says.

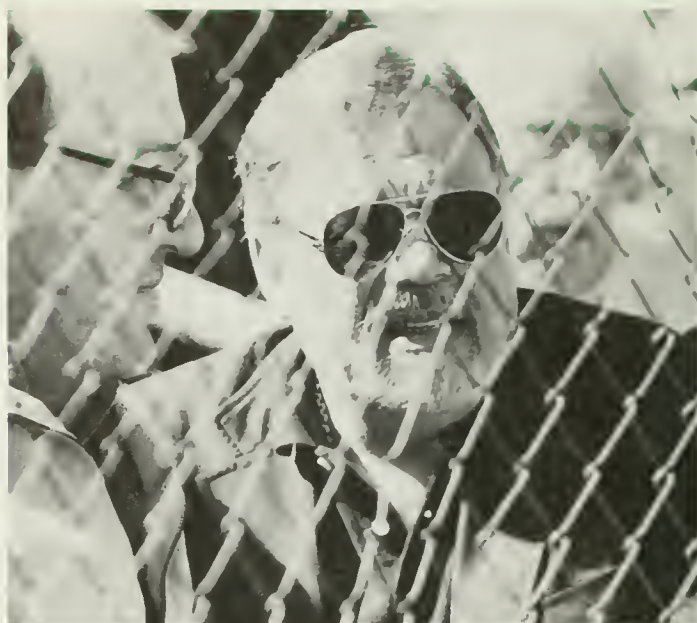
I read his second book, *Play of Double Senses: Spenser's Faerie Queene* (1975), as I did his first as a means to understanding him. In both books, for my particular purposes, I was richly rewarded. In *Play of the Double Senses*, he revealed the source of inspiration for what would, in time, inform his pronouncements on education, notions that he also would carry over into baseball. He was fascinated by Edmund Spenser's teacher, Richard Mulcaster, a Renaissance educator and humanist, who held the belief that true education shapes the private man for the public good. Giamatti finds this conviction a rule

for life. So did Spenser, the durable, epic poet whom most liberally educated people encounter some place in their college curriculum. Giamatti extols Spenser because he surpasses his earlier English predecessors in his knowledge of the forces that can corrupt "the city without," that is the "public man," and also "the man within, the private world." Spenser knows these two realms are mutually dependent," wrote Giamatti. He concludes, "all the mythology of the Renaissance . . . strove to forge the links between the public worlds of man, and thus provide for the Many the perceptions and ethical wisdom of the One." Improbably but usefully, Giamatti merges the Renaissance with our age of technology, as he laces his ideas into the fabric of education and baseball as well. The interplay between the private individual and the public person continues 14 years later to intrigue Giamatti.

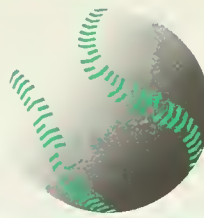
We see how from this seed the fruit of his thought blooms in the fullness of time. In an address delivered to the Conference of Excellence in Education in 1981, he said, "I believe in the central role of education in the formation and sustenance of a free and democratic nation, and I believe, therefore, in an education that has that civic goal as its end."

With this identical axiom in mind, the same year, in an article called "Men of Baseball," in *The New York Times* he scolded the "Sovereign Owners" and "Princely Players" of baseball, urging them to end their strike and play ball because they have been entrusted with "the serious work of play. Resume your dignity," he exhorts, "and remember that you are an enduring public trust." And finally, in a crescendo, he endows that public trust—baseball—with the same qualities he imparts to education when he writes: "remember that you are entrusted by America with baseball so that we, during the deep, resonant pauses, may play the game in our heads—the only place it truly endures—and that we play it and keep it there for one transcendent reason: that we may think well of ourselves and our neighbors. You play baseball so that we may remember the future we want for our children, the future that always begins for Americans in the summer of the Elysian Field." For Giamatti, baseball is a tremendous part of our mythic heritage. And by using this powerful diction, he is asserting that baseball forms and sustains the nation's ethos with a force equal to education.

But Giamatti is not all poetry and nostalgia. As a serious baseball professional, how could he be, considering the sorry state of the game at the moment. The deteriorating environment in which sports are being played in the big league stadiums as well as in the college arenas is a subject that roils him. Chief among the vexing problems is rowdy behavior. "Right now, as a baseball professional I see the misbehavior in the stands as a business problem," he



*Giamatti, in paradise,
at the baseball stadium (top)
Giamatti the scholar*



explains. "Our business depends on mass attendance. If a group of fans get rowdy, they scare away families and other people who come to concentrate on the game. Then, of course, the ticket office begins to suffer."

I ask him if he despairs that the game of baseball no longer represents the Garden of Eden, that the snake has already slithered in and is about to destroy. The Renaissance scholar smiles at my attempt to maneuver into his mental landscape. "Yes, the snake is present," he answers, enjoying our banter. "But don't forget," he warns to his favorite metaphor, "we live in a fallen world. The snake is present in excess, in commercialism, but most threateningly, it is present in alcohol."

But, he doesn't despair, because he has witnessed an improvement in the short time he has been in baseball. "I've seen heightened awareness in all parts of the country. The municipalities have worked hard to keep the stadiums clean and orderly. There seems to be more sensitivity to what's flashed on the scoreboard. Departments of transportation and police have developed skills in handling crowds. Look at Shea Stadium and Dodgers Stadium in Los Angeles and Candlestick Park in San Francisco, Wrigley Field in Chicago and the Astrodome in Houston."

Has his leadership had an influence on the improvement? "I'd like to think my voice was influential. I have been pushing for progress, but all quarters have to want to bring it about—fans, owners, players. If we hadn't already seen some improvements, in five or 10 years the situation would have gone out of control."

As commissioner, he thinks he will be able to exert even more influence on cleaning up the game environment. "As president of the National League I can exercise leadership really over only 12 clubs. But as commissioner, I'll have both leagues—26 clubs—listening to me. Also, I will be able to direct media attention more forcefully on the problem."

He laments that ugly behavior permeates almost all sports. Particularly painful to him is the rowdiness that he witnessed while he was president of Yale. "I have seen students fighting in the stands upon occasion, and every college president fears the call of primitivism that college marching bands excite among the spectators."

He is not lacking in ideas of how to clean the game up. A few years ago he gave his advice in a newspaper article. "Those who wish to enter a contest already drunk must be turned away; those sneaking in liquor if it is expressly forbidden must be stopped; those who come only to drink in the stands and disrupt must be controlled or ejected. Whoever manages the stadium or venue, whether academic institution or city or county or private company, must train parking lot attendants, ushers and security people; must establish clear rules for the sale of alcohol and train concessionaires; must make the alcohol management policy and its attendant procedures part of a larger set of policies about parking, security, hospitality for fans, cleanliness of facilities, scoreboard management."

His interest in college athletics runs deep; his understanding of its place in the life of a college student is well-defined. "Because I assume athletics is an important part of a collegiate education," he said in a speech at Williams College, "I believe athletics ought to be subject to the same scrutiny as other parts of the educational institution are." He went on to explain that, "the tragedy of much of today's intercollegiate athletic scene is that a significant number of institutions believe that athletics means only certain revenue-producing sports and only at the varsity level." He took exception to this exploitation in that same speech declaring that "I believe as well in junior varsity and club intramural athletics, in a wide variety of sports available to all interested and able students."

On the subject of college abuses toward athletics in that same speech, he doesn't balk: "... 'big-time' institutions are interested in something else—marketing the institutions to regents, legislators, alumni; producing revenue to support the athletic programs or, perhaps, academic programs; leaving unchallenged the idea, so dear to the media, particularly television, that athletic excellence and academic excellence are a function of each other."

He applauds, he tells me, the University Athletic Association, an organization of which Brandeis has been a member for three years, as being "a terrific way to give playing opportunities to student athletes." Such a consortium follows his line of thinking: athletes do not get scholarships—playing to win is fine, but studies are always balanced against victories so that students do not sacrifice their education. Body and mind are held in balance.

When Giamatti moved one floor down to the commissioner's office in April, he did so at a time when baseball and sports in general had struck a new low. Pete Rose's gambling activities dominated the newspapers as did nasty sagas of how coaches and universities exploited their athletes. These escapades cry out for a leader with national clout who can articulate a civilized vision and practical advice for improving professional as well as college sports. It may be just the right time to have a splendidly educated man as commissioner of baseball. ■

by Thomas L. Friedman '75

Brandeis graduates, engaged in a multitude of career fields, roam all parts of the globe. With some, especially journalists, the spirit of adventure is a dominant part of their lives. Two alumni relate for the Brandeis Review some harrowing experiences, typical of their daily routine, as they go about the business of being journalists.

Thomas L. Friedman was born in Minneapolis. He attended Brandeis University, where he received a B.A. in Mediterranean studies. During his undergraduate years, he spent semesters abroad at the American University in Cairo and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. After completing his B.A., Friedman attended St. Antony's College, Oxford University, on a Marshall Scholarship from where in 1978 he received an M.Phil. degree in modern Middle East studies and immediately thereafter joined the London bureau of the United

Press International (UPI). He spent a year in London doing general assignment reporting before being dispatched to Beirut as a UPI correspondent, where he covered various Middle East stories, ranging from the coup in Turkey to the Iran-Iraq war.

He lived in Beirut from June 1979 to May 1981, when he was hired by The New York Times and brought back to New York. Until April 1982, Friedman worked as a general assignment business reporter for The Times in New York specializing in OPEC and oil-related news. In 1982 he was assigned by

The New York Times to be the Beirut bureau chief, a post he took up six weeks before the Israeli invasion. For the next 26 months, he covered the various events in Lebanon, including the Sabra and Chatilla massacre, the American embassy and Marine bombings, the P.L.O. split and the Israeli withdrawal from Beirut. In 1984, Friedman was transferred from Beirut to Jerusalem, where he served as The Times' Israel bureau chief until February 1988. In 1989 Friedman became the chief diplomatic correspondent for The New York Times, based in Washington.



Thomas Friedman
interviewing Israeli troops
in Lebanon

For his reporting from the Middle East he was awarded the 1983 Pulitzer Prize for international reporting (from Lebanon) and the 1988 Pulitzer Prize for international reporting (from Israel), the 1982 George Polk Award, the 1980 Overseas Press Club Award, the 1982 Livingston Award for Young Journalists, the 1985 Marine Corps Historical Foundation Award for writing on the history of the Marines, the 1984 New York Newspaper Guild Page One Award and the 1987 New Israel Fund Award for Outstanding Reporting from Israel.



This article was excerpted for the *Brandeis Review* by Thomas L. Friedman from his book, *From Beirut to Jerusalem*, published in June by Farrar, Straus & Giroux, and based on his years as correspondent for *The New York Times* in the Middle East.

In the winter of 1983, my friends David Zucchini of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and Bill Barrett of the *Dallas Times Herald* hopped into a taxi cab in West Beirut and rushed up to the Druze village of Hammana in the Chouf mountain to track down some senior Druze officers who had just defected from the Lebanese Army. At the time, their defection was a big story—a big story which my two colleagues wanted to get firsthand. When they arrived in their taxi at the outskirts of Hammana, David told me later, their driver just sped headlong into town, not noticing a dilapidated Druze checkpoint that they whizzed right through.

"The Druze went berserk," recalled David, "but our taxi driver just kept driving along, and we were saying to ourselves, 'Hey, this place looks interesting.' Then all of a sudden we see in the rearview mirror this car coming after us filled with all these guys with big beards flapping and guns poking out the windows. They cut us off. We pulled our car over and they all surrounded us, shouting and shaking their fists, yapping away in Arabic and sticking their guns into the car. We thought, 'Oh shit, we are in deep trouble.' We immediately began screaming 'sahafi, sahafi' (Arabic for journalist) and flashed our Druze press credentials."

The Druze militiamen examined the press cards, read them every which way and then entered into a long discussion among themselves.

"I started to get real nervous—I mean real nervous," said David. "I thought maybe they were discussing who gets the honor of putting a bullet through our heads first. Then suddenly the one

with the biggest beard sticks his head back into the car and says, 'Which one of you is from Dallas?'"

Barrett said, "I am."

At that point the bearded militiaman, his eyes flashing fury, stuck his A.K.-47 rifle into the car, pointed it toward Barrett and then asked with a perfectly straight face:

"Who shot J.R.?"

A second later the gunmen all erupted into howls of laughter and told the two reporters, "Welcome, welcome to our town."

I, however, had my own particular identity problem that could crop up at any time, and there was no I.D. card I could flash to solve it. One day, for instance, I myself was riding with David Zucchini in a taxi up the Beirut-Damascus highway to cover some fighting between Druze and Phalangists in the Chouf. Halfway up the mountains, we came to a hastily erected checkpoint at which teenage boys with pistols stuck into the belts of their tight-fitting Calvin Klein jeans were stopping cars and asking some people to get out and step over to the side of the road. We didn't know if they were Druze kidnapping Maronites or Maronites kidnapping Druze, but the poor Lebanese who were being taken from their cars seemed to know that they were dead—whoever the kidnappers were. Some of the hostages just sat along the roadside, their shoulders slumped and their heads hanging down on their chests in pathetic poses of resignation to their fate.

One of these teenage thugs stuck his head into our taxi window and growled in Arabic: "What religion are you?"

I thought to myself, "If I tell him the truth that I am neither Christian nor Druze, but Jewish, he'll never believe me. But if I don't tell him the truth, what do I tell him? I don't know if he is a Christian or a Druze. I don't know what he wants to hear."

We had a rather shrewd taxi driver, and when the militiaman demanded again, "What religion are you?" he answered gruffly, "They are journalists—that's it." Luckily, for us this was not their day for kidnapping journalists and they let us pass. I will never forget the look of envy which the hostages sitting along the road cast our way as we sped off.

Being the only full-time American Jewish reporter in West Beirut in the early 1980s was a tricky task at times, particularly during the height of the Israeli invasion. My policy was never to hide my religion from any friend or official who asked me about it straight out, but I did not go around introducing myself to strangers by saying, "Hi, I'm Tom Friedman and I'm Jewish." It wasn't that I was so afraid someone was going to shoot me if they discovered I was Jewish, although in places like Beirut one could never feel totally secure; I just didn't want my religion to be an issue that would get in the way of my reporting. I wanted people to judge me on what I wrote and not on who I was.

But there was never a moment in Beirut when I wasn't keenly aware of who I was. For the first few weeks after we arrived, I always felt as though there was a glowing neon sign over my head that was constantly flashing "Jew, Jew, this man Jew." I quickly discovered, though, that people just assumed that if you were in Beirut you couldn't possibly be Jewish. After all, what Jew in his right mind would come to Beirut? Your name could have been Goldberg and most Lebanese still would have assumed you were a gentile. I once went to apply for an Algerian visa, and when the embassy official filling in the form came to the blank marked "religion," he simply filled in the word "Christian," without even asking me. While Friedman is a recognizable Jewish name to Westerners, it is not so obvious to Arabic speakers unfamiliar with Western names.

Because I have dark Mediterranean features and a mustache, Lebanese were always asking me whether I was of Arab origin. "No," I would say, "I'm American. One hundred percent." But then they would ask, "What were you before that? What kind of name is Friedman?" I would always answer "Rumanian," which is where my paternal grandparents were from, and somehow that would satisfy people and there would be no further questions. They would say, "Oh, Rumanian," and nod their heads as if that explained everything.

Nevertheless, there was always a tension inside my gut because I was constantly aware of the gap between who I was and who many people assumed I was. Whenever I would be interviewing a militia leader or Arab statesman, my mind would start racing uncontrollable: What if this guy knew who I was? Would he care if he knew I was bar mitzvah'd at the Adath Jeshuren Synagogue in Minneapolis in 1966? Would he be shocked to know that my oldest sister is a Lubavitcher Chasidic Jew with seven children living in Miami Beach?

In order to keep my mind free of such thoughts as much as possible, I became very adept at changing the subject of any conversation that seemed to be approaching the question of religion. I did not always succeed, though. Michel Khouri, the distinguished governor of Lebanon's Central Bank when I was in Beirut, invited my wife, Ann, and me to a dinner party he was hosting at a seaside Beirut hotel one evening. I was seated next to the wife of the Minister of Public Works. As soon as we were introduced she started in with the questions, "Friedman, Friedman, what kind of name is that?" She quickly found her way through the maze of defenses I automatically threw up to anyone asking that question and established that I was Jewish. At that point I asked her about the weather—really: "Nice weather we are having, eh?"

She answered me in a mischievous tone, and with a slight twinkle in her eye: "Oh, you're trying to change the subject?"

She didn't say it in a vicious way, but she wanted to talk about ME some more, to dwell on my identity a bit, maybe try it out on the other people at the table—and I didn't. She immediately picked up on my attempts to distract her. I had not been subtle enough in diverting her questions and this had only piqued her curiosity. We both started to laugh. I raised my arms in mock surrender and told her with a broad smile that she had caught me at my own game.

Then I changed the subject.

The truth is I was usually much more concerned than I needed to be. Lebanon was probably the best Arab country in which to be an American Jewish reporter because the people there were quite used to living with lots of different religious communities; it was not like being a Jew in Saudi Arabia. Although virtually all Beirut's Jews had emigrated by the time I arrived, they had been, in better days, very much part of the fabric of life in the city. All of my close Lebanese friends knew I was Jewish, and it never made a dime's bit of difference to any of them. In fact, they bent over backwards to make sure that I felt at home. I was more relaxed as a Jew in their presence than I was at times in my predominantly gentile high school back in Minneapolis, where anti-Semites in my class used to throw pennies at us to see if we "cheap Jews" would pick them up. (One of my earliest childhood memories from Minneapolis is that of a gentile boy in my grade school class who had a lisp calling another gentile boy a "Dirty Dew" when they got into a fight.)

Even in the presence of people who did not know I was Jewish I heard very little in the way of nasty anti-Semitic remarks. There was the usual canard about Jews being clever at business or controlling America, which I occasionally heard from former

FROM Beirut TO Jerusalem

THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Two-time Pulitzer Prize-winning
correspondent of *The New York Times*

Lebanese Prime Minister Saeb Salam, but it never had a hard edge to it. It was the kind of statement made more out of awe than antipathy. Saeb, a Sunni Moslem, knew very well I was Jewish, because we often discussed it. I think he was always proud of the fact that we were friends, and he and his family always looked out for me. He did, though, enjoy shocking some of his acquaintances with my identity. One day I was waiting to see Saeb, while he was bawling out some wild-eyed Moslem sheikh because his Friday mosque sermons were too hostile to the Lebanese Army. As the little sheikh with his red and white turban and thin beard was leaving Saeb's office, Saeb insisted on introducing him to me. He told the sheikh that I was a reporter from *The New York Times*, that I had won a Pulitzer Prize, that I spoke Arabic and, on top of it all, said Saeb, "He is Jewish."

The words hung in the air for a second, before this poor little sheikh's eyes bulged out. I thought his beard might fall off. He'd probably given a few Koran-thumping sermons about the Jews in his day, and I am sure I was

the first one he had ever met in the flesh. After a limp handshake he scurried out the door.

Most of the P.L.O. officials and guerrillas with whom I dealt regularly knew I was Jewish and simply did not care; they related to me as *The New York Times* correspondent, period, and always lived up to their claims to be "anti-Zionist" and not "anti-Semitic." On only one occasion did my religion become an issue with the P.L.O., but it was one I would never forget.

In early July 1982, in the middle of the Israeli seige of Beirut, Mohammed and I asked Mahmoud Labadi, who was then the personal spokesman of Yasser Arafat, for an interview with the P.L.O. chairman. Labadi, I had heard, did not like Jews, and we had always had a very awkward relationship. I guess I was his nightmare during the summer of '82. Here was the P.L.O.'s biggest moment on the world stage and who has to be

the reporter for the most important American newspaper, but a Jew—not a self-hating Jew, not an anti-Zionist Jew, just a regular Jew. While I aimed to be rigorously objective, and he knew it, he also knew I was not one of the P.L.O. groupies—those members of the press corps, mostly Europeans, who unquestioningly swallowed everything the P.L.O. fed them.

A few days after I made the request for an interview with Arafat, Labadi took my assistant Mohammed (himself a Palestinian) aside and informed him that we would get an interview—but it would not be I who would get it. It would be "the tall one," as Labadi put it, referring to my lanky colleague Bill Farrell. Mohammed, on my instructions, explained to Labadi that I was the bureau chief and that the interview had to be done by me or not at all. After thinking about it overnight, Labadi relented. The day of the interview arrived and just as I was about to enter the room with Arafat, Labadi pulled me aside by the elbow and said, "I just want you to know that I have asked our office in New York for a complete assessment of your reporting on us."

That's fine, Mahmoud," I said. "I've got nothing to hide."

The interview went well. It was published on the front page and a week passed without me hearing anything from Labadi. Then one day Bill Farrell was at Labadi's office getting his P.L.O. press credentials renewed, an always dangerous adventure since you never knew when the Israeli air force might arrive and ravage the neighborhood. While Bill was having his papers stamped, Labadi came in and threw a telex down in front of him. It was from the P.L.O. observer mission at the United Nations. The telex was an assessment of my coverage, describing it as generally fair and balanced, but noting obliquely that the "cousinly ways" of my newspaper, an apparent reference to *The Times'* original Jewish ownership, sometimes made it less supportive of the P.L.O. than they would have liked. Labadi told Bill he

wanted to talk to me immediately. When Bill informed me of the encounter, the paranoia I had kept in check all summer ran riot and I lay awake in my bed that whole night worrying that someone was going to burst in and blow my brains all over the wall. Mohammed, my ever-faithful and wise assistant, tried to calm me down by explaining what was going on: "They are trying to squeeze you," he said, twisting his hands together as though he were wringing out a piece of wet cloth.

The next morning, Mohammed and I went to see Labadi. He handed me the telex, I read it over and then read it aloud.

"Sounds O.K. to me, Mahmoud," I said, laying it down on my lap.

"It's not good enough," Labadi said coolly.

Mohammed jumped in, saying that he had read every word I had written that summer and it was all "very fair, very fair." Labadi cut him off in mid-sentence, saying that Mohammed's English was not good enough to understand the nuances of what I wrote.

For a few seconds there was only silence in the room. I had the telex resting on my knees and was staring at Labadi. Labadi was staring at me and Mohammed was staring off into space and shifting nervously in his chair. I decided it was time to put all the cards on the table.

"Mahmoud," I said, "Let's get everything out in the open. I'm Jewish and you know I'm Jewish. When my editors asked me how they could send a Jew to Beirut I told them it was no problem. I told them that I had never encountered any difficulties with the P.L.O. because of my religion. If the rules of the game have changed, then let me know and I'll go back to the Commodore and pack my bags."

"No, no," said Labadi, waving his hand. "That is not necessary. We have nothing against Jews. We just want you to do a little better in the future."

"Fine," I said. "I will try to be fair. I have been trying up to now."

After the meeting, Labadi took Mohammed aside and told him, "We know he's not bad. We just need more from him."

That was in early July of 1982. I don't think Labadi and I said more than five words to each other the rest of the summer.

Despite the cordial way that I personally was treated, I never had any illusions that religion was not a basic element in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. It couldn't help but be. This conflict involved not just two nations clashing over the same land, it also involved the clash of two religious communities, Moslems and Jews—with a long history of theological antagonisms behind them. Palestinians speaking among themselves almost never refer to the Israelis as Israelis, but always as "the Jews." It is not meant derogatorily. It is simply an honest expression of how they view Israel and Israelis—as Jews, as a religious community that has always lived under the control of Islam, not as a national community entitled to rule over Jerusalem and Moslem land. As much as I tried to play the objective reporter and stay above the fray, something would always come along and kick me in the gut to remind me how visceral and tribal this conflict really was—and that I was a member of one of the tribes.

In the fall of 1983, after a rebellion broke out against Arafat's leadership within the P.L.O., I decided to go up to Tripoli, in north Lebanon, where the combined forces of Abu Musa and Syrian-sponsored Palestinian leader Ahmed Jabril had just routed Arafat from his last stronghold, the Badawai refugee camp. I shared a taxi to Tripoli with a visiting correspondent from *Time* magazine, Barry Hillenbrand, and we went straight to Badawai, where we found Jabril and his men

were occupying two four-story pre-fab apartment buildings, one of which had been used as Arafat's headquarters. We asked a few guerrillas standing guard outside whether we could interview Jabril. They told us to wait a minute while they went in and checked.

As we waited, two young Palestinian women, probably in their early 20s, gingerly approached the guards. I eavesdropped as the women explained that they lived on the ground floor of one of the buildings and had fled from the fighting two weeks earlier. They were now coming back to reclaim their apartments and check on their belongings. Could they go in? At first, the guerrillas growled "no," but when one of the women burst into tears, they relented and let them pass.

"Go in," one of the guerrillas instructed, "but don't take anything out."

The two women were inside for about two or three minutes before they flew out of the apartment house in a screaming rage, tearing at their clothes and wailing in grief. One of them went up to one of the guerrillas and started beating on his chest.

"Shame on you. Shame on you," she bellowed in Arabic. "You tell me not to remove anything—there is nothing left to remove. For 10 years we worked—10 years. For what? For this? Everything is gone... You took it all!"

It was a heart-breaking scene, and I was on the verge of tears myself, before the other woman, her fists clenched in anger, started to scream at the guerrillas at the top of her lungs, "We are not Jews! We are not Jews! We are not Jews! Why did you do this to us?" ■

Excerpted from *From Beirut to Jerusalem*, by Thomas L. Friedman, to be published in July 1989 by Farrar, Straus & Giroux. Copyright © 1989 by Thomas Friedman. All rights reserved.

Chasing "Bolas" in Panama

by David Pitt '69

David E. Pitt, a reporter for The New York Times and a former editor-in-chief of The Justice, began his professional career at Time Inc., and The Berkshire Eagle in Pittsfield, Mass., working summers while still an undergraduate. His first job after graduation was working nights at a jigsaw puzzle factory in Waltham, making puzzles for Mobil Oil to give away at filling stations. The puzzle series was called "Great Moments in American History." After a year at Columbia's Graduate School of

Journalism, where he earned a master's degree, he began to despair of finding an entry-level reporting job at a big-city paper. In 1971, he took a job teaching history at Stockbridge School, his former preparatory school in the Berkshires. A year later, he joined the staff of WGRG-AM, a small radio station in Pittsfield, where he was an on-air reporter and later news director. In 1975, unable to keep up with the cost of heating in the frigid Berkshires, he joined The New York Post as a copy editor on the 1:00 to 8:00 am shift, later becoming copy desk chief, a rewrite man and ultimately an

assistant entertainment editor. In 1978, after a year and a half of working under the new owner, Rupert Murdoch, he went to The Times as a copy editor on the metropolitan desk. In 1979, he joined the foreign desk, eventually becoming assistant foreign editor. He went back to reporting in 1986 with an assignment in South Korea, and is currently the Police Headquarters bureau chief in New York, where he sometimes has time to pursue his other metropolitan reporting interest, the environment.



Pitt in Panama

It's been 11 years since I began working at *The New York Times*. I started as a *Times* copy editor, eventually rising to become number three on the foreign desk, where I worked regularly with the 30-odd overseas correspondents, including Tom Friedman of Beirut and Jerusalem (see preceding article), the only other Brandeis graduate I know in the news department. But after more than eight years of editing, I grew weary of the deskbound existence, and switched back to reporting.

But I was particular about what kind of reporting. As far back as I can remember I had wanted to write regularly about exotic peoples and strange customs. So, a year ago, after brief stints in the Far East and Central America, my editors obliged by assigning me to the police beat in New York.

I picked up the lingo without much trouble (references to "perps" and "pin jobs" were soon tripping off my tongue), and by the third month of

Noriega's troops



covering the normal day-to-day mayhem and intrigue, I was starting to feel comfortable around the cops, to the point where I was even pondering how to cultivate a more hard-boiled police reporter air, maybe with cigars and a pork-pie hat. The force, I felt, was definitely with me.

It thus came as a surprise when I received new marching orders early one morning in March 1988, a day when I expected to be busy with uptown rubouts and downtown crack busts. A few hours before, there had been an attempted coup against Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, Panama's de facto leader and preeminent dope-smuggling suspect. Frankly, I didn't think much about it at the time. For one thing, my grasp of the story was strictly subliminal, since I was half asleep when the first reports started coming in over my clock radio shortly before 8:00 am. For another, my precaffeinated mind that morning was far from Panamanian politics. Actually, I had been planning to drop by to see a deputy police commissioner about a story I was writing. But since I had some time to kill, I decided to swing by the *Times'*

mid-Manhattan news room. All I'd wanted to do was chat up some editors and pick up my mail. Instead I ran into Joseph Lelyveld, the foreign editor, who is renowned, among other things, for his impatience with small talk when there is business at hand. The business at that moment was Panama, which seemed to be coming apart.

"David Pitt," said Lelyveld, by way of greeting, "Go to Panama. Right now. Immediately. Get hold of a plane schedule. Go. Go. Goodbye." (Starts to turn away.)

Me: "What?"

Our conversation, if one could call it that, stumbled along in this vein for a few more sentences, which is approximately how long it took me to arrive at one of those junctures in which people thrust into unusual circumstances often find themselves thinking about the silliest things. "But who's going to cover the cops?" I remember thinking.

Shortly after midnight, I arrived in Panama City for what my editors at the metropolitan desk had thought would be a one-week loan to the foreign desk. It ultimately became a 35-day, 29-story sojourn. I alighted fortified by expressions

of sympathy from employees of the Bolivian national airline, on whose Miami-to-La Paz flight, which stopped in Panama, I had managed to get a seat at the last minute. It was clear the Bolivians thought that anyone crazy enough to disembark deliberately in Noriega's Panama was doomed. After a few minutes on the ground, I began to think they were on to something.

In the aftermath of the failed coup, which had been followed by nasty street riots, the airport, the capital and much of the surrounding countryside had been blacked out. The 30-minute taxi drive through the inky darkness featured detours around smoldering barricades, freshly burned-out cars and bewildered pigs wandering aimlessly through the headlights. Heavily armed troops were everywhere along the city's modern, boutique-lined thoroughfares.

At the hotel, where I was escorted up the darkened stairs by a bellboy carrying a citronella candle, the employees seemed benumbed, spent. An atmosphere of menace overlay the already stifling humidity that night. Unlike Tom Friedman, I'd never parachuted into a war zone, but this seemed like the real thing to me.

The next day, the story evaporated.

Larry Rohter, the *Times*' correspondent I'd been sent to relieve, knocked on my door the next morning, apologetic. Here I'd come all this way, and for what? Twelve hours before, all the ingredients for Noriega's ouster had seemed in place: Washington had been predicting his departure from the country within days, if not hours. But the splintered opposition forces had failed to coalesce at a crucial moment, and now they appeared to be in full retreat. Noriega, meanwhile, was busying himself with a purge of the armed forces. By the time he was through with his opponents, dispirited officials at the U.S. Embassy would be betting even money that he would still be in power when Ronald Reagan left office in January.

The fact was that no one, other than the general himself, had the slightest idea whether he was coming or going. Reporting from Panama was a little like particle physics, I decided: one spent an inordinate amount of time writing about things you could never actually see. There were, of course, plenty of sources in that gossip-driven country: official newspapers with lines to read between, and no end of people who had information to offer, some of it actually useful. And then there were "bolas," Panamanian slang for rumors, 98 percent of which tended to be groundless. It was the other 2 percent you had to worry about.

Shortly after my second week in-country, Rohter flew back to his home base in Mexico City for a break; he hadn't been home for more than a day or two at a time in nearly six weeks. He and his wife had a toddler who had just begun to talk—not to mention a presidential campaign to cover in Mexico. Besides, it was Eastertime, normally the most uneventful week in Latin America. "I guess you can write a few features and hang out at the pool," he said, apologetic again.

A day after he left, Panamanian troops conducted the first of a series of surprise raids that eventually broke the back of the opposition. The day

after Easter, Noriega's forces dispersed hundreds of anti-government demonstrators with tear gas and water cannons. Then they stormed my hotel. While some troops cut telephone and Telex lines, others swarmed through the ornate lobby, clubbing and dragging away opposition figures and journalists alike. Scores of people, many dazed and bleeding, were trucked off to detention at a military soccer stadium. The rest of us were trapped inside after the troops threw a cordon around the building.

For the first 10 minutes of the raid, I was blissfully unaware of the whole thing. I had been in my sixth-floor hotel room, trying to sell the foreign desk on a diplomatic story I wanted to write. I was trying to perk up what had been, up to that moment, a very slow news day in Panama. After the line went dead and remained that way for nearly 20 minutes, I was all set to march downstairs to the front desk and complain when a shaken colleague pounded on my door to say that we had just been made prisoners of the Marriott Hotel. She was completely out of breath, having spent the last few minutes eluding a uniformed thug with a truncheon who had chased her up several flights of stairs.

Three of us, working together, tried several times to get out of the hotel, each time protesting that we were journalists who had stories to file. But no sooner would we reach the lobby than we would be shoved back into the elevator by frightened hotel personnel.

Back upstairs, we tried to devise a sensible plan of action. The seriousness of our situation seemed to grow after a bellboy told us that he'd heard that military security men had begun a room-to-room search for "gringo disinformers." That definitely sounded like us, we agreed.

But then, without any warning, the troops began withdrawing. The stuff about room-to-room searches turned out to be a "bola." Nonetheless, we kept ourselves on a war footing, dashing out an unattended side entrance and hightailing it to U.S. military headquarters in the former Canal Zone, normally about a 20-minute drive, depending on road blocks.

There we had to run into another band of soldiers—Americans this time—who demanded to see our papers. One of them, a sergeant, told us we were in big trouble because we'd perturbed the commanding officer. For a moment, we were mystified. On our way in, we'd stopped at the first lighted building to ask directions; it now turned out that the commander was the guy in skivvies who had come to the screen door when we knocked. Actually, he seemed very pleasant to me.

"You interrupted his dinner," the sergeant snarled. He and his colleagues eventually let us use the Army telephones to call our offices, provided we called collect. When I finally reached the foreign desk in New York to dictate a story for the first edition—we had just minutes to spare—the editors were surprised; a colleague from *The Washington Post* had looked for me at the hotel and decided I must have been taken prisoner.

I flew back to New York at the end of April. The transition back to Police Headquarters was practically seamless; and considering Noriega's role in the drug trade, it occurred to me that the police beat was really just the business end of the Panama drama. Also, I arrived back in Manhattan just in time to help cover an extraordinary week in which a police sergeant was accidentally killed by a colleague and, in a separate incident, an unarmed woman died in a hail of police bullets after running a red light.

"Panama?" I'd tell people with a wave of the hand. "Just another big police story." ■

Arthur Grace '71 began his career as a photographer in 1972 with United Press International Newspictures. He first covered the White House with Time magazine in 1978, later working for its Warsaw bureau before joining the Washington bureau of Newsweek in 1986. His photographs have been featured in numerous books, including six volumes in the Day in the Life series, as well as in one-man and group exhibitions.

Choose Me: Portraits of a Presidential Race, a compelling book of Arthur Grace's photos, is his vision of the 1988 Presidential campaign. Slowing down, both literally and conceptually, Grace photographed every candidate throughout the 22-month ordeal, using a twin-lens 2 1/4 Rolleiflex, shooting 12-exposure, black-and-white roll film with only available light. With this simple equipment, he eschewed the carefully presented "photo op" and sought instead the right moment, the significant shot, the

candidate when and where and how he might least expect to be photographed.

In separate chapters on 15 candidates, the book communicates more about the true nature of each man through his facial expressions and body language than all his speeches and policy statements. Including a foreword by Sam Donaldson and text by Jim Wooten, both ABC News correspondents, and an afterword by Jane Livingston, chief curator of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, *Choose Me* becomes a vivid backstage portrait of the 1988 Presidential campaign.

Robert Dole

"In his own words, he was a gunslinger, a tough guy not merely willing to mix it up when the opportunity arose, but also downright eager for a little combat—almost always looking for a fight, and almost always finding one."



A *Newsweek* book, *Choose Me* is being distributed for the Brandeis University Press by the University Press of New England (UPNE). Available in July, the book is \$30.00 cloth, \$19.95 paperback, and can be ordered through the UPNE. Call 800-421-1561 to place an order.

The photos in this article are selected from *Choose Me*. The captions are excerpted from the text by Jim Wooten.



Jesse Jackson

"He seemed less frivolous in 1988 than in his previous incarnation...yet there was still an improvisational magic to his presence, a chemical charisma in the connection he made with his audiences..."



Pat Robertson

"He used his eyes and his smile together to convey the dichotomous structure of his campaign, perhaps his life—the unyielding tension between clerical kindness and the practiced superiority of the moral snob, the stark and striking contrast between compassion and condescension."

Gary Hart

"He enjoyed being an outsider, took pleasure from it and pride in it. He wore it like a badge, exploited it and embellished it, often choosing not to belong even when he was invited."



Alexander Haig

"Even as a civilian politician, he always looked like the spit-and-polish soldier he had been, all razor-sharp creases, straight lines and crisp right angles."





Albert Gore

"From its beginning to its end, his campaign was a precarious enterprise, a genuine high-wire act that constantly pitted his ambition, his instincts and

his intelligence against the gravitational pull of political reality."



Bruce Babbitt

"He was irrepressibly ebullient, a happy campaigner however his campaign was faring."

Michael Dukakis

"He seemed slightly condescending in his public rhetoric, as though he believed that, having once articulated his views on any given issue, there should be no need to reiterate. There were moments in his campaign... when he seemed utterly bored by the whole affair."



George Bush

"As public opinion shifted in his favor, his whole demeanor also changed, including his physical posture. He stood a little straighter, moved with a bit more grace. It was as though he'd shed an entire persona and replaced it with one more suited to his success."

by Arthur Reis, Jr., associate dean for resources and planning, and John Rosario, staff writer

When John F. Kennedy committed Americans to land a man on the moon by the end of the 1960s, the 35th President of the United States established a precedent for federal sponsorship of large-scale research projects and encouraged the development of so-called Big Science. Now, nearly two decades after the fulfillment of Kennedy's pledge, a debate about the merits of Big Science takes center stage in the nation's political and academic arenas. How that debate is resolved promises to have a profound influence on not only the American scientific enterprise but on the fabric of American society as well.

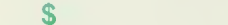
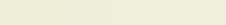
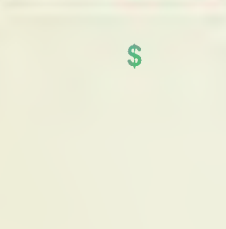
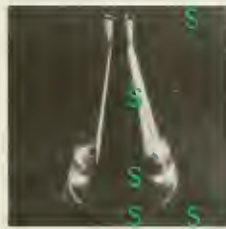
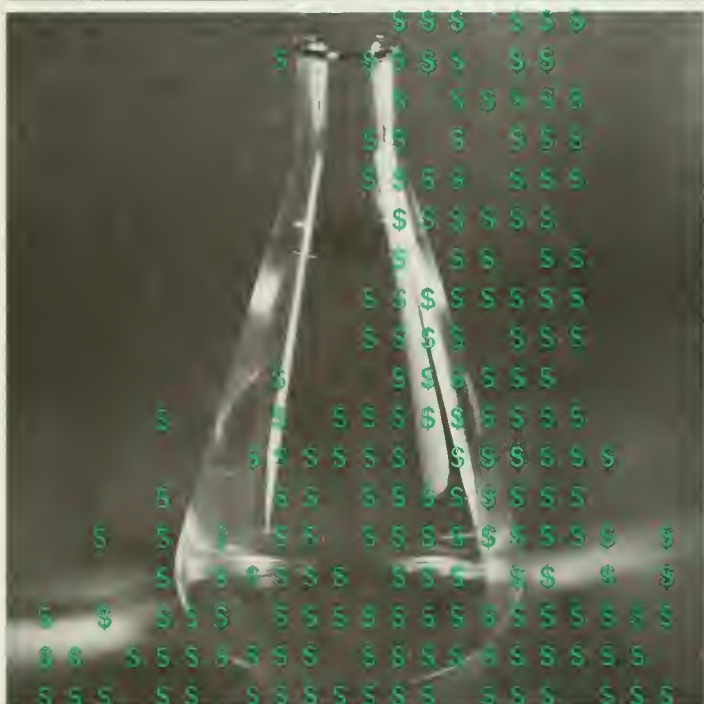
Of primary concern to both critics and advocates of Big Science are the issues of funding and establishing research priorities. Today, such major projects as high energy physics research at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory and the construction of the proposed billion-dollar Superconducting Supercollider (SSC) in Texas, the space station, the human genome project and AIDS research carry extraordinary price tags to support their complex missions. The budgets of these large-scale efforts often run into the billion-dollar range, posing a potential drain on resources for less glamorous scientific research.

With an enormous budget deficit looming before the federal government, social critics question whether Big Science, with its billion-dollar price tag, is worth the enormous expenditure. Should a nation with serious social and economic problems such as homelessness, an escalating drug war and illiteracy expend its resources on esoteric and costly projects? At the same time, many scientists charge that the political pressure exerted for large-scale science projects may effectively undermine the funding for smaller-scale scientific research.

"One of the problems in science funding is that small-scale research projects are more easily cut from the budget," says Professor of Physics Lawrence E. Kirsch. "You can't build half a supercollider, but you can make cutbacks in other areas."

The process of science funding becomes even more problematic as one reviews the method for allocating funds on a national level. The appropriations committee that funds the National Science Foundation (NSF) also funds Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Veterans

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Administration, and to make matters more convoluted, it also appropriates money to NASA. Therefore, the NSF, which primarily supports Little Science at universities, competes directly for resources with a pool that includes HUD, which addresses questions of social need, a new Cabinet-level Veterans Affairs Department and the Big Science NASA projects. The NSF budget of less than \$2 billion per year is dwarfed by the other categories vying for the resources of the appropriations committee.

The proponents of Little Science — scientific projects led by independent investigators and small research teams — note that small-scale individual projects typically require funding between \$50,000 to \$200,000 per year on average. Funds for these projects must be requested by individual investigators through an elaborate grant application process that is extremely competitive. On the other hand, the advocates for Big Science often deal directly with legislatures and wield tremendous political clout because Big Science carries an inherent boon: large-scale projects inevitably bolster the local economies where they are conducted. The national competition for the construction and placement of the Supercollider recently dramatized the economic impact of large-scale projects on local economies.

In the same spirit, the Big Science/Little Science debate is also dramatized on the Brandeis campus. Roughly 280 government and corporate awards are given to more than 150 faculty each year to support individual investigator-initiated proposals. Clearly, individual investigators form the core of the scientific community and the lifeblood of the academy. The scientific breakthroughs engendered by such research often have clear national significance, as in the case of Associate Professor of Biophysical Chemistry Judith Herzfeld's work on sickle-cell anemia. In the case of pure scientific research, such as the Supercollider, the benefits are not always so clear.

Herzfeld, however, is reluctant to draw strict distinctions in the Big/Little Science dichotomy. She says that "the differences between Big Science and Little Science are not as obvious as people might think. In biophysics, for example, researchers often depend on the facilities at national laboratories that serve both large- and small-scale projects. For the most part, 'Big' projects eventually will have some influence on research at the level of the individual investigator."

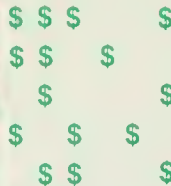
She is somewhat skeptical about the spin-offs from such mega-projects as the Supercollider. "The Supercollider is a big, big gamble," says Herzfeld. "It could be a very exciting project, but it's unclear what the pay-offs will be. Exciting research is always a gamble. By definition there are always unknowns. But in this case we must ask the question, how big do we want to gamble?"

To some degree, the pursuit of Big Science is inconceivable without enhancing the complementary relationship that exists with Little Science. Even large-scale programs such as high-temperature superconductivity rely on small research groups to contribute significant technological advances to the field. Progress in AIDS research often emerges from the Little Science setting of medical schools and biochemistry labs. At the same time, individual investigators depend upon the sophisticated facilities of national laboratories such as Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York to pursue advanced research. Consequently, a number of the University's faculty maintain strong ties to so-called mega-projects in order to pursue their own Little Science research.

The Brandeis faculty also includes a number of investigators who are directly involved in large-scale Big Science research, and who increasingly divide their time between campus and off-site facilities. Provost James R. Lackner of the psychology department heads the Ashton Graybiel Spatial Orientation Laboratory and conducts experiments at the Johnson Spacecraft Center in Houston, Texas, as well as in specially equipped planes over the Gulf of Mexico. Professor of Biology and Director of the Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center Hugh E. Huxley carries out many studies at the Synchrotron Light Source located at Brookhaven, where he uses high-intensity X-ray beams to study muscle structure. Professor Kirsch, part of the high energy physics group at Brandeis, also conducts research at the world's premier particle accelerator, the proton-anti-proton collider at Fermi National Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois.

Researchers such as Kirsch are deeply aware of the political tensions and conflicts that enfold Big Science and Little Science. He also refutes the criticism that large-scale projects are government pork barrel lining scientist's pockets. "Most people don't pursue Big Science out of choice, but because it's often the only way one can perform certain kinds of research," says the high energy physicist. "As research questions on the energy frontier became more complex, laboratory sites were built to provide common facilities that were too large and too expensive for any single university to maintain."

Kirsch believes that most researchers involved in cutting-edge science in the 1990s and beyond will be forced to pursue large-scale projects out of necessity. "Researchers are not advocates of large-scale projects merely because Congress is willing to fund them. Large-scale research will be at the forefront of science because our questions have grown beyond the scale of what one individual can handle in the lab."



Addressing the controversy surrounding the proposed billion-dollar construction of the Supercollider in Texas, Kirsch defends the project by suggesting that the spin-offs will support leading-edge technology. "The distinction between applied and pure science is not that sharp. If you think of the technological advancements that will develop as a result of the Supercollider, you can see that there's a pay-off to society."

Brandeis NASA researcher Lackner supports Kirsch's view. "The benefits related to Big Science are not new to the scientific community," says the experimental psychologist. "The Manhattan Project of the 1940s was the first large-scale project that involved a national priority with thousands of people working toward a set of intertwined goals." Sponsored by the Department of Defense, the Manhattan Project was a specially organized cohort of scientists located at several research sites to develop atomic weapons.

Although the Manhattan Project was a strictly applied military project, the effort was largely organized by scientists at the universities, says Henry Linschitz, Brandeis' Helena Rubinstein Professor of Chemistry, a researcher for the National Defense Research Committee during the Second World War. According to Linschitz, many scientists left the university setting to conduct defense-related research. Much applied research was also conducted in university laboratories, says Linschitz, referring, for example, to a project at Duke University that developed frangible bullets. In addition to the development of atomic weaponry, numerous advances and breakthroughs were made in university laboratories in the field of synthetic chemistry, particularly with regard to anti-malarial drugs and high polymers.

While Linschitz concedes that some scientific and technological advancements came out of the Manhattan Project, he is quite dubious about the usefulness of more recent defense initiatives such as the Strategic Arms Defense Initiative, better known as Star Wars. "When we talk about Big Science, we must distinguish between money going into pure science, such as the Supercollider, and the huge funds supporting military research in which scientific advances are quite incidental," Linschitz says. "Relative to our total military budget, *all* our scientific research expenditures are trivial."

Although the issue of funding dominates the debate between Big Science and Little Science, the complex nature of scientific research complicates the national task of establishing clear priorities. First, there is the question of utility. What benefits does Big Science offer the nation, and how can they be evaluated or predicted? Second, how will large-scale proposals affect the teaching and the research mission of universities in general? Given strained funding resources, can the United States simultaneously provide adequate support to individual investigators and major projects while ensuring the overall quality of research? And most importantly, can the university, as the traditional locus of scientific research, stave off the inevitable "brain drain" of senior faculty that is likely to occur?

Professors Kirsch, Herzfeld and Linschitz each agree that Big Science poses serious questions to the tenure process and the training of graduate students. Kirsch reports that the physics community is diligently working to cope with the question of graduate training in large-scale environments, where students often work in teams of 200. "Physics experiments often require more time than is allotted by the tenure process, so we must revise the evaluation process."

Kirsch is perhaps justified in saying that "high energy physics, in addition to being the frontier science, is also the frontier sociology in determining how the relationship between science in the universities and the national laboratories will be resolved in the next generation."

In April 1988, the president of the National Academy of Sciences, Dr. Frank Press, delivered a speech to the Academy that offered insight into the direction of future research efforts. In his address, "The Dilemma of the Golden Age," Press insisted that the United States must set priorities for the funding of scientific projects, and he identified a number of priorities for ongoing individual investigator awards through such national Big Science initiatives as the development of the Supercollider. Press' other recommendations include funding: 1) programs of the highest urgency even if resources are scarce, i.e., AIDS research, High Tc Superconductor research and development and individual research grants; 2) large projects with national goals that are currently authorized, i.e., Supercollider and the human genome project; and 3) political prerogatives, i.e., defense security issues, the space station and competitiveness programs.

How the federal government responds to Press' advice remains to be seen, although most scientists agree that there is value in pursuing both Little Science and Big Science projects. Currently, the picture remains cloudy since President Bush only recently named Yale physicist D. Allan Bromley to the position of White House science advisor. Bromley's effectiveness in developing funding priorities agreeable to both the Administration and



Judith Herzfeld

the scientific community is currently an open question. Such priorities would reflect, of course, the Administration's goals and not those of the scientific community as a whole, much as President Reagan's proposed Star Wars program was a project that lacked the backing of the scientific community.

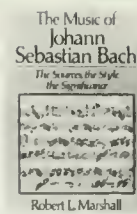
Will public sentiment favor supporting the staggering budgets of new research projects? The United States' space station alone is projected to cost from \$25 to \$30 billion; the Supercollider, a 53-mile-around particle accelerator, is estimated to cost between \$6 and \$7 billion; the process of human genome decoding is estimated to take between 10 and 20 years, and cost more than \$3 billion. It is estimated that the 100 or so Big Science facilities constructed in the United States between 1945 and 1980 totalled about \$24 billion in initial cost. Today, the costs associated with the space station alone may surpass these figures by \$5 billion.

A recent publication, "R & D in the 1980s: A Special Report," issued by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, provides an idea of the growth of science funding and examines how well basic research and overall R & D did in the Reagan presidency. The report states that "between fiscal 1980 and fiscal 1988, total federal R & D spending increased an estimated 86 percent to about \$59 billion. Even after adjusting for inflation, this represents an overall constant-dollar increase of 26 percent." The National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health show significant increases. The budget of the NSF rose 74 percent in current dollars and 17 percent in constant dollars, while the NIH budget rose 57 percent in constant dollars. Overall basic research funding rose 107 percent in current dollars and 40 percent in constant dollars. The funding increases addressed both mega-projects and smaller programs.

While it is clear that science may have been favored by the federal government during times of perceived prosperity, no one can predict whether the trend will continue in the age of deficit reductions. In spite of the uncertain questions facing science today, Lackner explains that options do exist that can reduce the strain for dollars. He points to the development of the National Center of Excellence for the Study of Complex Computational and Cognitive Systems on the Brandeis campus as one possible solution. The creation of the new science center illustrates how a bridge between Big Science and Little Science might be developed. In 1988, Congress allocated \$3 million toward the development of the \$41 million center. An additional \$9 million of federal support is pending the approval of Congress this year.

The only new university project to receive appropriations from the Department of Energy and the Department of the Interior in the FY '89 budget, the Center will be interdisciplinary, focused in the areas of computer science, cognitive science and linguistics, neuroscience and experimental psychology, and therefore highly dependent on large and costly pieces of equipment while simultaneously promoting small-scale individual research projects so common to universities.

Lackner concedes that there is no simple way of setting priorities within the scientific community. He emphasizes that many great scientific discoveries occurred neither by intent nor design, but by virtue of serendipity. He points to research into "cold" fusion as one current though controversial example. Although the scientific verdict about "cold" fusion is still pending, such unexpected developments may confirm Lackner's view that "no one can predict tomorrow's important breakthroughs based solely on today's strategies and agenda." ■



Faculty

*The Social Politics of
Anglo-Jewry 1880–1920*

Eugene C. Black, Otilie
Springer Professor of
History

Blackwell

Black examines the ways in which a small, highly acculturated London-based Jewish elite developed a variety of institutions to integrate the Jewish community into English life in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Anglo-Jewry contended that British Jews could be an accepted and respected part of Jewish society while preserving the bonds of Jewish history, tradition and belief. Yet, these assumptions, and the institutions that proclaimed them, came under increasing challenge as the Jewish community multiplied in size and changed in cultural background. The first part of the book examines these evolving institutions and evaluates their purposes and effectiveness. The second part considers Anglo-Jewry and its working institutions confronting the specific problems of immigration. The last portion of the book deals with the complicated struggle for communal control. Ultimately, says Black, both elite and newcomer were changed.

*The Music of Johann
Sebastian Bach:
The Sources, the Style,
the Significance*

Robert L. Marshall, Louis,
Frances and Jeffrey Sachar
Professor of Music

Schirmer Books

Marshall has collected 16 of his own essays, written over the last 20 years, to present a comprehensive discussion of the sources, the style and the historical significance of the music of J.S. Bach. Each essay deals fundamentally with the music, but also sheds light on the composer's life and personality. Topics covered include Bach's historical position and an assessment of the cultural significance of his achievement; an exploration of the compositional process, through an examination of the original sources; questions of authenticity and chronology; and issues of performance practice. Some of the essays have not been available since their original publication; others appear here for the first time; nearly all have been revised with expanded notes.

*Testing the Limits of Social
Welfare: International
Perspectives on Policy
Changes in Nine Countries*

Robert Morris, ed., Professor
Emeritus of Social Planning

University Press of
New England

Since 1975 economic and political changes have forced industrialized nations to reconsider the way they manage their social programs. In *Testing the Limits of Social Welfare*, policy analysts from nine countries examine and report on social welfare developments in their nations between 1980 and 1986. These countries include prototypical welfare states such as Sweden, Israel

and England; mixed welfare economies such as the United States, West Germany, Austria, Italy and Japan; and a socialist nation, Yugoslavia. The essays report that while the growth of spending on social programs has slowed, there has not been an actual decline in overall funding. Surprisingly, the nine diverse countries display common trends in how they have adapted their social welfare policies to recent political, economic and demographic forces. As long as political processes permit testing and adaptation, basic welfare objectives in industrialized nations are reasonably secure.

*Shakespeare's Othello:
A Bibliography*

John Hazel Smith, late
professor of English

AMS Press

This bibliography, compiled over a period of some 10 years as groundwork for his New Variorum edition of *Othello*, was among the works in progress at the time of Professor Smith's death in 1986. The author tracked down personally all but a few of the 4,097 items contained in the bibliography in the major libraries of this country and England and included them only after careful consideration. Listed are items relating to *Othello* published through 1984; 1985 is partially covered, and there are a few entries from subsequent years. In about one-fifth of the entries—principally in the "Textual Commentary" section—the bibliography supplies a list of the lines in the play that are discussed in each entry.

Alumni

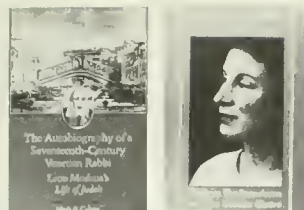
*Alumni who would like
their books mentioned in
"Bookshelf" should send a
review copy of the
publication directly to
The Editor
Brandeis Review
Brandeis University
P.O. Box 9110
Waltham, MA 02254-9110.*

*The Autobiography of a
Seventeenth-Century
Venetian Rabbi: Leon
Modena's Life of Judah*

Mark Cohen '84, translator
and editor
*Cohen is professor of Near
Eastern studies at Princeton
University.*

Princeton University Press

Leon (Judah Aryeh) Modena (1571–1648) was a major figure in the early modern Italian Jewish community. A prolific author and complex and intriguing personality, he was famous among contemporary Christians as well as Jews as "the ghetto's most popular preacher." His poetic skill, as well, brought him prominence beyond the walls of the ghetto. Modena's autobiography, written in Hebrew, documents his turbulent life in the Venetian ghetto. It gives only passing mention to his professional accomplishments, his role in communal controversies or his relations with significant figures outside his family. **Howard Adelman, Ph.D. '86**, who writes an overview of the life of Modena, gives readers a sense of what is missing, noting in many cases the accomplishments that are not mentioned by Modena himself. Available for the first time in English, this autobiography contains a wealth of historical material on numerous themes, including the Jewish community, Jewish family life, Jewish religious and cultural life, interaction



with the non-Jewish world, the plague of 1630–31, crime and punishment, kabbalistic mysticism, astrology, alchemy and gambling as well as a host of other wide-ranging subjects. Contributions to this project from another Brandeis alumnus include extensive historical notes by **Benjamin Ravid '57**, Mayer and Jennie Weisman Professor of Jewish History.

Women with Disabilities. Essays in Psychology, Culture and Politics

Michelle Fine '75 and **Adrienne Asch**, eds. *Fine is associate professor of psychology in education in the Interdisciplinary Studies in Human Development Program and Women's Studies Program at the University of Pennsylvania.*

Temple University Press

Women with disabilities are women first, claim the editors, sharing the dreams and disappointments common to women in a male-dominated society. But because society persists in viewing disability as an emblem of passivity and incompetence, disabled women occupy a uniquely devalued status in the social hierarchy. This collection of essays represents the intersection of two perspectives—feminist and disability rights; it analyzes the forces that push disabled women to the margins of society and points out the resources that enable these women to fight back and resist the stereotype. Drawing from a wide array of disciplines including folklore, literature, law and

sociology, these authors consider the influence of social class, race, the age at which disability occurs and sexual orientation on women's self-esteem and life chances. This approach differs from much research to date in which the presence of disability presumably eclipsed these other dimensions of social experience.

Marx and Engels on the Trade Unions

Kenneth Lapides '65, ed. *Lapides is a free-lance writer and editor who has written extensively on the labor movement in the Marxist and labor press, and was the founding editor of the labor monthly United Labor Action.*

Praeger

Challenging the assumptions that Marx and Engels either ignored or discounted the role of trade unions in modern industrial society, this work makes available for the first time a complete collection of Marx's and Engels' writing on labor strikes and trade unions. The material spans the half-century from 1844 to 1894 and is taken not only from major works but also from correspondence, speeches, newspaper articles, interviews, unpublished manuscripts and documents of the International Workingmen's Association. The text features some eyewitness accounts of many of the major labor struggles of the last century and offers analysis of such widely debated problems as the influence of strikes and trade unions on wage rates; the struggle for an eight-hour day; the origins and influence of the labor aristocracy; the position of women in the workplace and in the labor movement; the relationship between trade unions and political parties; and other issues in the areas of economics, politics, sociology and law.

Understanding Multiple Sclerosis: A New Handbook for Families

Robert Shuman '69 and **Janice Schwartz** *Shuman is a practicing psychologist who has multiple sclerosis.*

Charles Scribner's Sons

Coping with the often debilitating effects of multiple sclerosis can be exhausting and overwhelming for the individual who has the disease; at the same time, family and friends may seem distant or insensitive. The authors suggest that dealing with M.S. can be an opportunity for personal and family growth, and in this "handbook for families," these psychologists focus on the critical question of how families can work together to confront, cope with and move beyond the effects of multiple sclerosis. Shuman and Schwartz use case studies to highlight the importance of keeping open lines of communication with family, friends and acquaintances. In addition, they address the special needs of adolescents with M.S., as well as such concerns as financial issues, job changes and current research and treatment. The guide concludes with a chapter on sources for help and information.

Margaret Atwood: Vision and Forms

Kathryn VanSpanckeren, M.A. '68 and **Jan Garden Castro**, eds. *VanSpanckeren is associate professor of English at the University of Tampa.*

Southern Illinois University Press

"Some have said that the challenge in writing about Atwood is just to keep up with her as she continues publishing books of high quality with alarming rapidity," remarks VanSpanckeren in her introduction to this collection of critical essays. Indeed, at age 47 Atwood has published 30 books, including six novels, 12 volumes of poetry, two books of short stories, a collection of literary essays and a book of criticism. In this anthology, an international group of critics, representing the United States, Australia and Canada, address Atwood's handling of such themes as feminism, ecology, the Gothic tradition and politics—especially the relationship between Canada and the United States and between French and English cultures in Canada. Also included: a humorous autobiographical foreword by Atwood; eight color reproductions of her watercolors; an interview with coeditor Castro and a conversation between Atwood and students at the University of Tampa.

Peter Conrad

associate professor of sociology, published "Learning to Doctor: Reflections on Recent Accounts of the Medical School Years" in the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*. He presented his research on worksite health promotion to a Control Data Corporation seminar, the Canyon Ranch Foundation and the national Wellness in the Workplace conference.

Sandra Dackow

artist-in-residence, directed the 60-piece Brandeis University Symphony Orchestra as it presented works of Verdi, Sibelius and Borodin in Carnegie Hall. She is also the arranger of 24 works for student orchestra published by the Ludwig Music Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

Stanley Deser

Enid and Nathan S. Ansell Professor of Physics, has been appointed to a three-year term on the editorial board of the *Journal of Mathematical Physics*. He was invited to deliver a series of Distinguished Visitor lectures at Texas A&M and a special lecture on quantum gravity at the new Institute for Theoretical Physics at the University of Minnesota. He is one of four invited foreign speakers at the French Relativity Conference in Tours, and one of eight foreign physicists invited to a special two-week symposium at the Chinese Center of Advanced Science and Technology (World Laboratory) in Beijing.

Edward Engelberg

professor of comparative literature, has been appointed general editor of a series titled "Critical Studies of Irish Literature" to be published by the Catholic University of America Press. The intent of the series is to publish critical books on Irish literary movements or authors out of print. The general editor writes a brief preface for each volume.

Gordon Fellman

associate professor of sociology, during a sabbatical in Israel, spoke at Hebrew Union College in Jerusalem, Bar-Ilan University and to political study tour groups on the accomplishments and limits of Israeli protest groups' responses to the *intifada* (Palestinian uprising) and the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. He also wrote on this topic for *TIKKUN* magazine, *Jewish Currents*, *Boston Jewish Advocate*, *Genesis 2* and the Pacific News Service. He spoke at Hebrew University in Jerusalem on the nuclear threat and what he identifies as a significant paradigm shift in progress, from adversarial relations to mutuality, and at the world conference of Mapam, the democratic socialist party in Israel, on the future of work.

Paul Gootenberg

assistant professor of Latin American history, presented a paper, "Paying for Caudillos: Emergency Finance in Peru, 1820-1850," to the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Cincinnati.

Jane A. Hale

assistant professor of French and comparative literature and Dana Faculty Fellow, was elected to the executive board of the Samuel Beckett Society for a three-year term.

Martin Halpern

Samuel and Sylvia Schulman Professor of Theater Arts, had his three-act play, *The Last of These*, optioned by the Lamb's Theater Company of New York for a production scheduled to open in the fall of 1989.

Michael Harris

professor of mathematics, will spend the academic year 1989-90 in the Soviet Union as a participant in an exchange program jointly sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences of the United States and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Most of his time will be spent at the Steklov Institute of Mathematics in Moscow.

Erica Harth

professor of French and comparative literature, will be a Fellow at the Bunting Institute of Radcliffe College in 1989-90. With the support of fellowships from both the National Endowment for the Humanities and the American Council of Learned Societies, she will be working on her projected book, *Gender and Rationality in Early Modern France*. The study will focus on the relation of learned women in 17th- and 18th-century France to the development of Cartesian thought and modern rationality.

Eli Hirsch

professor of philosophy and history of ideas, has been awarded a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship for 1989-90. His project is titled "Dividing Reality: A Philosophical Examination of Why Our Words Divide Up the World into Ordinary Things and Classes."

Jane Hughes

adjunct professor of economics, published an article, "How to Buy Cash Management Products," in the *Journal of Cash Management*, July/August 1988. She spoke on "Global Financial Risks and Opportunities" at the 15th Semiannual Conference on International Business Conditions in 1989, in Washington, D.C.

Richard Israel

visiting lecturer in the Hornstein Program in Jewish Communal Service, gave the annual Sinaiko Lecture at Coe College in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and spoke to the Department of Social Work at Dana Farber Cancer Clinic on helping Jewish families at the time of death. Rabbi Israel had been the executive director of the Hillel Foundations of Greater Boston and a consultant on Jewish education for the Jewish Community Centers of Boston.

Alfred L. Ivry

professor of Jewish and Islamic Philosophy, gave invited lectures on "Philosophical Commentaries and Popular Culture in Islam" at the 14th Congress of the Union Européenne D'Arabisants et D'Islamisants in Budapest, Hungary; "Gersonides and Averroes on the Intellect" at a conference in Paris commemorating the 700th anniversary of Gersonides' birth and "Translations from the Arabic in Hebrew during the Middle Ages" at a colloquium held by the Société Internationale pour l'Étude de la Philosophie Médiévale in Cassino, Italy. As a Distinguished Lecturer of the Fulbright Commission, he gave a number of talks on Islamic philosophy at the Universities of Rabat and Fez, Morocco.

William A. Johnson

Albert V. Daniels Professor of Philosophy and Christian Thought, was elected a faculty member of the Brandeis Department of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies. He wrote "Anti-Semitism in Saint John's Gospel" in the *Festschrift* for Marvin Fox, Philip W. Lown Professor of Jewish Philosophy and director of the Lown School, published by Brown University, and an article, "The Jews in Saint Mark's Gospel," in the journal, *Religion and the Intellectual Life*, Spring 1989.

Allan Keiler

professor of music, was visiting professor of music at Yale University. He also presented a paper at the Third Conference on Music Analysis at Oxford University in England.

Nancy Levy-Konesky

lecturer in Spanish, published *Fronteras*, a high school Spanish text representing the third level in the Holt High School Spanish series. *Fronteras* is designed to help students acquire language proficiency while reviewing and broadening their grammar foundation.

Michael Macy

assistant professor of sociology, was awarded a Sloan Special Leave Grant for 1989–90 to develop curricular materials for laboratory instruction in introductory sociology courses, to accompany software currently under development with the help of the office of Educational Computing at Brandeis. He also presented a paper on the labor theory of value and participated in a panel on the use of microcomputers in the classroom at the Eastern Sociological Society Conference in Baltimore, MD. The paper also appears as a chapter in *Critical Issues in Social Thought* (Academic Press).

Joseph Reimer

assistant professor in the Hornstein Program, delivered the keynote address on Jewish family education at the national conference of North American Temple Education. He also delivered the keynote address on the theory of adult Jewish education at the Leadership Conference on Adult Jewish Learning.

Amelie Oksenberg Rorty

Hannah Obermann Visiting Professor of Philosophy, has been appointed director of a National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Seminar for College Teachers entitled "Virtues and Their Vicissitudes." Her book, *Perspectives on Self-Deception*, coedited with Brian McLaughlin, was published by University of California Press.

Susan Staves

professor of English, delivered a paper, "Elizabeth Griffith: French Fire, English Asbestos," at the Modern Language Association meeting. She also spoke on "The Liberty of a She-Subject of England" at a celebration of the anniversary of the English Glorious Revolution, 1688–89, held at the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, DC.

Bernard Wasserstein

professor of history, was awarded the Gold Dagger (a true golden dagger) prize for nonfiction by the British Crime Writers' Association for *The Secret Lives of Trebitsch Lincoln* (Yale University Press). The British Crime Writers' Association has given daggers each year since 1955 for the best crime novel (a Silver Dagger going to the runner-up) and since 1978 for nonfiction.

Robert Weiner

assistant professor of economics, was awarded a grant from the Columbia Center for the Study of Futures Markets to study default risk and the difference between forward and futures contracts. He received the 1988 PWS Andrews Prize in Industrial Organization, awarded by the *Journal of Industrial Economics* and the University of Lancaster. He was an invited speaker at the National Bureau of Economic Research conference on international aspects of taxation.

David B. Wong

associate professor of philosophy, published two articles: "On Flourishing and Finding One's Identity in Community," in the recent *Midwest Studies in Philosophy* volume on character and virtue, and "Three Kinds of Incommensurability," in *Relativism: Interpretation and Confrontation*.

Dwight W. Young

professor emeritus of ancient Near Eastern civilization, published an article, "On the Application of Numbers from Babylonian Mathematics to Biblical Life Spans and Epochs" in the *Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft*.

Judith F. Zeitlin

assistant professor of anthropology, received a grant from the Wenner-Gren Foundation to conduct a preliminary archaeological and archival investigation of early colonial Indian communities of coastal Oaxaca, Mexico. Her article, "Ranchers and Indians on the Southern Isthmus of Tehuantepec: Economic Change and Indigenous Survival in Colonial Mexico," appeared in *Hispanic American Historical Review* (February 1989).

Harry Zohn

professor of German, participated in a panel discussion on Arthur Schnitzler's Vienna, which was broadcast over Swiss radio from Basel. He lectured at Boston University on Karl Kraus, authored seven biographical articles in *Blackwell's Companion to Jewish Culture* and contributed to recent issues of *Das Juedische Echo* and *Cross Currents*.

Irving Kenneth Zola

professor of sociology, has been appointed to the editorial board of the *Journal of Disability Policy Studies*. His recent publications include: "Coming Together to Meet Mutual Needs" in *Perspectives On Aging*; "The Politics of Self Help" in *The Surgeon General's Workshop on Self-Help and Public Health*; "Aging and Disability: Toward a Unifying Agenda" in *Educational Gerontology*; a special monograph of five of his papers on disability policy in *Australian Disability Review*; and "What Is It to Be Disabled: What's in a Name Anyway?" in *Roll Call*.

Edgar Zurif

professor of cognitive science, has been awarded a Guggenheim Foundation Fellowship to write a monograph on the neurological organization of language processes.

Staff**Albert Axelrad**

chaplain and B'nai B'rith Hillel director, while visiting England lectured on "Violence and Nonviolence in Classical Jewish Sources" at Oxford University's Center for Postgraduate Hebrew Studies; "Mixed Marriage and the Rabbinate" at Leo Baeck College; and "Encountering Ethiopian Jewry: an Eyewitness Account" at Finchley Progressive Synagogue and the Liberal Jewish Synagogue. He also met with Brandeis alumni who are now residing in the London area.

Profile

Barbara A. Dortch '71: A Superior Judge

On a cold, rainy afternoon in late winter, the souvenir shops and fast food emporiums of Boston's Faneuil Hall were doing scanty business, hampered by the weather. Yet, upstairs, a half hour before the scheduled ceremony, the meeting room was filling with people gathering to witness the swearing-in of a new justice for the Superior Court, Barbara A. Dortch, Brandeis Class of '71. Groups of tourists, following the Freedom Trail, wandered in among the lawyers and judges and cameramen; they seemed surprised at finding the room in use, not cordoned off as a historical monument, and they gazed silently at the high white balcony, the tall windows, the long wooden benches and *Liberty and Union Now and Forever* hanging grandly over the podium, and turned to query an official about the proceedings soon to take place. Most of them stayed to hear the ceremony that followed, eager to be a part of history in the making.

Taking place was, indeed, a moment in history—the first black woman to be appointed to the Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was being sworn in by Gov. Michael Dukakis. "During her career in the private and public sector," the governor said before administering the oath, "Barbara has demonstrated a deep commitment to upholding the law while at the same time protecting the rights we all should enjoy. Barbara will be a valuable member of our Superior Court system." Standing proudly before the governor, in a clear, confident and joyous voice, Barbara A. Dortch repeated the oath and turned to address her enthusiastic audience.

For five years an associate justice in the Boston Municipal Court, Dortch is, by all accounts, a sincere, compassionate and conscientious jurist. After graduating from Boston College Law School in 1974, she began her law career in a Tennessee recording company, but soon returned to Boston and the public sector. "There is something about the public sector," she said in a *Boston Globe* interview. "You can effect so much with so little experience. You are thrown right into big issues." She worked for the U.S. Department of the Interior, was assistant corporation counsel for the city of Boston and served as assistant general counsel for the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority and later as associate general counsel for the Massachusetts Port Authority.



Justice Barbara Dortch

In 1984, she stood before Governor Dukakis and was sworn in as an associate justice in the Boston Municipal Court (BMC), replacing Judge Margaret Burnham, one of many blacks in the legal profession who urged Dortch to apply for the seat. "It never occurred to me on my own," Dortch remarked in the *Globe* interview. "I didn't think I would be appointed because at that point I wasn't doing very much litigation. I had to be encouraged that I could do it."

Ruth-Arlene Howe, associate professor of law at Boston College Law School, referred to Dortch's BMC appointment in her remarks at Dortch's Superior Court swearing-in. "It was just five years ago that many of us gathered here today were then present at the State House for Barbara's first swearing-in to fill the BMC vacancy occasioned by Margaret Burnham's resignation," she said. "I remember the remarks that day of Diane Wilkerson who expressed the hope that Judge Dortch's appointment would not be an end, but a beginning of appointments of black and non-white women to the state's judiciary. As yet, no black woman has been appointed to the BMC to replace Judge Dortch."

"I have every confidence," she continued, "that Judge Dortch will continue to be an excellent jurist, a role model and a beacon of hope and aspiration for the able and competent members of the Massachusetts Black Women Attorneys who have and will submit their applications for judgeships." Dortch, herself, in her remarks to the assembly, expressed her desire "to be just another rung in the ladder of achievement for black women." She told the *Globe* she hopes "her appointment will encourage black women, individually and as a group, to push harder against arbitrary barriers."

Off the bench, Dortch is a founding member of the Massachusetts Black Women Attorneys and previously served as president of the Massachusetts Black Lawyers Association. She is a member of the National Association of Women Judges and a member and advisor to the chairman of the National Bar Association Judicial Council.

At Brandeis recently, Dortch was a member of the Advisory Committee on Students of Color. Established in September 1987 by President Handler, the committee was charged to study issues of admissions, retention, financial aid, academic advising and other support services and how they serve students of color; to assess ways to improve prospects of matriculating a higher proportion of students of color; and to focus on ways to heighten sensitivity of all members of the University community to issues of race, religion and color. The committee comprised faculty, alumni and students. As an active member of the committee, which has since completed its charge and submitted a report to President Handler, Dortch shared her insights with students, in particular offering a historical perspective on Brandeis' efforts in recruitment of students of color, based on her own experience.

In other activities at Brandeis, Dortch was guest speaker at the third annual Student-Alumni Dinner, held on campus last February as part of a celebration of Black History Month. She was greeted by a standing ovation from the alumni and students who had gathered for the evening. Initially a biology major, the Memphis, Tennessee, native credited the turbulent political climate on campuses

in the late sixties, and particular events, such as the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., with provoking her political awakening. Changing her major to politics, Dortch saw the law as an avenue to help correct social injustices. "I was very much interested in social change," she told the *Globe*, "and I thought law would give me the most options in terms of effecting some change." In her remarks to students she stressed the value of the education she received at the University. "Brandeis opened our minds to cultural diversity and diversity of ideas," she said. "Our education included more than academics. Brandeis exposed us to radical, progressive thought."

In the community, she serves as advisory board chair of the Roxbury Boys and Girls Club and is a member of the board of directors of the Boys and Girls Club of Boston, Inc. She is also cochair of the Gender in the Courts Subcommittee of the Supreme Judicial Court's Gender Bias Study. In recognition of her numerous civic and community activities, she received the Volunteer of the Year Award from Project Commitment, Inc., the Distinguished Service Award of the Massachusetts Black Lawyers Association and the Distinguished Alumni Award from Boston College Law School's Black Law Student Association.

"Judge Dortch's elevation today," said Howe to the Faneuil Hall gathering, "from the Boston Municipal Court to the Superior Court, is a positive and natural advancement for her individually. It also sends out an affirming message to youth who need the assurance that those who offer themselves to public service are truly around for the long haul; not just here today, and gone tomorrow."

Anita Flanzbaum

Peter Osnos '64: Urbane Go-Getter

"A good publisher is an urbane go-getter," says Peter Osnos '64, associate publisher and senior editor at Random House, quoting the well-known American publisher Cass Canfield. Moving around his book-lined office on the 11th floor on E. 50th Street, the natty Osnos fits the image that Canfield's adage conjures up. Tall, lanky and sparkling with intelligence and energy, he creates the aura of a man eminently equipped to compete in the current overheated climate of book publishing. Dressed casually but impeccably, in gray flannel pants, striped shirt topped with a light tan suede vest, he offers hospitality to me, his out-of-town guest, who has traveled from Massachusetts to interview him for the *Brandeis Review*. Although his time is money, as the saying goes, Osnos, over a lunch that we enjoy in his office, leisurely discusses some of the books that have established him in just the last four years as a driving force among the giant publishers in the country.

One major triumph, *Trump: The Art of the Deal* by Donald J. Trump with Tony Schwartz, which he edited as well as published, rocketed to the number one spot on *The New York Times* Nonfiction Best Sellers list in 1988. The impetus for the writing of this book came from S.I. Newhouse, owner of Random House, who suggested to Osnos that Trump would be an ideal subject for a book. "I followed up on his suggestion, which meant coming up with an enticing concept, finding a compatible writer, developing a business plan that offered a solid return and getting Trump to agree. After about nine months, Trump gave the green light. Tony Schwartz, who did the writing, was just the exact guy to handle the project," he explains. But Random House underestimated the excitement the book would generate. *The Art of the Deal* sold 220,000 copies in the three weeks before Christmas 1988 and by Christmas Eve, they were all sold out. Many potential buyers clamored for a reprint, which appeared in January. "Trump is a terrific promoter: he appeared on both 'Donahue' and 'The Oprah Winfrey Show,' a feat duplicated only by Elizabeth Taylor. In the space of a month or so around the time we published his book, he also was featured on the cover of *Newsweek*, *Fortune* and *People*. The book sold 900,000 copies in hard cover, which makes it one of the biggest selling books in history," he says. This past February, the mega-book rescaled the pinnacle, this time on the

Paperback Best Sellers, and published by Warner. And this past spring, it was still on the list. "We have already begun another book with Trump, which will be ready for publication in 1990," he adds.

Other books handled by Osnos have climbed to the summit of *The Times'* prestigious indicator. In 1987, only three years after he left a highly successful career in journalism to join Random House, three other books that he managed commanded top slots on the list, a record that even a veteran editor/publisher might covet. Self confident but still incredulous of his success, he shakes his head in near disbelief and says, "that was an amazing year." The other mega-books in 1987 were *Everything to Gain: Making the Most of the Rest of Your Life* by Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter; *Man of the House: The Life and Political Memoirs of Speaker Tip O'Neill* with William Novak; and *Hold On, Mr. President!* by Sam Donaldson.

The book he edited shortly after he arrived at Random House was *All Fall Down: America's Tragic Encounter With Iran* by Gary Sick, who was the Iran specialist on the National Security Council in the Carter Administration. "From my work with the *Washington Post*, during the period the book covered, I knew I could bring some background to bear on the subject, and I felt that the author was one of the most authoritative people in the country to write on the topic. The book, an impeccable history of our involvement in Iran, received a number of perfect accolades—a front-page review in *The New York Times Book Review* and a choice by *The New York Times* as one of the dozen best books of 1985. Sick's book sent out just the right message about the quality of books I wanted to do."

Peter Osnos' progress in the volatile world of publishing is all the more remarkable because he comes to it out of a distinctly different habitat. His first career as a journalist began when he entered Columbia's School of Journalism after Brandeis, where he had majored in psychology. After, with his M.A. in journalism in hand, he spent a year working as assistant to I.F. Stone in Washington, D.C. He soon landed a job with *The Washington Post* and over the next 18 years served as bureau chief in Indonesia, Moscow and London as well as foreign and national editor in Washington.

He compares his switch from journalism to his new career as that of the professional soldier who has had enough of the front lines and the knocking about and is reaching for new challenges, ones that would create the same level of excitement, but maintain him on the home front. "The career of foreign correspondent is front-end-loaded. It is more fun in your twenties and thirties than later on," he says.

Obvious similarities exist between journalism and publishing/editing such as a practiced eye for ferreting out a good story, a knack for narrating an event and an acute instinct for editing. "Good book people and journalists know how to make things compelling and are deeply interested in the world around them," advises Osnos. While the two professions share these common points, on the other hand, there exists a real dissimilarity between them. Especially if you consider that the publishing component demands a powerful business acumen, a skill unlike any a reporter exercises. For instance, Osnos paid \$1 million for Tip O'Neill's book at an auction. "Some people looked at me and said, 'You're crazy. Who cares what a former Speaker of the House thinks. You won't sell 30,000 copies.' The book was a huge success; it sold about 400,000 copies, making it one of the biggest selling political biographies of all times," he recalls. Osnos had gauged correctly that O'Neill, a gifted storyteller, would weave the stories in a way that engaged the reader.

While Osnos enjoys his publishing victories, he also takes pride in doing a book simply because he feels it deserves an audience. "Natan Sharansky's *Fear No Evil* (1988), which gave me great pleasure, is proving to be also a source of deep frustration because its sales are hovering at 50 percent of the number we had originally estimated. We believed that there was a large readership waiting to read this personal story of one of the most inspiring figures of our time. I think it's a splendid book—funny, wise, profoundly original. We really cared about the story for a variety of reasons: I knew Sharansky when I was stationed in Moscow—in fact I was mentioned in his indictment as one of his alleged CIA contacts; and Robert Bernstein, chairman of Random House, is a founder of Human Rights Watch. Despite its failure to reach a mass audience it will sell around 50,000 or 60,000 copies, more than any other book of this kind," he remarks.



Peter Osnos

In 1962, Osnos joined attorney Bill Higgs, one of the few white lawyers of the time who would defend blacks in the South, and two other Brandeis students, in a journey Osnos describes as a "tour of the world of Mississippi just before it exploded." They dined with such Southern luminaries as William Faulkner, and met several figures in the burgeoning civil rights movement, among them Medgar Evers and James Meredith, the first black student to attend the University of Mississippi. Osnos presciently asked Meredith to give him a written record of his aspirations at the University. The following September, when Meredith made his now-famous attempt to attend class, and national attention was riveted on the ensuing violence, Osnos held the only clear statement, in Meredith's words, of what the tenacious student hoped to achieve. The statement ran in the Justice, and newspapers across the country picked it up.

The tour heightened Osnos' involvement in the civil rights movement and became the subject of his first journalistic contributions. On campus, he also was involved in SPEAC (Student Political Education and Action Committee), which brought political figures to Brandeis to debate timely and controversial subjects.

Another book that Osnos is delighted with, although it does not fall into the category of a mega-book, is Vassily Aksyonov's *In Search of Melancholy Baby*, an account of his impressions of the United States. Aksyonov is a Russian émigré whom Osnos feels is one of the best contemporary Russian authors writing today. Osnos takes pride in noting that the book found its way to the *Washington Post's* best sellers list and is now for sale as a Vintage paperback.

Although Osnos is both editor and publisher he says, "I think of myself as an editor who publishes books. I acquire and edit manuscripts and see that the finished product reaches the broadest range of bookstores. The first big decision in the process is to identify the books that I want and then negotiate for them. How much should I pay for the books, how much should I pay as an advance, why I choose book x and not book y are key questions. Then orchestrating the publishing phase means making sure the book jacket design is attractive, creating the right title, obtaining the convincing quotes, helping with the publicity and planning the publishing event." If the author happens to be a major personality like Donald Trump or Nancy Reagan, (whose memoirs Random House is publishing next fall) then the appearance of the book is a major event.

As the editor, on the other hand, he has the direct responsibility for working with authors. "In what I call the nurturing stage, I try to draw out of them the best possible book. I do a lot of books where the authors are major public figures. These people take a different kind of care: each book is its own universe. What I like about the job is the combination of editing and publishing," he claims.

Publishing in the United States is not business written small. It's an enormous industry ruled by the dollar. *The New York Times Magazine* in a lead article last February painted a vivid picture of the booming state of the industry. Aggressive literary agents have coaxed sky-high prices from publishers, the article comments, "not only for 'brand-name' writers but also for authors who only demonstrate the potential to produce best sellers. Fresh reports of the feeding frenzy for books spread through the industry every week: \$800,000 for a novel by Salman Rushdie. Two million for a memoir by Bill Wyman of the Rolling Stones. Eight hundred and one thousand for a children's book, a retelling of 'Swan Lake!'"

"Money is becoming increasingly important in our business," says Osnos. "If you want to buy the book you usually have to offer the author's agent the highest price. It's not like it was at the turn of the century or the first decades of this century when authors tended to have a loyal and lasting relationship with their editors and publishing houses that counted far more than the dollar."

In fact, a cluster of rich companies like Random House with their many subsidiaries are in the best position to buy manuscripts. Random House, a part of the Newhouse family's publishing empire, for instance, plays from a position of towering strength as owner of Crown, Knopf, Vintage, Pantheon, Times Books and Ballantine. The demands of the book bull market have pushed the smaller publishers, who find it impossible to compete, to join the conglomerates. The trade book industry, the section from which Osnos publishes his specialties—history, politics and business—is dominated by Random House in company with Bantam, Doubleday, Dell, Penguin USA, Simon & Schuster, Putnam Berkley and the Hearst Trade Book Group. In this climate, "some editors are bouncing from house to house, either as a result of mergers or because they're wooed in the newly competitive climate fostered by the conglomerates," the *Times*' article stated.

With this in mind, one can understand how Osnos' new world reverberates with the same excitement as his life with the *Washington Post*. Nor will the scope of his activities decrease in the foreseeable future. A recent success by Stanley Karnow, *In Our Image: America's Empire in the Philippines*, is being hailed as the classic book on the subject. And Nancy Reagan's book in collaboration with William Novak, M.A. '73, edited and

Teaching Prizes: Call for Nominations

Two prizes for excellence in teaching are awarded annually to Brandeis faculty members, each carrying a stipend of \$1,000. The Michael Walzer Award for Teaching, named for Michael Walzer '56, is given to a nonretired faculty member who combines superlative scholarship with inspiring teaching. The Louis Dembitz Brandeis Prize for Excellence in Teaching, established by the Standing Committee on the Development and Evaluation of Teaching and modeled on the Walzer Award, is open to all members of the faculty. The 1989 prizes will be awarded in fall 1989.

The Office of the Dean of the College is now accepting nominations for these two prizes from alumni, students and faculty. A nomination for a teaching award honors those faculty members who have brought distinction to the enterprise of teaching.

Please send your nominations to Carolyn Locke, Assistant Dean of the College, Brandeis University, P.O. Box 9110, Waltham, MA 02254-9110, 617-736-3450 by September 1, 1989.

published by Osnos, will surely catapult into the stratosphere of big sales. In 1990, a second book with Donald Trump, detailing the tycoon's latest mega-deals, promises to attract thousands of avid readers. One cooperative venture that clearly delights Osnos is working with Kareem Abdul Jabbar, America's all-time highest basketball scorer, who is writing a book based on a diary that he has kept over the last two years.

As we scan the catalogue of his big books, we can only wonder—where can he go from here?

Brenda Marder

Alumni Association Election '89 Results

This spring the annual election of an Alumni term trustee and officers, and members-at-large of the Board of Directors of the Brandeis University Alumni Association was held. Seven candidates ran for 11 positions. The posts to be filled included alumni term trustee, president, four vice presidents, a secretary and four members-at-large.

The Alumni Association election results are as follows: the position of alumni term trustee was filled by B. Paula Dubofsky Resnick '61, who will serve a five-year term. Resnick, of Lincolnwood, Ill., is currently a business student at Northwestern University. Charles Eisenberg '70 was elected president and will serve a two-year term. Eisenberg, who lives in Newton Centre, Mass., is president of a real estate firm.

Four vice presidents were elected who also will serve two-year terms. Judith Yohay Glaser '59 of Dix Hills, N.Y., and Bruce B. Litwer '61 of Coral Gables, Fla., were reelected; Judith Silverson Sloan '61 of Manhasset, N.Y., and Jan Solomon '73 of Washington, D.C., are the newly elected vice presidents.

Deborah Tellerman Berkowitz '71 was reelected secretary and will serve another two years. In addition, the four members-at-large elected to serve three-year terms each are Kwabena D. Akufo '77 of Bedford, Mass., Ruth Porter Bernstein '57 of Winthrop, Mass., Mark D. Gershenson '74 of Marina Del Rey, Calif., and Carol Stein-Schulman '70, of Great Neck, N.Y.

The Board of Directors of the Alumni Association extends its thanks to those alumni who participated in this important event in the life of the Association.

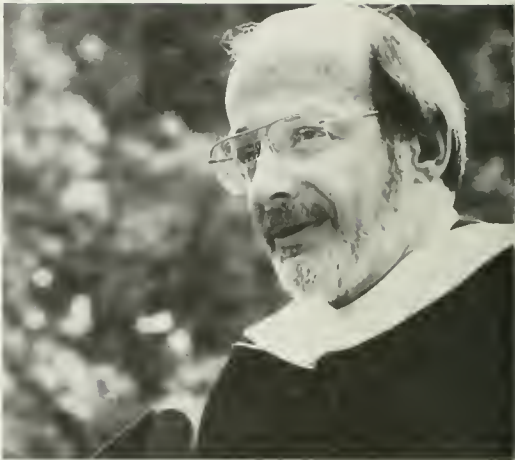
Commencement

Although raindrops accompanied "Pomp and Circumstance" during the processional, a warm sun and shifting clouds prevailed over most of Brandeis University's 38th Commencement exercise on May 21. The vibrant "pop" of champagne bottles followed by light-hearted laughter and scattered applause marked the exuberance and relief felt by the more than 700 members of the graduating class of 1989.

Before conferring the degrees, President Evelyn E. Handler addressed the hundreds of people congregated in Ullman Amphitheater, noting that "there is something very special about this year's Commencement, which comes during the 40th anniversary year of our University..." She congratulated the men

and women of the graduating class for their achievements "both in the classroom and in the community at large, whether helping our neighbors through the Waltham Group, working on behalf of Soviet Jewry, marching in support of women's rights, or protesting the outrage of apartheid."

Acclaimed novelist, short story writer and essayist E.L. Doctorow delivered the provocative and sometimes disturbing keynote address, warning the undergraduates that a new nation is emerging—"one where business triumphs over compassion and social service, where books are banned and



E.L. Doctorow delivering a provocative speech



Leonard Farber



Karen A. Splansky, senior
class speaker

censored, where racism goes unchecked, and where homelessness and poverty are creating a class of permanent beggars." Blasting the conservative era of former President Ronald Reagan, saying that it helped give the country a "grotesque face," he added, "Something poisonous has been set loose in the past years. Our country itself is in danger of becoming grotesque." The author of nine books, including *Billy Bathgate*, *Ragtime* and *The Book of Daniel*, Doctorow challenged the graduates to help restore the ideals of the country's forefathers.

Senior class speaker Karen A. Splansky '89 expressed her "indebtedness" to the Brandeis community for playing a "unique and critical role in our development into responsible and caring individuals." Commenting on the fact that

students, faculty and administrators have joined hands to welcome people of every racial, ethnic and religious background, she lauded President Handler's attention "to issues raised by our Students of Color." Calling the new intercultural library a "wonderful expansion to our campus libraries," she described it as a "symbol of the power of working together to serve the needs of our diverse community." Splansky concluded her address by saying, "Perhaps our future endeavors as advocates of justice, tolerance and good will, as sources of strength within our communities, and as leaders into the next millennium can serve to repay our debt to our families and to our Alma Mater."



Al Hirschfeld



for further information on
Commencement see "Around the
University" section

Reunion

American author Anais Nin wrote, "Each friend represents a world in us, a world possibly not born until they arrive, and it is only by this meeting that a new world is born." At Reunion Weekend '89, May 19-21, friendships were strengthened and new worlds were born when nearly 800 alumni and their families returned to campus. The brightness and warmth of reunion were mirrored by the idyllic spring weather as the Classes of 1954, 1959, 1964, 1969, 1974, 1979 and 1984 rekindled relationships and reveled at being back among old friends.

Sydney Blumenthal '69 and Esther Kartiganer '59, panelists on symposium, "The Media Under Fire."



Charlotte Moses Fischman '64 and Paulette Cooper-Noble '64 meet again at their 25th Reunion at President Handler's reception. Paulette's husband, Paul Noble, stands in middle.



Lewis Brooks '80 and Denise Silber Brooks '84, chairman of her class' program committee, smiling at the annual Ralph Norman Emeritus Barbecue.



Rosalind Fuchsberg Kaufman '59, chairman of her class reunion gift committee, prepares to march with her classmates in the commencement procession.



Members of the Class of 1969 Emily Kamin Soloff, Susan Rand Roberts and Judy Pearlman Giga share a laugh over old times at the Reunion Dinner.

The Reunion celebration was kicked off Friday evening with a cocktail reception and dinner at the new Sherman Banquet Hall. In keeping with tradition at Brandeis, President Evelyn E. Handler hosted a dinner at the Faculty Club for the Class of 1964 in commemoration of its 25th reunion. Following dinner, alumni attended individual class parties, each tailored to the tastes of class members and held at various locations around the University. One of the highlights of the weekend included a spirited symposium held Saturday morning titled "The Media Under Fire." Led by Morton Keller, the Samuel J. and Augusta Spector Professor of History, the panelists were Sidney Blumenthal '69, correspondent, *The Washington Post*, Esther Kartiganer '59,

executive editor, "60 Minutes," Walter Mossberg '69, chief international economics editor, *The Wall Street Journal*, Peter Osnos '64 associate publisher and senior editor, Random House and Martin Peretz '59, editor-in-chief of *The New Republic* and lecturer in social studies, Harvard University. The Ralph Norman Emeritus Barbecue, held outdoors Saturday afternoon around Massell Pond, has become a cherished commencement tradition and the gala party Saturday evening at the Hassenfeld Conference Center, where alumni danced to music popular during each class' four years at Brandeis, were major events to which alumni flocked.

Of particular significance was the Reunion '89 Awards Ceremony, which recognized the efforts of the Reunion gift and program committees to increase their classes' attendance and giving levels. The

Class of 1964 received awards for having the highest percentage of classmates attending Reunion, for its number of donors giving to the Class Reunion Gift and for raising the largest amount of money. Thanks to the Reunion Gift Program, the Class of 1964 raised nearly \$800,000, a figure that is up substantially from last year's 25th Reunion gift of \$90,000. Also, the cumulative total (as of this writing) of the seven reunion classes was a remarkable \$1,585,855 as compared to last year's \$200,196.

The weekend culminated Sunday with Commencement exercises, followed by an afternoon luncheon attended by President Handler and honored guests. Although many alumni expressed sadness at leaving the campus, they took with them a fresh perspective of Brandeis and each other.

In Memoriam
Charles A. Napoli '58

Charlie (center) with members of the football team



A year or so before he died, Charlie Napoli participated in a panel discussion of the Class of 1958, during its 30th reunion in May 1988. The *Review* presents, in his memory, his extemporaneous remarks.

I don't know about the next 30 years... I've had an absolutely incredible ball living my life. I get up in the morning and say 'this is going to be the best day of my life.' I go to school, a school of 1,500 young people.

I decided four years ago I wasn't going to let anything wait any more. If something came up I really wanted, I'd go for it.

I have a 90-year-old farm house and 80 acres of land that is a home for me. Spectacular. I live there all by myself. I cut my own wood, make my own breads, prepare my own jellies and jams. Pretty self-sufficient.

It gives me a nice balance in my life, which is that I know that I don't have to have other people to make my life meaningful to me.

But I go back up the hill, put wood in the stove, put the music on the stereo and I'm all alone. I've created an environment that is wonderful.

I'm also very much a people person. My alumni involvement and my NFL involvement and a number of others are very important to me. But the critical issue is that I know that I don't have to have other people to make my life meaningful to me.

I say that to this group, which is more special to me than any other... I learned to cry a long time ago. I cry a lot. I cry at Lassie Comes Home, Brian's Song, sometimes the "Star-Spangled Banner." It depends on what and where and when... and I don't mind that at all. I tell my kids in school that and they kind of look at me funny sometimes, because here's this kind of large, unusual-looking person, whom they refer to very gently as "No Neck." I had this sign painted on the side of the building in eight-foot letters after graduation, and it was the most beautiful thing in the world. It said, "Thanks, No Neck." That's all, but that's special.

You're very special, too, and this place is special. A week ago I came to a meeting of a subcommittee of the [Brandeis Board of] Trustees on which I serve. I was so high, so elated because we have the funds that are needed, not for athletics—we have what we need for intercollegiate facilities—but for the young people to relax and recreate. Young people make decisions about where to go to college based on the facilities at these schools. We have to attract good, substantial young people to Brandeis. At any rate, we have received a \$7 million gift, which, coupled with another, will make this possible.

Then, later, I had to go to a meeting of the New Hampshire Council for the Humanities because I'm part of a group which has been instrumental in running a Principals' Academy in New Hampshire. I've been fighting for five years to get a humanities-based, week-long program for school administrators.... There's a great deal in the magnificent literature that we read that helps us in our life.

The strange thing about it is that we had not been funded by the Humanities Council. I looked at the Council. I said, 'I find myself in a very ambiguous position... it's very strange that I, as a school administrator, am fighting for one of the most important experiences that administrators can have, one which they will be able to share through their teachers and with their students. It's very strange that I have to explain this to you people—who are supposed to be proponents of the humanities.'

I got up and walked out of the room.

We had lunch an hour later. And they said to me, 'You came here and said probably the only thing that could make us change our minds, and realize we were about to make the biggest mistake.'

Now, to have the ability... or even the desire to say that comes right back to this place.

Now, of the 30 years that are coming? Hell, they're going to be great! Because you're great.

My brothers and sisters wanted to give me a 50th birthday party. But I told them, 'No way. When I'm a hundred years old and have lived half my life, then you can give me a damn birthday party.'

Valedictory

by Jeffrey H. Golland '61

This is a valedictory. Like commencement valedictories, it looks back at four years: my two terms as president of our Alumni Association. What a time I've had! After nine years on the Association's board of directors, I came to office with ambition for greater alumni participation and influence in the life of Brandeis. Events have exceeded expectations.

One measure of these four years is University recognition. By 1985, honorary degrees had been awarded to two of us. Now, eight alumni are honorary alumni as well. In 1985, the Board of Trustees included 14 graduates; now, 19 seats are filled by alumni. The Board of Fellows increased its roster of alumni from 39 to 40, and the President's Council, which had 54 alumni members, has 86. A culminating event is the election of Louis Perlmutter '56 as chair of the Board of Trustees, the first alumnus to hold this office.

Another measure of the four years is the growth in support of the University by its alumni body. By 1985, we completed an alumni annual fund campaign of \$884,600. This year, our collective gift reached \$2.5 million. We have become a major force in the solicitation effort. When I joined the Alumni board, we hadn't reached our first \$200,000 campaign and the Association had a hands-off attitude toward fundraising. The Association now aggressively understands and embraces its responsibility toward Brandeis' financial well-being.

Activities in our 11 chapter localities abound, and I have enjoyed joining in many events around the country, and in visits to our West Coast chapters. Each chapter now hosts two faculty speakers annually, and thanks to Brandeis' participation in the University Athletic Association (UAA), cities that do not have chapters can see our teams play. Alumni groups have launched efforts toward chapter status in Israel and England as well.

On campus, we approach our second Alumni Leadership Convocation in September, an activity that includes training in all aspects of alumni participation: admissions, fund work, career networking and chapter development, among others. The Alumni Academy has sponsored three Alumni

College weekends and the first Humanities in the Professions Program for alumni. Homecoming, Winter Weekend and Reunion are increasingly successful each year in spirit and numbers returning to campus.

Our initiative in creating a Student Relations Committee is paying off. Events involving alumni and students develop loyalty early to the alma mater. A speaker series featuring prominent graduates is a highlight. Our leadership in the University's resistance to fraternities has allied us with the student majority in working to maintain a principle central to the University's philosophy.

On the Board of Trustees we joined with students and faculty to move the University to divest holdings in companies doing business in South Africa. We participate in the on-going deliberations on the size and shape of Brandeis, including evaluation of plans for the development of professional schools and the reaffirmation of the original definitions of "Jewish-sponsored" and "nonsectarian University." Through our Alumni board our views are made known, and they have significant weight.

There have been disappointments. In 1985, we launched the *Alumni Connection*. Last year, under financial pressure, we merged the *Connection* with the *Brandeis Reporter*. It remains the hope and policy of our Alumni board to resume independent publication. Another is the low participation in our elections. I like to believe that alumni are allowing those who know the candidates to choose them, but I maintain the hope for a more robust vote count.

This past year, we mourned the first deaths of alumni board members. In October, Ellen Mason '78, who was New York City chapter president, lost her battle with cancer. In February, Charlie Napoli '58, Alumni Term Trustee, had a fatal heart attack. I miss them.

I have been fortunate in having officers and board members whose support was unflagging. I am thankful to President Evelyn Handler, who sees alumni as central to the life of the University and whose leadership provided the means to implement that vision. I leave office with confidence in my successor and in the structure of our Association. As immediate past president, I will continue on the Alumni board. Brandeis is a major part of my life and will remain so.

'55

Gene Glantz retired in June from his teaching position with the Pearl River, NY, public school system. He has returned to his home in Hawley, PA, where he hopes to become a gentleman farmer. He returned to the Brandeis campus last fall for a friendly nostalgic weekend at the first reunion of the "Brandeis Athletes of the '50s." He reported that the only familiar feature on campus was the name. . . . **Robert Herman** is an architect, designing principally for nonprofit housing developers. He and his wife, Susie Coliver, who is also an architect, recently completed a prize-winning library. Robert is a member of a mayor's advisory committee on affordable housing and has been active with an AIA homeless shelter program. He also taught at the University of California-Berkeley as a visiting faculty member from 1969 to 1979 and in 1987.

'56

In 1987 **Myrna Milgram Weissman** moved from Yale University where she was a professor of psychiatry and epidemiology to Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons to head its Division of Clinical and Genetic Epidemiology. That year she and her husband, Gerald L. Kleiman, M.D., won the Anna Monkin Award, an international prize given in Basel, Switzerland, for their research on depression.

'57

Janet Cohen David has been doing teaching and training about diagnosing and treating anorexia and bulimia for a number of diverse groups, including the New York Society of Clinical Psychologists, the Independent School Nurses Association, the Fashion Institute of Technology, Hunter College and the Metropolitan Institute for Training in Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy, and has been reviewing new books in the field of eating disorders for professional journals. She is also a member of the Administrative Committee of the AIDS Psychotherapy Services Division of the Institute for Contemporary Psychotherapy, a program that offers individual psychotherapy on a sliding scale fee basis to people with AIDS, ARC or positive HIV tests.

'60

Abby Brown, Class Correspondent, 4 Jeffrey Circle, Bedford, MA 02159

Rosalie Alexander is program director at the Kaiserian Branch of the Jewish Community Center of Greater Philadelphia. . . . **Deborah Singer Herman**, who has become licensed as an independent broker for all lines of insurance, was promoted to vice president of the Nathan Sallop Insurance Agency, Inc. . . . **Ellen Levine** is an attorney in public interest law and a writer of children's books. She had three books published in 1988—*If You Traveled on the Underground Railroad*, *If You Were an Animal Doctor*, *Secret Missions: Four True Life Stories*. Forthcoming in 1989—a biography of Annie Oakley and a picture book for young children. She is currently at work on a book for young people about the decades of the civil rights movement. . . . **Colonel Lewis Lorton** received the Carl A. Schlack Award for 1988 from the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States for outstanding contributions in dental education or research. Lorton is chief of the bioengineering branch of the U.S. Army Institute of Dental Research, Washington, D.C.

'61

Stephen E. Bluestone, associate professor of English in Mercer University's College of Liberal Arts, is the winner of the 1988–89 Greensboro Review Award for Poetry. His poem, "First Voices," was judged the winning entry from among 2,000 entries nationwide. He received a cash award and the poem was the lead piece in the 1989 issue of the *Greensboro Review*, published at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. He will also have two other poems in the journal, "Bewildering Clarity of Tongues" and "A Circumstance of the Porch." . . . **Dr. Elaine F. Greene**, clinical psychologist with an independent office near Twelve Corners, Brighton, NY, was honored as Outstanding Psychologist at the Genesee Valley Psychological Association's annual convention in October 1988. She was cited for her therapeutic skills and for years of service

to advance the psychology profession. She teaches at Rochester Museum and Science Center, is chair of research for Alternatives for Battered Women, Inc., and has served as president of the Genesee Valley Psychological Association and is on the governing board of the New York State Psychological Association.



Dr. Elaine F. Greene

'62

Katherine Winter Egan is still lecturing in general studies (social studies) in a college of technology. ... **Evelyn Greenbaum Mitchell** received a 1988-89 Cooper Foundation Award for Excellence in Teaching in the field of biology. She is a science teacher and department head at Mercy High School in Omaha, NB. Her project, "Man and the Balance of Nature," designed to teach biology in both national and global perspectives, was one of 30 selected statewide from more than 180 entries. The Cooper Foundation gives a \$1,000 cash award for each winning entry, which will be published by the State Department of Education for the benefit of teachers throughout Nebraska.

'63

The architectural firm of **Simeon Bruner**, principal of Bruner/Cott & Associates, Inc., is among a specially assembled team of architects who have been selected to do the feasibility study and preliminary design for the Massachusetts Museum of Contemporary Art. Creation of the museum will entail renovating 720,000 square feet of mill space in North Adams, MA. When completed, it is expected to be the largest museum of contemporary art in the world.

'65

Daphnah D. Sage, Class Correspondent, 1435 Centre Street, Newton Centre, MA 02159

Helen Alpert Goldenberg is a senior computer programmer/analyst with the New York State Employees' Retirement System. ... **Leslie Frankel Simon** and her husband own and operate Western School, a private preschool and elementary school, and Western Camp, a day camp for 500 children, in South Florida where they have lived for 21 years. She is active in the League of Women Voters and in local environmental organizations.

'66

Linda Goldberg Seligman wrote her third book, tentatively titled *Effective Treatment for Mental Disorders*, which will be published in 1989. She is a professor at George Mason University in Fairfax, VA, and she directs the Center for Counseling and Consultation in Springfield, VA. She is living in Bethesda, MD, with her husband, Dr. Robert Zeskind, and her stepdaughter, Rachel.

'68

Vince P. Ficaglia was elected to the position of vice president of The New England, a large Boston-based life insurer and financial services institution. He is responsible for the management of the insurance and personal financial services division of the company, as well as being the executive assistant to the president of that division. ... **Laurie Altman Sunshine** won the 1985 Romance Writers of America Golden Heart Award for her first novel, *Shadows on Ice*. She and her husband, **Bob '66**, live in Potomac, MD, with sons, Ari and Joshua.

'69

Esther A. Heller was selected to serve on the board of directors of the San Francisco Bay Girl Scout Council, which has a total membership of about 30,000 girls (K-grade 12) and 6,000 adults. In her 25th year in Girl Scouting, she still leads the legendary Cadette Girl Scout Troop 757 with her husband, Nick Corsano. She is employed by Hewlett Packard as a software engineer. ... **Rabbi Dennis C. Sasso** is married to Rabbi Sandy Eisenberg Sasso and they have two children, David and Debbie. He has been rabbi of Congregation Beth-El Zedeck in Indianapolis, IN, since 1977. ... **Walter Zimmerman** reports that he is happily doing the same

job he was doing 10 years ago, serving as a reference and online services librarian in the fifth largest university library in Canada. He and his wife, Linda, have two children, Gary and Rachel.

'70

Carol Stein Schulman, Class Correspondent, 1108 Oxford Boulevard, Great Neck, NY 11023

Deborah Eisenbach has been married for 18 years and has been living in Jerusalem since her wedding. She and her husband have eight children. They both work with Aish HaTorah toward a renewal of Jewish pride and commitment. She has edited two cookbooks, both published by Feldheim, *Kosher for Pesach Cookbook* and *The Taste of Shabbos Cookbook*. ... **Margareta N. Freeman** opened two new offices in private practice of psychotherapy—one in Northbrook, IL, and the other in Chicago. ... **Sylvia Malin** is a policy analyst with the Environmental Protection Agency in the radon division. She bought a small town house in Arlington a year ago and has turned into a small-scale gardener, much to her surprise. ... **Karen L. Pliskin** received a Ph.D. in anthropology and Middle Eastern studies from Harvard University in 1985. She published a book on Iranian Jews and Israeli clinicians' difficulties in understanding and treating them in Israel, called *Silent Boundaries* (Yale University Press, 1987). She is currently a research anthropologist at the University of California-San Francisco where she is funded for three years by NIMH to study the social and cultural consequences of genital herpes. ... **Daniel Rosen** is performing at Lake Tahoe and in Los Angeles as a violinist with "Quincy," a violin and piano duo. He was chosen in 1988 for inclusion in *Marquis: Who's Who in Entertainment*. ... **Sungur Savran** received his Ph.D. in economics in 1977 from the University of Istanbul. He worked as an assistant professor of economics at Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey, between 1973-1983. He resigned his post in 1983 in protest against the repressive Universities Act passed under a military government. In 1986 he was a visiting professor of economics at Simon's Rock of Bard College in Massachusetts and in 1987 and 1988 at the New School for Social Research in New York. He is coeditor of *Onbirinci Tez* (Thesis Eleven), a Marxist theoretical journal, published in Turkish in Istanbul. ... **Lawrence H. Schiffman** and his wife, **Marlene Abeles Schiffman '71**, have four children. Lawrence is the author of two volumes on the Dead Sea Scrolls and one entitled *Who Was a Jew?—Rabbinic Perspectives on the Jewish-Christian Schism*. He is a professor of Hebrew and Judaic studies at New York University. In 1989-90 he has been invited to spend the year at the Hebrew University Institute for Advanced Studies, which is sponsoring research during this academic year on the Dead Sea Scrolls. Marlene is a Judaic and reference librarian at Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, New York.

'71

Thomas S. Crow, Jr., is celebrating his eighth year as a gardener in Golden State Park in San Francisco and plans on going into politics. ... **Daniel J. Lasker** was promoted to associate professor of Jewish thought at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. He is also the recipient of a fellowship at the Annenberg Research Institute, PA, for the 1989-90 academic year. He will be living in Philadelphia with his wife, **Debora Dworkin Lasker '73**, and their five children. ... **Dvora Yanow** is a member of the faculty of the Department of Public Administration at the California State University-Hayward. She received her Ph.D. in planning, policy and organizational studies from MIT in 1982. She lives in Santa Cruz with her husband, Scott Cook, where she is on the board of Temple Beth El, and '72 is on the temple's building design committee.

'72

Stephen Cohen recently released his third musical recording, "The Three-Handed Man," an original recording featuring the guitar, voice and personally designed percussion instruments. ... **Rabbi Jeffrey Summit**, associate chaplain and director of B'nai B'rith Hillel at Tufts University, recently completed an M.A. in ethnomusicology at Tufts. His thesis dealt with music and spiritual experience in the Jewish tradition and focused on the role and function of the part-time cantor.

'73

Ellen Light, a registered architect practicing in Boston, was one of the architects featured in a recent traveling exhibit, *Women in Architecture*. As project architect with Hammer, Kiefer and Todd, Inc., she exhibited a seven-story office building to be built on Alewife

Brook Parkway in Cambridge. The exhibit was sponsored by the Boston Society of Architects and Bank of Boston. ... **Rachel Gordon Bernstein** held a solo exhibition of oil paintings at the Mamaroneck Artists Guild in Larchmont, NY, in January-February 1989. She teaches in the art departments of Mercy College and the College of New Rochelle. ... After ten years of service as a pharmacist at LaVerdiere's Super Drug Stores in Maine and New Hampshire, **Paul Truisten** in May 1988 joined what will become the fastest growing chain of pharmacies in New England—Lee Drug, a division of DeMoulas/Market Basket Stores headquartered in Tewksbury, MA. He possesses no post-graduate degrees and boasts of no arcane social-project accomplishments, except a decade of friendly, devoted professional health care service to the people of Aroostook County, ME, and southern New Hampshire.

'74

William C. Brouillard was promoted to senior vice president and production manager of the Boston office of Alexander and Alexander.

'75



Beth Anne Wolfson

Leslie Penn, Class Correspondent, 43-45 Wooster Street, New York, NY 10013

Michael Baumrin and his wife, Sara Wright Baumrin, are living in Brooklyn with their two children. Michael has been at Merrill Lynch Capital Markets since 1980 and is currently a vice president in the mortgage-backed securities group covering thrifts and savings and loans. ... **Vali Buland** is an attorney on the staff of Cambridge and Somerville Legal Services. ... **Annette Carlozzi**, her husband, Tom Zigel, and their son, Daniel, recently moved to New Orleans where Annette is the executive director of the Contemporary Arts Center. ... **Dr. Sydne Pilistine-Carlson** has been doing postdoctoral work in a plant virology lab at Ohio State University. She has also begun a second career in her nonexistent spare time as a paper marbler. Unfortunately, she reports, of all the existing forms of visual art and design, it is the most like lab research. ... **Kim Geringer** is the director of Employee Counseling Service, an employee assistance program in Morristown, NJ. She lives in Short Hills, NJ, with her husband, Cohn Dunn, and their two children, Rachel and Adam. They live in an 85-year-old house which is trying hard to resist their efforts to renovate it. ... **Betty J. Harris** is a Fulbright Scholar-in-Residence in the department of sociology at the University of Swaziland for the academic year 1988-89. She is conducting comparative gender research on women and textiles and men and mining in southern Africa. Harris will return next fall to the University of Oklahoma, Norman Campus, where she is assistant professor of anthropology and women's studies. ... **Steve Kaplan** lives in Jerusalem with his wife, Ruthie Horowitz, and his two children. Steve is a senior lecturer in African studies and comparative religion at Hebrew University. He was awarded a National Endowment for the Humanities grant for 1989-90 to write his fourth book, a history of the Beta Israel (Falasha). Steve and his family will be spending the year in the United States and hope to get back in touch with many old friends. ... **Lisa J. (Shapiro) Kubiske** is currently working as a strategic trade officer on the State Department's China Desk and is part of the U.S. Foreign Service. ... **Mindy Litman** opened a company that offers marketing communications services to high-tech corporations in September 1987. ... **Haris A. Makkas** is a vice president and head of the foreign exchange positioning desk at Citibank. ... **Beth Anne Wolfson** changed jobs and is now an attorney with the National Labor Relations Board, Region 1 (Boston). She was also elected the financial secretary of the Norfolk Chapter of the Brandeis University National Women's Committee. She and her husband, Joseph Levens, live in Dedham, MA.

76

Lewis Kachur received a Ph.D. in art history from Columbia University in the spring of 1988. His thesis was on Picasso's Cubist subject matter. He currently teaches in the art department of Baruch College of the City University, New York and writes reviews for *Art International* magazine. ... **Matthew Lata** is still based out of Chicago, where he recently directed a critically acclaimed production of *Don Giovanni* starring Samuel Ramey for the Lyric Opera of Chicago. Other recent shows have included *Othello* in Miami, *Trovatore* in Detroit and *Tosca* for the Chautauqua Festival. ... **Roberta Lipson** is founding president of the U.S. China Industrial Exchange, which now has offices in Beijing and New York City. The company represents some 40 U.S.-based corporations doing business in China, in addition to certain European and Israeli interests. ... **Jay Spieler** relocated to Miami. He is now first vice president for investments at Drexel Burnham Lambert. ... **Ronnie Mae Weiss** was appointed director of Families First, a place for learning and support for parents of young children, at the Children's Museum, Boston. She is responsible for the start up and management of this newly created program and resource center.

77

Marilyn Golden spent two weeks in the Soviet Union in September 1988 with a group of 18 Americans to help care for the minds, bodies and souls of Soviet soldiers returning to Russia from Afghanistan. The group was composed of experts, including those in prosthetics and wheelchair design and use. Golden, who is in a wheelchair, was selected on the basis of her knowledge in the field. The Americans held rap sessions with their Soviet counterparts to help them understand the challenges of re-entering society. Marilyn advised Soviet veterans interested in starting wheelchair cooperatives. She has lived in Oakland, CA, for the past 12 years, and she works for the attorney general's office of the State of California in an advisory capacity for the handicapped. ... **Scott W. Strenger, M.D.** and his wife, Kim Kornstein, have two children, Stephanie and Matthew, and are living in Margate, NJ. Scott completed his residency training in neurosurgery at the Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York, NY, on June 30, 1988. He is currently in private practice, on staff at the Atlantic City Medical Center, the Shore Memorial Hospital and the Betty Bacharach Rehabilitation Hospital. He was awarded the Association of Attending Staff of Mount Sinai Hospital Bella Trachtenberg Award for House Staff Excellence in June 1988.

78

Cheryl Polansky Baraty received her master's degree in public health from the Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health in 1980 and a J.D. from the Washington College of Law, the American University in 1985. She and her husband, Lior Baraty of Netanya, Israel, live in Washington, D.C. with their son, Yaniv Burton. Cheryl is associated with the law firm of Sutherland, Achill and Brennan in the health care and food and drug practices. ... **Gwen Marcus** was promoted to senior vice president, chief counsel of Showtime Networks Inc., the pay television company headquartered in New York City. ... **Zvi Levrant (Leverich)** lives in Jerusalem, Israel with his new wife, Debbi Hirsh. Zvi works as a tour guide and educator, implementing and directing programs for visiting professionals and educators from Jewish communities in the United States. ... **Sara Berman Rosendorff** lives in Jerusalem, Israel with her husband, Gurion Rosendorff of South Africa, and their six children.

79

Carol Actor is completing her fellowship in pediatric allergy and immunology at Children's Hospital in Washington, D.C. ... **Linda R. Alpert** was promoted to vice president in Smith Barney's law department in January 1989. ... **Pamela K. Anderson**, after eight years in the banking industry, cofounded "Houseeffects," an upscale retail housewares store in Chicago. The store has been open for 18 months and things are going well. ... **Edward David** withdrew as a partner of Blodnick, Pomeranz, Reiss, Schultz & Abramowitz in order to start his own practice. Ed and Cary say hi to all their friends and can't wait to see you all at the 10th reunion. ... **David Ginsberg** completed his M.B.A. in computer systems from Baruch College, CUNY, and has started his own telecommunications consulting practice, Enterprise Networks, in New York. ... **Dean M. Hanks** was named president and chief professional

officer of the Berkshire United Way, headquartered in Pittsfield, MA. ... **Loren G. Kabat** graduated from SUNY at Stony Brook in 1984. She completed a residency in pediatrics at Children's Hospital of Long Island Jewish Medical Center, and is a pediatrician in private practice in East Rockaway, NY. ... **Gordon Magat** is a senior programmer/analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities. He is working toward an M.B.A. at Pace University in New York City. ... **David P. Marcus** and Robert E. Knoer are pleased to announce the formation of Marcus & Knoer, a law partnership in Buffalo, NY. Aside from practicing law, David also teaches business law at the State University of New York at Buffalo.

80

Harlan Halper, Class Correspondent, 2524 April Lane, Bellmore, NY 11710

Janet Strassman is delighted to report her return to the Boston area after an absence of five years. She is also pleased to report that she has entered into full-time private practice as a psychotherapist specializing in family therapy. Now affiliated with Psychology Associates in Plymouth, MA, Janet completed her master's degree at Smith College School for Social Work in 1985. ... **Wanda Wong**, who joined the Office of Public Affairs at Wellesley College in January as a writer, is now the editor of *Wellesley Week*. She also assists in raising corporate and foundation funding for the college. She is a candidate for an M.S. in mass communication at Boston University.

81

Theodore Barrett, Jr., is attending the Albert Einstein College of Medicine at Yeshiva University in the Bronx, NY. For the past seven years he has been employed as a research scientist for the Schering-Plough Corporation. ... **Lisa Berman** celebrated her fifth wedding anniversary with **Mitch Rosenfeld** '82 in August 1988. They bought a house in Alexandria, VA. She received her Ph.D. in clinical psychology in October 1988. ... **Amy Cohen** is completing her doctorate in psychology in New York. ... **Adam Frieman** is a vice president in mergers and acquisitions at Bankers Trust Company. ... **Pamela Rosenthal** has joined the promotion

department at *People* magazine, Time Inc. She will receive her M.B.A. in marketing this summer from New York University. ... **Marlene Ruderman** has had two recipes published in a new book, *Too Busy to Cook*. She is working part time and having fun with Arthur and Harris. ... **Wendy Gurian Segal** is a branch manager with Chemical Bank. ... **Silvia R. Tenenbaum** received her doctorate in clinical psychology in February 1988. She and her husband, Alan Schneider, live in Jerusalem. ... **Heidi Gurian Terens** is a consultant for the corporate relations division of RJR Nabisco, Inc. She lives in Manhattan with her husband, William L. Terens, M.D.

82



Gilead B. Kapen

Aaron Adler left San Francisco and moved to Montpelier, VT to work as assistant executive officer of the State of Vermont Environmental Board. ... **David L. Arons** is a 1985 graduate of Boston College Law School and is an attorney with the firm of Issadore and Associates in Norwell, MA. He and his wife, Lynn M. Brandes, live in Weymouth, MA. ... **Gilead B. Kapen** was awarded a master's degree in Middle Eastern studies from Chicago University and was appointed minority consultant to the House Committee for African Affairs. ... **Robert S. Matlin** is a litigation associate with the law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom in New York City. He and his wife,

Births

Class	Brandeis Parent(s)	Child's Name	Date
1969	Sylvia Weiser Wendel	Nathan Eli	September 29, 1988
1973	Rabbi Ronald Androphy	Shira Miriam	
1973	Richard J. Walsh	Richard J. Walsh IV	October 11, 1988
1974	Amy Kaplan (M.F.A. '77)	Dalia Malka	January 7, 1988
1975	Vali Buland	Benjamin	November 16, 1988
1975	Lisa J. (Shapiro) Kubiske	Philip Edward Kubiske	December 24, 1987
1975	Jan Graff Loew	Aviva Susan	May 25, 1988
1975	Sylvia Stocker	David Nathan	December 7, 1988
1976	Robyn Lipton	Lauren Alexandra	November 25, 1988
1976	Katherine Phillips-Dalle	Kayla	December 6, 1988
	Molle	Matthew	May 24, 1986
1976	Jay Spieler	Frederic Avram	March 1988
1977	Barry A. Kaplan	Lee Andrew	December 1, 1988
1978	Karen Whitman Alfred	Bradley Michael	December 11, 1988
1978	Cheryl Polansky Baraty	Yaniv Burton	November 3, 1988
1979	Carol Actor	Lila Rose	March 15, 1988
1979	Sherrie Levine	Risa	January 1986
		Cara	June 1988
		Ilana Rose	June 22, 1988
1979	Joan Laine Merlis and Scott F. Merlis '77		
1980	Susan Cohen and Michael Klein	Gabriel Thomas	January 18, 1989
1980	Nancy Hamburger Starr	Zachary Aaron	December 23, 1988
1980	Tsipi (Sylvia) Wexler	Shai Pashkoff	March 28, 1988
1981	Adam Frieman	Jonathan Sidney	November 30, 1988
1981	Randy (Dudelson) and Todd Meller '82	Samantha Lee	December 19, 1988
1981	Wendy Gurian Segal	Aaron Marc	March 4, 1988
1981	Scott G. Schiller and Carole Bowman-Schiller '82	Matthew George Holden	December 15, 1988
1983	Debbie and Mark Feinberg	Matthew Ian	October 30, 1988
1983	Lance Kawesch	Reuven Yehuda	July 18, 1988
1984	Robert F. Barsky	Tristan Victor	November 27, 1988
1985	Marcey Fogelman and Lloyd Winawer	Ariel Brianna	
Grad	Rick Porter (M.F.A. '75)	Kyle	May 16, 1988
Grad	Betsy Epel (M.J.C.S. '83)	Benjamin Julius Ariella Greenberg	November 21, 1988

Beth L. Kaufman, live in Forest Hills, NY... **Karen Pasternack** received her M.B.A. in June 1986 from the University of Cincinnati. She is a product manager at Metaphor Computer Systems in California's Silicon Valley. Her fiancé, **Andrew Straus**, was ordained in May 1987 at Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion (Cincinnati). He is serving as assistant rabbi at Temple Beth Shalom in New City, NY... **Jeffrey Rockman** joined the Philadelphia law firm of Berger and Montague, P.C. as an associate attorney in November 1987... **Scott I. Winikoff** is an anesthesiology resident at Albert Einstein College Hospital in New York.

'83



Alon Y. Kapen

Susan L. Dodes was appointed director of talent acquisition at MCA Records in New York. She is responsible for signing new talent to the record label... **Mark Feinberg** is the director of medical logistics management at the 384th Strategic Hospital (SAC) at McConnell Air Force Base in Wichita, KS, where he was recently promoted to the rank of captain. His wife, **Debbie Feinberg**, is on a leave of absence from the law firm of Sherwood, Hensley, Harper, and Gregory, where she works as a paralegal... **Gale Kaufman Helman** received her M.B.A. from Columbia University in May 1988 and is the director of finance for the New York City Housing Partnership, develop-

ing homes affordable to moderate income families. She and her husband, **Charles Helman**, live in Manhattan... **Keith S. Iove** graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in May, 1988, and is working at a law firm in New York practicing real estate law and litigation... **Alon Y. Kapen** attended Cornell University Law School where he was an associate editor of its Law Review. He works as an associate in the New York City law firm of Wilkie, Farr & Gallagher specializing in antitrust law... **Lance Kawesch** is a director of software development at Interactive Data, a Dun & Bradstreet subsidiary in Lexington, MA... **Jeffrey Rosensweig** spent 1983-84 as a Sachar International Fellow working with health care efforts directed toward children in West Africa and Egypt. In 1988 he received an M.D. from the University of Maryland. He is currently a first-year resident in pediatrics at the University of Wisconsin hospital and clinics... **Laura H. Rotenberg** joined Berkshire Life Insurance Company's law department as an attorney. Previously, she was an attorney with the State Mutual Companies, Worcester, MA. She is a contributor to *Homeless, Not Helpless*, a handbook published by the Boston Bar Association Young Lawyers' division for shelter care providers and community service groups... **Ken White** is a journalist with a small newspaper in the San Francisco Bay area. His fiancée, **Gail Glickman '85**, is completing her M.A. in clinical psychology.

'84

Steven E. Bizar received his master's degree in comparative history from Brandeis in February 1987. For the past three years, he attended the Columbia University School of Law, graduating in May 1988. He passed the New York State Bar examination in November 1988 and is working as a first-year associate at the law firm of Kelley Drye and Warren... **Arthur Bodek** participated in his first marathon, completing the 1988 New York City Marathon in three hours and 57 minutes... **Nishan DerSimonian** received his M.S.E. in operations research from the Johns Hopkins University. He and his wife, **Nancy Kazanjian**, live in the Washington, D.C. area... **Elizabeth Sinkiewicz** is the assistant director of residential life at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, having completed her Ed M. at

Harvard University's Graduate School of Education... **Marcey Fogelman** is a software engineer at Digital Equipment Corp. and her husband, **Lloyd Winawer**, is finishing his last year at New York University's School of Law... **Greg P. Klein** is a real estate and litigation associate with a "MetroWest" law firm. He and his wife, **Carrie Ellen Levine**, live in Brookline, MA... **Stephen Reid** is the financial analyst for Haynes Management, Inc., a real estate management firm in Wellesley, MA. He received his M.B.A. from Babson College... **Jonathan Vankin**, a staff writer for *Worcester Magazine* in Worcester, MA, won the New England Press Association "Best Sports Story" award for 1988 in the Weekly Class II (6,000-75,000 circulation) category. He won the award for his Aug. 24, 1988 *Worcester Magazine* cover story, "City Boy in the Big Country," about an 18-year-old Worcester baseball player in his first season of professional baseball, 2,700 miles from home. Vankin spent a week in Phoenix, AZ, with the player, researching the story. The award was presented Jan. 29, 1989 at the annual NEPA "Best Sports Story" award ceremony. His July, 1987 *Worcester Magazine* story about boxing in Worcester won last year's top honor in the category.

'85

Marcos Dantus is a graduate student at Caltech, developing the field of femtochemistry (whereby, for the first time, one can directly measure how long it takes to break a chemical bond). He expects to receive his Ph.D. in chemical physics in May 1990. He also appeared in one of the pictures of the newly published book, *A Day in the Life of California*... **Steven B. Feinberg** is working on his master's thesis at Tufts University and will be continuing for his Ph.D. in psychology next September. He works at Children's Hospital as a school counselor and coaches a soccer team in the area (Newton Wildcats)... **Debra Hassenfeld-Getz**, a media specialist at Mount Auburn Hospital in Cambridge, MA, recently received her master's degree in educational media and technology from Boston University. As a media specialist, she manages the instructional media department and designs and produces instructional videos, slide shows, and computer-based training. She is also constructor for "Recording America"—Brandeis University's documentary video production course... **Josh Levin** is a graduate student in biochemistry. He is living with his wife, **Joy Brown '87**, in Arlington, MA. Joy is working at an advertising agency... **Geoffrey Negin** received his M.D. from the University of Miami School of Medicine in May 1989 and was elected to the Alpha Omega Alpha honor society. He plans to enter a radiology residency training program beginning July 1989. He has been soaking up the rays in South Florida and living at the beach for the past four years. His golf and tennis games are much improved... **Seth Perelman** is a fourth-year medical student at New York University School of Medicine... **Gail F. Pomerantz** graduated from Emory University School of Law in May 1988 and is living in New York City... **Beth C. Roman** received her M.B.A. from the University of New Hampshire in 1987 and is working for U.S. Shoe Corp. in a management position. She is living in New Hampshire... **Laura Salomons** earned her master's degree in May 1988 from the Boston University School of Social Work. She is working as the advocate for the Massachusetts Child Welfare League and living in Newton with **Dave Kantor '83**... **Shira Naomi Sanders** received an M.A. in psychology from Emory University... **Pamela Scott** is an acquisitions editor for Van Nostrand Reinhold in Manhattan, acquiring books in hospitality management, travel and tourism and culinary. She lives in Hoboken, NJ... **Leah Tsacoyeanes** is a customer service representative for Consolidated Group Trust... **Elizabeth J. White** is a Ph.D. student at New York University.

'86

Greg "Egger" Allen is a software engineer at Internetics in Cambridge, MA, and is pursuing his master's degree in computer science at Boston University. He and his wife, **Grace Orlando**, are living in Newton, MA... **Lori Bernstein** spent the summer traipsing around the South Pacific with her boyfriend, Scott, settling for the month of August in Hawaii. During the cooler months, she is a junior high school social studies teacher in the Bronx and is enrolled in an educational master's degree program at New York University... **Rebecca Geller** provides a dessert catering service throughout Boston's North Shore... **Tamira Goodstein** received her M.A. from the University of Nebraska in May 1988. Her program was in educational psychology with a specialization in college student development. She is employed by the University of Arizona in the office of student activities and

Marriages

Class	Name and Place	Date
1955	Robert Herman to Susie Coliver	
1966	Linda Goldberg Seligman to Dr. Robert Zeskind	December 17, 1988
1975	Haris A. Makkas to Mary Cox	spring 1989
1978	Zvi Levran to Debby Hirsch	September 18, 1988
1979	Gordon Magat to Beverly Feinberg	June 26, 1988
1981	Heidi Gurian Terens to William L. Terens, M.D.	March 1988
1981	Amy Cohen to Martin Anneling	June 5, 1988
1981	Silvia R. Tenenbaum to Alan Schneider	July 31, 1988
1982	Scott I. Winikoff to Nancy Rachel Mylon, Syracuse, NY	November 5, 1988
1982	David L. Arons to Lynn M. Brandes, Woodcliff Lake, NJ	October 9, 1988
1982	Robert S. Matlin to Beth L. Kaufman	December 4, 1988
1983	Gale Kaufman to Charles Helman	June 1988
1984	Steven E. Bizar to Lisa E. Brody	May 1987
1984	Daphne Greenberg to Shani Freilich	July 31, 1988
1984	Greg P. Klein to Carrie Ellen Levine	August 1988
1984	Nishan DerSimonian to Nancy Kazanjian, Philadelphia, PA	September 4, 1988
1985	Jessica Berger to Jeffrey Weiss	January 7, 1989
1985	Marcey Fogelman to Lloyd Winawer	spring 1988
1985	Debra Hassenfeld-Getz to Ken Getz '84	1986
1985	Marcos Dantus '85 to Debora Dorenbaum	September 1986
1986	Grace Orlando to Greg ("Egger") Allen, Franklin, MA	October 15, 1988
1986	Michael Zeuner to Julia Schonfeld '87	August 21, 1988
1987	Beth Mendell to Jeffrey Greenberg, Newport, RI	June 26, 1988
1987	Joy Brown to Josh Levin '85	November 1988

Engagements

1979	Linda R. Alpert to Marc Karell
1982	Karen Pasternack to Andrew Straus
1983	Ken White to Gail Glickman '85
1984	Elizabeth Sinkiewicz to Stephen Reid
1985	Seth Perelman to Susan Lester
1985	Leah Tsacoyeanes to Richard Price
1986	Rebecca Geller to Steven Schwartz
1986	Ilene J. Wolkowitz to Paul Brant Williger
1986	David P. Zedeck to Susan I. Stoll '87
1987	Phyllis Burd to Daniel Bendell
1988	Kenneth Fink to Jacqueline Simon

organizations as the program coordinator. ... **Anahid Kabasakalian** will be starting a master's degree program in art therapy in the fall of 1989. ... **Richard Klein** is a reporter covering politics for *U.S. News & World Report* magazine in Washington, DC. He is also one of the partners involved in opening a microbrewery in Cambridge, MA. The Wild Goose Brewery, which will produce 6,000 barrels a year, will open in January 1989. ... **Daniel J. Morita** is working as an editor at the CNN Tokyo bureau. He was employed and trained as an editor in the CNN headquarters in Atlanta for two years right after graduation and was assigned to the Tokyo bureau in April 1988. He is primarily responsible for the program of "This Week in Japan," which is shown every week to international viewers all over the world. ... **Geralyn Pollack** and **Betsy Arnold** share a bohemian apartment in the East Village. Gen is an associate in the public relations department at the Arts & Entertainment Network and Betsy is the employee assistance program coordinator and AIDS program coordinator for Wildcat Service Corporation, an assimilation and rehabilitation organization for the homeless and reformed drug addicts in New York. ... **Lisa Rynston** received her M.A. in marriage and family counseling from Hofstra University. She is working as a high school intervention counselor in Queens, NY, and is practicing on Long Island. ... **Eric Stark** is living on 14th Street, busily writing applications to business school. ... **Steven Schwartz** provides consulting services for Rich Klein's soon to be opened microbrewery. ... **Ilene Wolkowitz** is a legal aid paralegal and plans on attending law school in California. She is still writing her novel and can be found partying in Manhattan with her fiancé, Paul Brant Williger, and a number of Brandeis friends. ... **David P. Zedeck** is an international talent agent for Pyramid Entertainment Group. His fiancée, **Susan I. Stoll** '87, is completing her third year at Cardozo School of Law, and will join the firm of Robinson, Silverman, Pearce, Aronsohn, and Berman in September.

'87

Dov Bulka worked for a year at Honeywell-Bull as a software engineer. He is attending graduate school in computer science at Duke University. ... **Phyllis**

Burd graduated from the Harvard Graduate School of Education and is teaching in Cambridge, MA. ... **Beth Mendell** and her husband, **Jeffrey Greenberg**, are living in New York, where they both attend graduate school. Beth is in her second year of the clinical psychology doctoral program at Yeshiva University. Jeff is in his second year at the Cardozo School of Law. ... **Julia (Schonfeld) Zenner** and her husband, **Michael Zeuner** '86, are living in Chicago, IL, where Julia is an assistant account executive for Dragonette, Inc. public relations and Michael is in his first year of the University of Chicago's M.B.A. program.

'88

Kenneth Fink is a first year law student at the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, and works parttime for the New York State Urban Development Corporation. ... **David M. Giagrande** was promoted to director of program services and training for the United Way of Massachusetts Bay. Previously David was the director of program services, where he coordinated educational communications programs to enhance the annual campaign effort. This year the United Way of Massachusetts Bay raised a record-breaking \$48.7 million. In his new position David will be coordinating annual volunteers for the United Way. David is living in Watertown with classmate **Melissa Block** and misses Brandeis very much. He recently reunited with classmates **Eduardo Barquet**, **Stu Berman**, **Kevin Cameron**, **Adam Dubow**, **Craig Parish** and **Barry Ross** in Washington, D.C.

Grad

Yitzhak Brick (Ph.D. '75) became the general director of ESHEL (the association of planning and developing of services for the aged in Israel) in July 1988. The agency was established 18 years ago by the Jewish Distribution Committee and sponsored by the government of Israel. Its major function is building day centers and homes for the aged in Israel and it provides courses and training programs to all professions involved in working with elderly people. He assumed this position after 25 years of service in the government. His last position was the associate director

general in the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, in which in the last 10 years he was responsible for social services in Israel on the national level. ... **Robert S. Caulk (Ph.D. '75)** directs the Montgomery County Department of Social Services in Maryland and is president of SPRING Institute (Social Policy Research in Government). He recently spent three weeks living in Coventry, England, reviewing social services. He also attained an instrument rating for his private pilot's license and is working on a third album of guitar folk blues. ... **Jon Christopher Nelson (M.A. '88)**, composer and assistant professor of harmony and composition at Berklee College of Music in Boston, had his work, *Concert Variations*, premiered in a concert at the Boston University Concert Hall in February. *Concert Variations*, a contemporary classical piece for 10 instruments, was commissioned and performed by the ALEA III Ensemble under the direction of Theodore Antoniou. He is a recipient of the Brandeis University Reiner Prize in Music Composition and a Composer Grant from the National Endowment for the Arts. His innovative piece *Resonances*, for string quartet, piano and computer-processed tape, was a featured composition at the 12th International Computer Music Conference in Den Haag, Netherlands. Jon is also enrolled in the Ph.D. program at Brandeis. ... **Rick Porter (M.F.A. '75)** spent the better part of the summer of 1988 playing the role of Charlie Davenport in *Annie Get Your Gun*, which starred Bonnie Franklin and was performed at the Pocono Playhouse and Bucks County Playhouse. ... **Eugene M. Tobin (M.A. '70, Ph.D. '72)** was appointed dean of faculty at Hamilton College in Clinton, NY in January. He was previously Acting Dean of the College and a professor of American history. As chief academic officer of the college, he oversees the instructional departments and the curriculum, supports the faculty in their scholarly and creative development and advises the president on academic and personnel decisions. Chair of the Academic Council, he is also a member of the Committee on Academic Policy, the Vice President's Advisory Committee and the Committee on the Library.

Obituaries

As noted in the last issue of the *Brandeis Review*, **Helen Frothingham** '63, the oldest Brandeis graduate, died February 18, 1989. She was 85. Frothingham, a resident of Dedham, MA, graduated Phi Beta Kappa and magna cum laude from Brandeis when she was 60 years old. She received her master's degree in Near Eastern and Judaic studies from Brandeis two years later. She then became a history lecturer at Northeastern University in Boston, where she worked seven years before retiring.

Abbott "Abbie" Hoffman '59, founder of the 1960's Yippie movement and symbol of political protest, died on April 12 in New Hope, PA. He was 52 years old. Hoffman received national attention in 1968 at the Democratic National Convention when he and a group of radicals, later known as the Chicago Seven, were arrested and charged with conspiring to disrupt the convention. Hoffman returned to the national spotlight in 1987 when he was arrested with Amy Carter, daughter of former president Jimmy Carter, in a Massachusetts protest against the CIA. He was the author of several books, including *Revolution for the Hell of It* and his autobiography, *Soon to Be a Major Motion Picture*. At the time of his death he worked for New Hope River Savers, Inc., an environmental action group, and listed his position as "head river saver." The *Review* will run an article in the fall issue presenting Hoffman's activities in historical perspective.

Annette Claire (Boucher) Krebs (M.A. '64) died of Alzheimer's Disease in February 1989. She was 72. Krebs, a resident of Newton, MA, was the director of the Adult Literacy Project of the Massachusetts Council for Public Schools from 1965 to 1969, which taught 1,300 men and women to read. It trained 1,500 volunteers as tutors and paired them with illiterate people in 17 reading centers. Earlier she was chairwoman of the Citizens Committee on Guidance in the Newton Public Schools, which over four years championed the role of guidance and special education. She earned a master's degree in psychology at Brandeis and was a research fellow on the Brandeis faculty during her leadership and evaluation of the literacy project. Born in Vinita, OK, she was the granddaughter of a Chippewa Indian chief. She also studied drama and music at the Kansas City Conservatory. She leaves her husband, William A.W.; two sons, Christopher of Newton and Anthony of Seattle; two daughters, Stephanie of Bangkok, Thailand, and San Francisco and Allison Krebs-Khalil of Stony Brook, NY, and a grandson.

I News

Notes

What have you been doing lately? Let the Alumni Office know—and send the photos (black and white photos are preferred) and news that would be of interest to your fellow classmates.

We invite you to submit articles, photos or news of interest to the Alumni Office for review.

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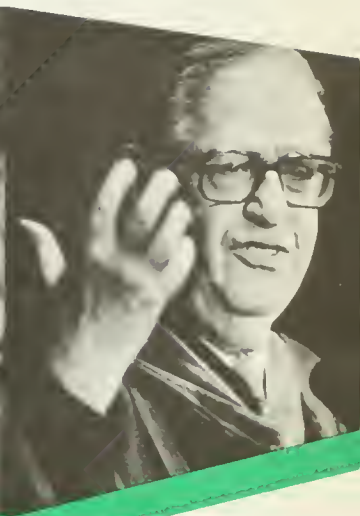
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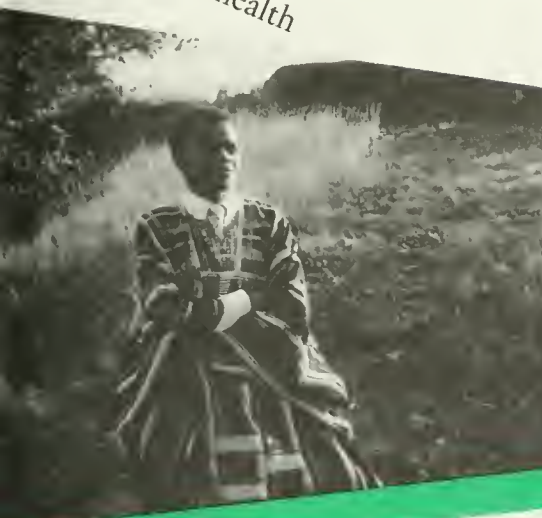
Harris Faigel...
on college health



Teresa
Amabile...
on creativity



Abba Eban...
on Israel's 40th
anniversary



Patrice Somé,
M.A. '83... on the
walking dead



Sissela Bok...
on Michel de
Montaigne



Bernard
Wasserstein...
on a colossal
scoundrel

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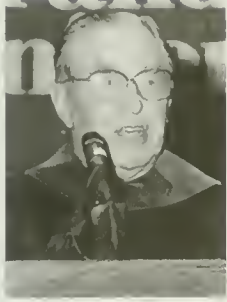
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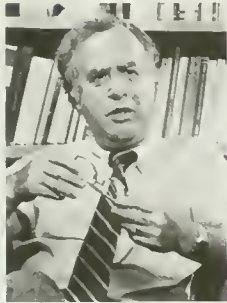
Around the University

Winter 1988



Educational Policy:
An Interview with
President Evelyn E. Handler

Fall 1987



Public Policy at Brandeis:
An Interview with
Stuart H. Altman
and Martin A. Levin

Brenda Marder

Fall 1987



Ghetto: A Word? A Place?
A Culture?

Benjamin Ravid
'57

Spring 1986

Reprints

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Around the University



President Chaim Herzog arrives on campus.

Brandeis Greets President of Israel

A special feeling of unity rang through Levin Ballroom at the convocation for Chaim Herzog as the audience in the packed auditorium joined together to sing the Israeli national anthem, *Hatikvah*, followed by the *Star-Spangled Banner*.

Nearly 1000 people, including members of the Board of Trustees, the Israeli ambassador and Massachusetts Lieutenant Governor Evelyn Murphy, attended the convocation for Herzog. Herzog's Brandeis visit, part of the first official trip to the United States by an Israeli president, came as Israel and the University prepare to celebrate their 40th anniversaries.

Presidents Handler and Herzog enjoy a brief walk to the Faculty Center for the luncheon.



Former Chairman of the Board Henry L. Foster greets Mrs. Herzog, while President Handler and President Herzog look on.

In his acceptance of the honorary Doctor of Laws degree at a special convocation in Levin Ballroom on November 15, Herzog lauded former Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis and the university that bears his name, saying, "No more fitting name could have been given to an American university under Jewish auspices than that of Louis Dembitz Brandeis."

"The special nature of this great university reflects the synthesis he reached in his thinking. For he, who achieved unique distinction as America's great progressive lawyer and Supreme Court Justice, rose, unexpectedly, to prominence in a world that he had hardly known, that of Zionist political and economic activity," he continued.

In presenting the honorary degree, Brandeis President Evelyn E. Handler called Herzog "a man of great distinction and courage, a man of vision and compassion, a man of action and a man of quiet reflection and intellect."

Herzog arrived on the Brandeis campus by motorcade. It was not difficult to spot him as he stepped out of his limousine in front of the Bernstein-Marcus Administration Building and was immediately engulfed by U.S. Secret Service agents, Israeli security and a large personal staff.



At luncheon, Nathan Starr, Fellow of the University from Toronto, chats with President Handler and President Herzog.



Paul Levenson '52, Evelyn Murphy, Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and President Herzog before the Convocation.

Herzog's visit to Brandeis was his only Boston-area stop and the last leg of a six-day official trip to the United States. Before coming to Boston, Herzog was in New York where he met with Mayor Ed Koch, members of the United Jewish Appeal and the New York Press Club.

During the first leg of his trip, in Washington, Herzog met with President Reagan, Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Schultz. He also addressed a joint session of Congress.

At the convocation, Herzog spoke of the enormous impact Israel has had on Jewish thought and society, and on the entire world. The State of Israel, he said, "has opened up new fields of Jewish philosophy and intellectual application, and has posed new cultural and political challenges and opportunities for a Jewish people that now finds itself on the stage of world culture and world affairs in a way that has not been seen since Biblical times."



President Handler presents the Herzogs with a crystal globe as a memento of their visit to Brandeis.

President Herzog delivers the keynote address at the Convocation.



Barbara Miller, president, National Women's Committee, President Herzog, President Handler.



President Herzog is hooded during the Convocation by Provost and Dean of the Faculty James R. Lackner.



(left to right) Former Chairman of the Board Henry L. Foster, Chairman of the Board Leonard L. Farber, President Herzog, President Handler, Vice Chairman of the Board and host for President Herzog, Irving Schneider. Foster and Jacob Hiatt, former chairman of the Board of Trustees, were both Grand Marshals at the Convocation.

President Evelyn E. Handler speaks at the second annual Founders' Day.

Campaign for Brandeis Tops \$83 Million

Now at the beginning of its second year, the \$200 million *Campaign for Brandeis* has received a total of \$83,356,177 including 17 gifts of over \$1 million, it was announced at the December meeting of the Board of Trustees.

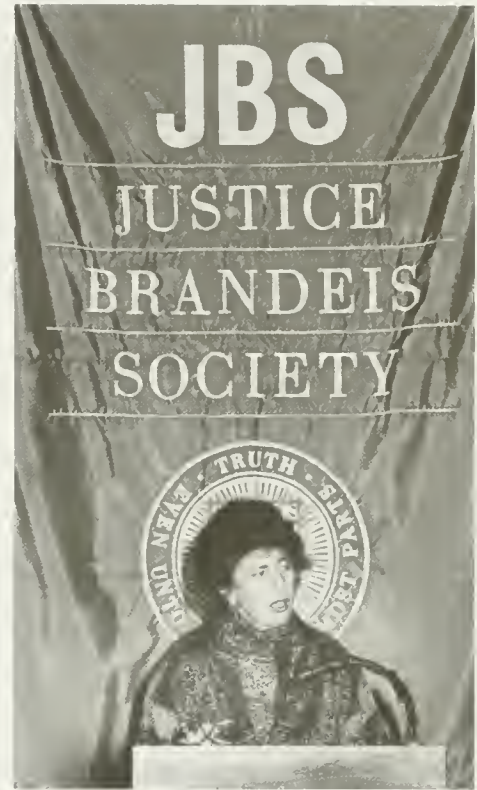
The purpose of the *Campaign for Brandeis* is to strengthen the foundation of support for the University and to provide the strong underpinnings necessary to support research and teaching of the highest quality. Of the \$200 million goal, \$80 million will go toward increasing the University's endowment; \$65 million is for operational support and represents current, unrestricted, annual giving over the five years of the *Campaign*; \$30 million is for facilities; and \$25 million is for academic program development.

Ceremony for Huxley

The 1987 Albert Einstein World Award of Science was presented to Brandeis biology professor Hugh E. Huxley on Thanksgiving Day at the University of Heidelberg, Germany. Huxley, who joined the Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Center last summer, was chosen for the award from a field of 76 candidates from 29 countries, according to Esteban Meszaros Wild, secretary general of the World Cultural Council (WCC), which bestows the award. Award recipients are selected by a WCC Interdisciplinary Committee, consisting of 120 international scientists, including 20 Nobel laureates. This year's award recognizes Huxley's contributions to science, notably his classic work in the field of muscle biology. Huxley's joint development of the so-called sliding filament theory of muscle contraction in the 1950s helped to revolutionize study in that field.

Founders' Day '87

The second annual Founders' Day held in October featured U.S. Senator Warren Rudman (R-N.H.) as guest speaker and honorary degree recipient. Also receiving honorary degrees were: Wakako K. Hironaka, M.A. '64; Leonard W. Levy; Albert D. Misler; John P. Roche; and Edward Witten '71. This year's program also included a symposium titled, "The Supreme Court and the Constitution: The View from Brandeis." The annual event, inaugurated last year, honors individuals who have helped to build and sustain Brandeis, and the founders of the Justice Brandeis Society or those people who have earned special recognition as outstanding University benefactors. Over 400 people including alumni, Trustees, Fellows, President's Councilors, members of the Brandeis University National Women's Committee, parents and friends attended.



The second annual Founders' Day included a symposium entitled "The Supreme Court and the Constitution: the View from Brandeis." Panelists were (from left to right) Leonard W. Levy, Andrew W. Mellon Professor of Humanities and chairman, Department of History at The Claremont Graduate School; John P. Roche, the John M. Olin Distinguished Professor of Civilization and Foreign Affairs at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University; and Jeffrey Abramson, associate professor of politics at Brandeis. Morton Keller, the Samuel J. and Augusta Spector Professor of History, moderated.

Grossman Named Professor of the Year

Allen R. Grossman, the Paul E. Prosswimmer Professor of Poetry and General Education, has been named the 1987 Massachusetts State Professor of the Year by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE). Grossman was one of 19 professors from the United States and Canada chosen Professor of the Year, from a field of over 400 entries. In addition, he placed second in the competition for National Professor of the Year. Grossman began teaching at Brandeis in 1960 after receiving his Ph.D. from the University. He is author of several books, including *Poetic Knowledge in the Early Years: A Study of the Wind Among the Reeds*, and has published six books of his own poetry; *The Bright Nails Scattered on the Ground* is his most recent. (see outside back cover)



Professors were nominated for the contest by their university and college administrators, colleagues and former students. Nominees were judged on their abilities as teachers, service to their institutions and profession, achievement in teaching and scholarship, and achievement by former students, according to CASE.

Black Monday

Although the University faces a \$1 million loss because of the October 19 stock market dive, the evaluation made by Executive Vice President for Finance and Administration Arthur L. Gillis is that the University fared exceedingly well.

Gillis explains that 70 percent of the University's endowment was in bonds and 15 percent was in stocks (the other 15 percent was in cash). As a result, Brandeis lost about one percent off the value of its endowment in the wake of the day the media described as "Black Monday."

"We not only expect to recoup that one percent loss," he asserted, "we also expect to increase greatly the value of our endowment, which now stands at about \$130 million."

Brandeis' "risk averse" investment strategy can be credited for the University's current economic health. "Most college endowments tend to have 40 to 60 percent invested in equities at any one time. The reason for our relatively small distribution in stocks relates to some very basic institutional issues," Gillis explained.

Presidential Campaign '88

Brandeis University became a presidential campaign stop this fall, as both Democratic and Republican contenders tried to woo Brandeis students into becoming foot soldiers in their New Hampshire organizations.

The format for the Brandeis Forum-Campaign '88 gave each candidate the opportunity to make a brief speech, followed by questions from a panel of professional journalists. The final segment was reserved for students to test the candidates on issues that most concerned the college audience.

Both Democratic and Republican candidates were invited by President Handler to appear individually. Representative Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.), Senator Al Gore (D-Tenn.) and Senator Paul Simon (D-Ill.) faced standing-room-only crowds in October. Pete du Pont, the first Republican candidate to appear, made his pitch in November before a crowd of about 200 students, followed by Congressman Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.) later in the month. Several other candidates have indicated that they plan to make Brandeis a stop on their campaign trail, as well.



Albert Gore

"The University was seeking more income from its endowment portfolio to contribute to annual budgets. A very conservative way to get more income is to invest in high-quality bonds, a strategy devised by the Board of Trustees' investment committee.

"They have made a subsequent decision that when opportunities arise — as bonds come due and new gifts come into the University — our investment managers will concentrate on the purchase of equities. Eventually, we will see a rebalancing of Brandeis' portfolio to be more in line with the standard at other universities."

An additional analysis made by Senior Vice President for Development and Alumni Relations Laurence Rubinstein is that the unsettled economic conditions appear not to be having a negative effect on fund-raising. Stanley Feldberg, chairman of the *Campaign for Brandeis*, announced at the Board of Trustees meeting in December that cash is coming into the University at a rate exceeding last year at this time.

Faculty Committee Established to Study Management School Proposal

President Evelyn E. Handler has asked Stuart H. Altman, dean of the Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, to chair an *ad hoc* committee formed to study the establishment of a professional program in management at Brandeis.

Altman, the Sol C. Chaikin Professor of National Health Policy, was named chairman of the committee in September 1987. He says he was given a "broad mandate" by Handler to put together a committee of faculty members that would outline possible options for a graduate management school.

In a September 11 letter to Altman, Provost and Dean of the Faculty James R. Lackner wrote of his expectations of the new committee. Lackner asked that it "consider the proposals for curricular emphases contained in the Hennessey Committee report* and the concerns raised in the Fuchs Committee report.**

Announcing the Brandeis University Privileged Banking Cards

Now alumni, friends and supporters of Brandeis University and members of the National Women's Committee can carry a credit card that displays their commitment. The "Privileged Banking Cards" show a spectacular color photograph of Usen Castle — the first building of the Brandeis campus. The cards are issued by Shawmut Bank N.A. in agreement with the University, the Board of the Alumni Association and the Board of the National Women's Committee.

In addition, the "Castle Card" offers exceptional advantages over other card programs such as: a low variable annual percentage rate of 15.84 percent, one of the lowest currently around; loan checks at no additional cost; free additional cards for members of user's family; 24-hour access to user's credit line via Shawmut Electronic Tellers throughout Massachusetts; and a credit card registration program for added protection. The cards are also free of the annual fee for the first six months.

The agreement with the bank includes an arrangement permitting a portion of the fees and other expenses of the credit card program that normally go to the sponsoring bank to come to Brandeis for use in its alumni, National Women's Committee and other outreach activities. The more the Brandeis card is used, the greater the benefit to the University.

Alumni, National Women's Committee members and friends of Brandeis can expect to receive applications in the mail in February.

"After careful consideration of both of these reports, your committee may wish to recommend additional options for special areas of curricular interests that point the way to a fresh, distinctive approach for some form of management program that could appeal to a new Brandeis audience."

Altman asked 10 senior faculty members to join the committee. They are Robert J. Art, the Christian A. Herter Professor of International Relations and director of the Center for International and Comparative Studies; Anne P. Carter, the Fred C. Hecht Professor of Economics; Lawrence H. Fuchs, the Meyer and Walter Jaffe Professor in American Civilization and Politics; Jack S. Goldstein, professor of astrophysics; and James E. Haber, professor of biology and Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center.

Also: Andrew B. Hahn, lecturer and assistant dean for external affairs at the Heller School; Martin A. Levin, professor of politics and director of the Gordon Public Policy Center; Peter A. Petri, associate professor of economics and director of the Lemberg Program in International Economics and Finance;

James A. Storer, associate professor of computer science; and Saul Touster, the Joseph M. Proskauer Professor in Law and Social Welfare and director of the Legal Studies Program. Altman also invited Diana Beaudoin, executive director of the Management School Study Committee, to work with the group.

The committee has met frequently throughout the fall semester, and Altman has expressed optimism that they will have "an interesting, realistic and attainable model for President Handler's consideration" by the end of the semester.

*The April 1987 Hennessey Committee report to President Evelyn E. Handler concluded that it is feasible for Brandeis to consider establishing a graduate school of management within the next two years.

**The March 1987 Fuchs Committee report titled, "Asking the Right Questions," outlined the faculty committee's concerns about assumptions being made regarding the establishment of a Brandeis graduate school of management.

Sports Notes

Basketball Team Bound for Israel

By the time the *Brandeis Review* reaches its readers, the Brandeis University men's basketball team will have returned from Israel. The team was invited to participate in a series of games against Israeli university teams. The visit marks the first time in Brandeis history that an intercollegiate team has been invited to participate in overseas competition.

Coach Kevin O'Brien's Judges played a schedule of five games during their 14-day visit, which began on December 30. Included on the schedule were Elitsor, Haifa University, Hapoel Eilat and Asa Beer Sheva. Brandeis also took part in the Rami Lus Tournament in Tel Aviv, where they competed with Technion, Tel Aviv University and Hebrew University.



The Brandeis basketball team, The Judges, in ceremonial dress

Women's Volleyball

The Brandeis University women's volleyball team entered the University Athletic Association tournament with a superlative 19-6 record. The inaugural toumey was held at Washington University in St. Louis and occasioned the first overnight trip for the women's volleyball team in the history of the sport at Brandeis. They finished fifth at the tournament, the only team to score 11 points against the champ, Washington University.

Women's Tennis

The women's tennis team finished second at the inaugural University Athletic Association Championships held at Emory University in Atlanta. The winner was the host school.

Judi Goldenberg '91 (Lido Beach, N.Y.) was the champion at number two singles; Noriko Kuge '91 (Concord, Mass.), who had only played limited singles competition all season, emerged as the number six singles champion.

Coach Judy Houde's team received strong play in the doubles competition and had a championship in the number one doubles as Rebecca Stern '90 (Boca Raton) and Judi Goldenberg won the title.

Brandeis Sophomore No. 1 Fencer

Sophomore Terrence Gargiulo has thrashed enough opponents to rank as the United States Fencing Association's No. 1 Junior (under 20 years old) foil fencer, a spot earned in Arizona at the National Fencing Tournament held in June. Now 19 years old, Gargiulo has been fencing exactly half of his life, achieving an International Fencing Federation rank of No. 24 in the world. His goal this year is to thrust and parry his way into the top-10 by crossing blades with the best Europeans and South Americans in the Junior World Championships at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, March 31 - April 4.

Gargiulo is from Monterey, California and majors in anthropology. In addition to practicing fencing several hours each day, he also works 20 hours a week at the Heller School's Center for Human Resources.

An active member of the University's team, Gargiulo will lead his teammates in the UAA fencing championships held in February here at Brandeis. If he continues to win bouts, Gargiulo has a good chance to spend part of his summer in Seoul, Korea, competing with the 1988 U.S. Olympic team.



Terrence Gargiulo '89

Educational Policy

An Interview with President Evelyn E. Handler

When Evelyn E. Handler walks briskly onto the tennis court, her opponents note, she does not look like a Sunday duffer. Moving into the game with strong strokes and studied form, she often sets the pace, her intensity and persistence immediately apparent. Her concentration and abundant energy are apt to win the match. If she loses the first set, that's all part of the contest; she's always ready for another go and faces each round with optimism. She plays as often as her busy schedule allows — a habit developed after moving out of New York City — because the exercise is a way of relieving tension. In a game of doubles, she warms to the stiff competition from her opponents and enjoys the companionship of her partner, often her husband Eugene. On the courts she registers delight, frustration or disappointment openly as she is drawn into the excitement of the game. She is a passionate player.

Handler on the tennis court is not unlike Handler in the president's office. Members of her team who keep her pace mention her strength and endurance: it is exhibited in the many hours she dedicates to the job as well as in the deliberateness she applies to her decision making. No doughty schoolmarm, she is striking in appearance: standing a trim six feet with dark brown hair, she dresses with sophistication and flair, and is a welcoming host as well as one of only two women presidents of a private university in the country.

Running Brandeis University, however, is not a game, as Handler would be quick to admit. The pressures of keeping a young first-rate liberal arts research university in the black and in the national forefront, especially one with the unique features of Brandeis, is serious business. The demand for academic excellence — forged by the founders, reinforced by alumni and faculty and perpetuated by Handler — is daunting.

From the moment she assumed the presidency in July 1983, she has worked hard to enhance student life; to adjust the curriculum; and to set the University on a solid fiscal footing. As the institution looks toward its 40th year, she simultaneously begins her fifth year as president.



In her initial months at Brandeis, Handler sensed that student life needed enhancement. To improve her accessibility, she appointed very early in her tenure a dean of students who reports directly to her, thereby giving the student body direct access to her office. Working with him and the student life office team, she has added certain policies and services to make student life more attractive, such as a revamped student judicial system, an expanded, structured program offered by the Psychological Counseling Center and faculty involvement in student affairs. The University's entry into the University Athletic Association, composed of nine of the country's most respected research universities, is an instance of the progress she seeks.

She has put a priority on upgrading University facilities: this past summer, cranes, bulldozers, jackhammers and caterpillars changed the face of the Ridgewood section of the campus as construction workers toiled to build the Ziv complex, new dormitories designed to hold 330 students in single room suites. The modern complex houses a student commons that can be made available for rental to outside communities during the summer. The Ziv complex — along with other renovated facilities — creates more pleasant space on the campus.

A biologist who spent 15 years in the classroom teaching and who engaged in research at Hunter, Handler is a life-long advocate of a liberal arts education: "It is the ability to interpret the human condition, to see the human spirit in the light of our own and others' experiences, that gives liberal education its most enduring worth," she said in her inaugural address. Under her initiative, new academic programs have gained national as well as international recognition. A computer science department offering a

Ph.D. has been introduced into the curriculum, with the distinction of being the first to be accredited by Computing Sciences Accreditation Board, Inc. of New York. The Lemberg Program in International Economics and Finance, which features opportunities to study abroad, holds great promise as higher education and international business form a tighter link throughout the world. A new undergraduate program in engineering physics educates students in fundamental physics and frontier technology, building a bridge between research at Brandeis and the high-tech industry.

Three new academic centers were dedicated in 1987: the Bigel Institute for Health Policy, the Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies and the Gordon Policy Center give researchers a place to conduct studies that will affect policy makers.

As a result of Brandeis' high academic reputation, the Association of American Universities, an organization of prestigious universities, invited the University to join its ranks in 1986. Handler's proposal for a graduate school of management, a program she believes would give added dimension to Brandeis, has provoked heated discussion over the past few years. Whether or not the Trustees will ever implement the project remains to be seen. Yet, the concept has generated worthwhile discourse as those who care about the University rethink and redefine the mission and study the ways to propel the institution into the 1990s.

Before coming to Brandeis, she had served three years as president of the University of New Hampshire and several years more as dean of the division of sciences and mathematics at Hunter College. Thus she came to Waltham with a depth of experience that included a firm grasp of how higher education is financed. True, she had worked in public systems, but she learned immediately that the private and public sectors are not too dissimilar. The one major difference is that private institutions rely on monetary gifts, and that presidents of private universities must work creatively and tirelessly to encourage those donations.

Her most visible first step to raise money was the launching of the *Campaign for Brandeis*, a five-year capital campaign announced in November 1986 when the University already had \$63.6 million in hand. As a measure of success, she now reports a total of \$77 million and expresses optimism. With the generosity of the various constituencies — the supportive Trustees, many of whom came forth with the first donations to launch the campaign; the alumni who, under her persuasion, increased their giving substantially to raise the Alumni Annual Fund by over 30 percent last year alone; the Brandeis National Women's Committee, a nationwide cadre of loyal donors numbering 65,000, a phenomenon in higher education, who have pledged \$24.3 million over the next five years; and many other friends of the University — she is convinced that the campaign has good momentum.



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in Washington



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This is not to say that her upbeat attitude is shared by everyone connected with the University. With roughly another \$120 million to go, some doubters feel that the community has already donated to the limits of its ability. On the other hand, the Board of Trustees voted unanimously last December to change her terms of employment from "at will" to a five-year contract. This vote of confidence was all the more meaningful since it came while the campus was in the throes of student/faculty demonstrations against apartheid, as faculty complaints about salaries were ringing loud and clear, and when animated but not always harmonious talk about the president's plan to increase the size of the student body dominated discussion.

In another effort to streamline finances, President Handler vowed, when she first took office, to balance the budget that had fallen into deficit before she arrived. In the last four years, she has succeeded in putting the institution in the black, but she is concerned that Brandeis has an unusually high reliance on its endowment. A utilization rate of over 10 percent is needed to avoid additional borrowing from financial institutions for current needs. The investment committee of the Board of Trustees is grappling with the problem of finding increased protection of the endowment against erosion by the gradual reduction of the annual utilization rate over time.



president's staff retreat

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Because of the nature of Brandeis — a young, top-quality liberal arts university with graduate research programs — it is one of the most expensive in the country. It ranks with Tufts and Amherst as institutions of its type that are compelled to draw an extremely high percentage (over 50 percent) of their total revenue from tuition and fees. This factor seen in relation to an endowment of \$130 million offers formidable problems to the financial experts who advise the president.

There are tactics other than fund-raising to inject more funds in the pipeline. The president has sought creative ways to reduce the cost of educating Brandeis students without cutting the quality of the curriculum. Her plan to increase gradually the size of the undergraduate body through enlarging the freshman class by approximately 25 students per year over a period of five years was authorized by the Board of Trustees in a May 1987 vote. When she first introduced the concept early in her tenure, it was met with resistance by some faculty, students and alumni who feared that the quality of students would slip and the warm and congenial character of the University would be threatened.

In the face of this opposition, she has persisted in her conviction that this planned expansion would change the current faculty-to-student ratio from 1-to-8 to 1-to-10, a move that would retain the present faculty and would also generate more tuition revenue without a commensurate increase of expenditures. Admittedly, the gain is miniscule in view of the total budget, but by now most agree that the student-to-faculty ratio needed to be increased.

To expand the number of freshmen does not create recruitment difficulties for the admissions office: the applicant pool has grown for the past three years, last spring's registering the highest number yet. But critics fear entering students may not be as qualified as they

were in previous years. In her efforts to recruit top students, Handler is reinforcing efforts to project Brandeis' name more prominently across the nation, thereby tapping pockets of the country that until now have yielded only a few students. In fact, 75 percent of this year's freshman class of about 780 comes from outside the New England area, a five percent increase in the non-New England portion over last year.

President Handler has gained national recognition for her accomplishments at Brandeis. The University of Pittsburgh awarded her an honorary degree recently and the Boston chapter of the national women's organization, Hadassah, gave her a "Women of Achievement Award," citing her contribution to education. Her ideas on public policy in higher education have been heard in Washington, D.C., where she traveled in July to testify before the House Education and Labor Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities on the need for increased federal funding to aid university participation in targeting and recruiting minority students. Recently, The New England, a diversified financial services institution with headquarters in Boston, elected her to its board of directors.

Her achievements at Brandeis have not come easily. In the course of making hard choices over the past four years, Handler has gained some vocal adversaries, as well as ardent supporters. "Fueling Brandeis is the art of choice," claims Senior Vice President of Finance and Administration Arthur Gillis. "There are not enough resources to go around, so at Brandeis you are always choosing one area to bolster, while you are forced to ignore another need." A plaque the president has placed on her desk reads, "Nothing will be attempted if all possible objections must be overcome." As she makes choices on how to position the University for the rest of the decade and into the 1990s, she intends to meet the challenge with persistence, optimism, professionalism, life-long experience and a dash of passion.

In the following edited transcript of an interview with President Handler, she expresses to the *Review* some of her views on higher education and how it fits into national and international spheres.

Review: In your public statements, you have pointed continually to the liberal arts as the ideal education. Can you explain exactly how this curriculum equips young people for the world of the 1990s?

President Handler: Mainly, I think the liberal arts equips students to think and to adapt to the enormous changes the next few years will bring. Also, it gives students a historical perspective of the world. The liberal arts, to be truly meaningful, ought to give young people an opportunity to study with some depth a culture other than their own — through literature, language, anthropology and sociology. I would like students to push at the walls of their own microculture and penetrate at least one other civilization to obtain an international understanding, a macrocosmic view of civilization. I might stress one point: with our current emphasis on technology and science, we must exercise extra care to assure that scientists are not educated narrowly. A university that cannot offer a broad-based education to a scientist shapes individuals who cannot deal conscientiously or effectively with the social and ethical complexities of their chosen fields. I was heartened to hear that the National Endowment for the Humanities has granted funds in the last three years to about 150 projects at schools that are sharpening their emphasis on liberal arts. This kind of federal aid will provide a counterweight to accrediting organizations of engineering programs that are compelling members to offer more vocational training.

Review: How about professional graduate schools — should they have broader goals than simply teaching the nuts and bolts of the professions?

President Handler: It's fair to say they should have a broader curriculum, but let's be practical. How can professional schools, with the massive amount of specialized information they must convey, accommodate still other material? Since they cannot, they should concentrate on their major mission. Because it falls to undergraduate education at universities to provide the broadly based education so necessary to a democratic society, faculties should guard against developing curricula that encourage their students to specialize too early.

Review: Regarding professional schools, do you think they should teach ethics?

President Handler: Ethics should be taught throughout the total educational process — beginning in the home, in the primary and secondary schools and in the universities and colleges. Unless ethics are stressed throughout the educational experience, one cannot

expect a course or two at business, law or medical school to have a great influence on the conscience of a manager, lawyer or doctor. Here I'd like to return to an earlier thought on educating students to acquire an international outlook. Ethical misunderstandings can occur either in business or diplomacy if there is a lack of understanding of the value systems of other cultures. So it's important that we teach our students how to choose between "right" and "wrong," and then also teach them how other cultures might regard this "right" and "wrong."

Review: At a recent meeting of the International Association of University Presidents, some 600 third world participants expressed grave apprehension about the "internationalization" of American curricula. They view internationalization as serving an ulterior motive to enhance our own economic and national security. Is their apprehension justified? What aims should American educators establish for their international programs?

President Handler: If internationalization means that American universities are emphasizing international economics, teaching foreign languages, international politics and relations to prepare students to function in a global environment, what's wrong with that? There are bills in Congress to support internationalizing the curriculum, and I think that is absolutely correct. American leaders are looking to education to sharpen our competitive edge. Increasingly, policy makers, politicians and business people tell us that how well our nation fares in the world marketplace has to do with how well we educate our young people. Our striving to bolster our own national security and economic position by educating more vigorously in these areas should not constitute *per se* a threat to foreign countries. My aim for Brandeis is to educate young people to be more enlightened Americans, not more belligerent Americans.

Review: Industry, in many instances, will support university research if it sees that it can benefit from that research. Is the partnership between industry and education healthy for higher education?

President Handler: Yes, I think it's extremely healthy. Of course research in general at universities in this country has always worked well for the national economy. Approximately 80 percent of all basic research in the United States is done on university campuses. If the results of research are published quickly and if researchers do not yield control to industry, I think it's a good match. It's clear to us that if universities can help promote economic development, that development, in turn, benefits the university. What I find significant is industry's recent interest in education of youngsters on the precollege level. Corporations are finding it difficult to find employees — even those who hold a high school



testifying
in Washington

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diploma — with skills adequate to handle entry level jobs. Thus, corporate America is funding, in the amount of \$5 billion this year, a variety of programs to educate these precollege students, most of whom are minorities. While universities may, as a consequence, lose a large part of corporate giving to these special programs, it is altogether right that they give it to the disadvantaged, immigrants and minorities.

Review: Education of students who are members of minority groups is a general concern across the country. Statistics compiled by the Bureau of Census reveal that 55 percent (586,000) of black American 18 and 19 year olds were graduated from high school in 1978 with 46 percent of that figure (270,000) going on to college. In 1984, 63 percent of that group were graduated from high school, yet only 38 percent (265,000) entered college. What can we do to attract more blacks to college campuses?

President Handler: This past summer I testified before the House Education and Labor Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities on this subject. I am deeply concerned as are other university presidents about our failure to recruit and retain black Americans on our campuses. I have no panacea for this complex and disturbing problem, but I did offer, in Washington, some ideas for programs. As a general principle, every institution of higher learning in the country should work in partnership with high schools and the private sector to set up a feeder system that would track students who are members of minority groups into college. There are some programs now in existence, with public colleges and urban high schools taking the major initiative; but for these programs to have a broader, long-term effect, private institutions must also participate. One effective program now managed by the Center for Human Resources at Brandeis' Heller School was developed by the Commonwealth Fund in New York. Called Career Beginnings, it is now in 24 sites across the country. High school juniors from low income families participate in Career Beginnings' programs, which will strengthen their chances to graduate from high school and either gain admission to college or gain a full-time job with career potential. A combination of federal, state, corporate and foundation grants were used to finance Career Beginnings' projects. Increased federal funding is imperative for such feeder

programs as Career Beginnings to work. Community foundations, corporations and private donations must also be part of this effort so that these programs can grow beyond their current scope — into junior high schools and grammar schools.

Review: The recent Supreme Court ruling against the plaintiff in *Johnson vs. Transportation Agency, Santa Clara, California* paves the way for universities to hire women and members of minority groups with less risk of being charged with reverse discrimination. Currently, the Department of Education's Center for Statistics shows women occupying only 27.5 percent of faculty positions nationally, and at the level of dean or higher, colleges employ a mere 1.1 percent per institution. What kind of legislation and incentives are necessary to diversify our institutions?

President Handler: What troubles me the most at this juncture is the possibility of a change in the make-up of the Supreme Court. If you follow the opinions from the Supreme Court, you will find that Justice Powell has been the fifth vote in sustaining the constitutionality of affirmative-action programs in the realm of employment and education. Without Powell, who incidentally understood education, the Court will overturn past decisions. If the Court grows more conservative, many institutions won't bother to emphasize affirmative action. So at this moment it is not just enacting more legislation, or developing incentives to improve our race and sex imbalance that has me worried, but rather where the new Court will lead us.

As for the women's movement, I am of the opinion that it has such energy behind it that it can't be stopped. Women are laying open an agenda for this nation that cannot be subdued through lack of legislation.

Review: In what specific areas do you see doors opening for women?

President Handler: Primarily in higher education. We are expecting massive faculty retirements in the near future and retirements will trigger a vast shortage of faculty. Presently, more and more women will be earning the Ph.D., and other terminal degrees. It is natural that they will be called on to fill the positions. As more women have a voice in university governance, their voices, as they exert influence, will have to be heard. As for increasing their numbers in administration, that's more difficult to predict. In the last decade or so, since I've been in administration, I've seen women make striking progress in that field as well as law, medicine and other professions. As their numbers reach a critical mass in these fields, you will see them rise to the top.

Review: You have had a long professional association with public higher education and sat on the board of the National Association of State and Land-Grant Colleges. Now that you preside over a private university, what observations can you make as to the contribution of each sector to society?

President Handler: Surely one of the most significant contributions that Congress ever made to higher education was the passage of the Morrill Act in 1862, which established the Land-Grant institutions just as the United States was settling and educating its immigrants. At the time, it produced for the country — then an emerging power — an educated segment of population and, for the future, it set in place a system of universities that would grow into an excellent network of first-rate institutions. Thus Land-Grant schools, founded to provide opportunities in agriculture and mechanical arts, have developed into liberal arts schools as well as professional schools that educate lawyers, doctors, engineers, dentists, architects and business people, to mention a few. In their long transition, they have evolved into the finest and most diverse public system in the world. Together with the private or independent colleges and universities, which have educated some of the country's foremost leaders, they make up a panoply of unparalleled opportunity — and I think both public and independent tracks must be preserved and strengthened.

Review: What about funding independent institutions? Does the state government have an obligation to contribute to their support?

President Handler: As for the public sector, of course, the combination of tuition, research dollars from the federal government and funds from state legislatures secures their survival. In other words, the taxpayers underwrite the tremendous costs of operation through tax dollars. But, these same spiraling costs at private institutions have to be financed through tuition, gifts and endowments. Right now the increases in tuition throughout the country at independent schools is alarming as presidents are caught between trying to deliver a first-rate education, and attempting to keep tuition affordable. Most states value the role that independent institutions play in the economy and understand that if the independents disappeared, the states would have to assume the obligation of providing access to all those students in their regions who are enrolled in private colleges and universities. Inevitably, the competition engenders friction between representatives of both sectors as we have just seen in the recent example of Boston University's School of Nursing, which just closed. According to Boston University's president, his university — which is private and consequently demands a higher tuition — cannot compete with the state university's nursing program where the tuition is much lower. In this instance, accusations of "empire building" were hurled at the University of Massachusetts/Boston and the

Regents. It is a complicated juggling act that both educators and political leaders find themselves participating in.

Review: What do state governments normally contribute to independent schools?

President Handler: Traditionally, some state governments offer financial aid to students attending private colleges, and contract with private institutions to give academic programs not offered at state institutions.

Review: Secretary of Education William Bennett has been critical about the fiscal responsibility of universities, citing, among other factors, the annual hike in tuition. His position, plus the mood of Congress — which last October passed legislation making it difficult for students to obtain guaranteed loans — presents private universities with a set of formidable problems. What should be the federal government's role in higher education?

President Handler: Unfortunately, leadership at the highest levels of government has been criticizing higher education without offering reasonable solutions. Secretary Bennett has gained national notoriety as the adversary of education rather than its advocate. He persists in attacking the quality of teaching and research in our academies, but does not offer either suggestions or incentives for improvement. He charges that universities play to the market, exploit a captive audience; we in turn respond that we have been forced to increase tuition because of the decrease in government support of financial aid and inconsistent policies toward sponsored research.

There is no doubt that Secretary Bennett's invectives have helped erode public support of higher education. As a result education is suffering from a crisis in confidence. I would like to see, as I'm sure all of my peers at other universities would also like, an end to the acrimonious bickering between academe and government and to build a constructive relationship before more damage is done. Without proposing another "Great Society," I would invite the federal government instead to offer creative solutions in partnership with private foundations, business and state funding, which worked so well in Career Beginnings I described earlier. Such relationships must become the way of the future. Increasing opportunities for sponsored research, creating work incentives for those already in college or forming liaisons between university, city and private enterprise are activities the government can encourage.

Higher education — all education for that matter — must become a national priority if America is to remain true to its democratic and egalitarian principles. ■

Public Policy at Brandeis

An Interview with Stuart H. Altman and Martin A. Levin

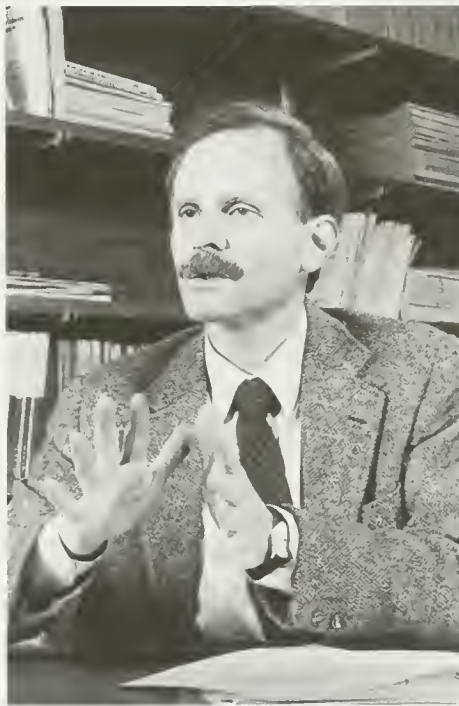
by Brenda Marder

Brenda Marder is editor of the Brandeis Review and director of publications.

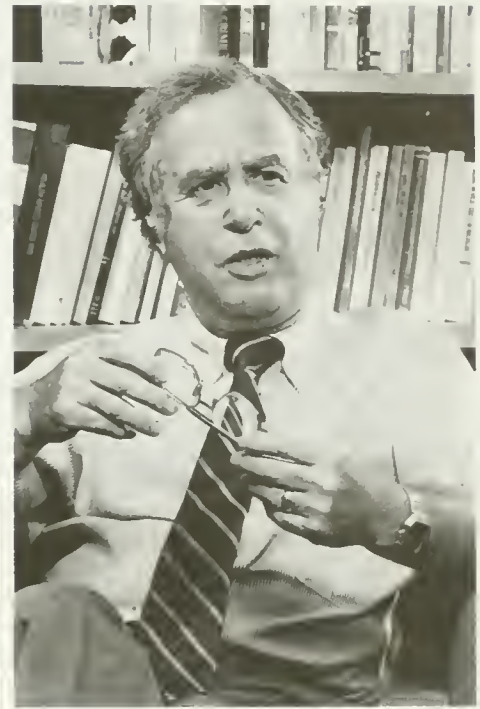
Jennifer Gallop '87 is currently junior policy analyst in the Massachusetts governor's Budget Bureau in the areas of aging, housing and public health. She



was graduated from Brandeis, Phi Beta Kappa, Magna Cum Laude, with a double degree in psychology and Near Eastern and Judaic Studies. She is a winner of both the Brandeis Scholar Award and the Time magazine College Achievement Award. While at Brandeis, she worked part time at the Harvard Medical School, Division on Aging, and was a coordinator of the Waltham Group's Companions to Elders program. She aided the editor with this interview, helping to frame the questions and edit the transcript.



*Martin A. Levin, director of the Gordon Public Policy Center, has been a professor of politics at Brandeis since 1975. He received his B.A. from Cornell, and his M.A. and Ph.D. in political science from Harvard. Before coming to Brandeis he taught at the University of California's campuses at Irvine and Berkeley. He served as a consultant to the office of the governor of Massachusetts and on the federal level to the Vice President's Task Force on Youth Employment. He has written two books, *Urban Politics* and *The Criminal Courts* (University of Chicago Press, 1977) and *The Political Hand* (Pergamon Press, 1985), and numerous articles.*

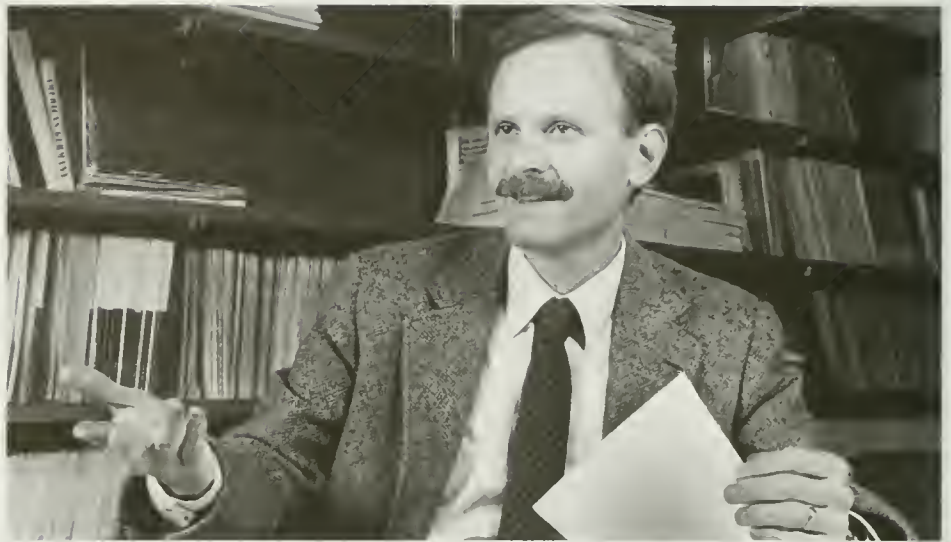


Stuart H. Altman, dean of the Heller School, is the Sol C. Chaikin Professor of National Health Policy and chairman of the board of the new Bigel Institute for Health Policy at Brandeis. He received his B.B.A. from City College of New York, and his M.A. and Ph.D. in economics from the University of California at Los Angeles. He taught at Brown University and at the Graduate School of Public Policy, University of California at Berkeley. He served as Deputy Assistant-Secretary for Planning and Evaluation in Health at HEW and he was also the Deputy Director for Health of the President's Cost-of-Living Council. He is a member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Science and of the board of trustees for Beth Israel Hospital in Boston. He has authored a number of books and articles on health care and policy and frequently appears before Congress as an expert witness on national health policy.

Marder: Could you give us some background on public policy schools or centers, telling us what they are and how they began?

Dean Altman: A decade or two ago, a series of centers or schools grew up in the United States; the two most well-known are the Graduate School of Public Policy, University of California, Berkeley, and the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard, and there are others at Duke, Michigan and Princeton. Their goal was to pull together a variety of social scientists — mainly economists, historians, political scientists and sociologists — who could pool their disciplines to approach issues of public policy from their various perspectives. These social scientists, some using quantitative methods, others working in an interdisciplinary mode, hoped to develop a better understanding of national, state and local issues. Ultimately they hoped to influence public policy in the broadest sense — from how we think about world domination to the military to transportation issues to the problems we worry about at the Heller School such as how to make our health care system more accessible to all Americans.

Professor Levin: To find antecedents to public policy schools and research centers, we look back to the time of the New Deal and even earlier. For example, there are forerunners of this public policy approach in the brain trust surrounding FDR, and in the whole “public administration” movement from the time of Woodrow Wilson and the progressive era through the heyday of the public administration schools that flourished in the 1940s, through to the 1950s and into the 1960s. These public administration schools focused on administration. They assumed that someone else made the policy and they trained people to administer that policy. By contrast, the Kennedy School, the



Heller School, Berkeley's Public Policy School and the Gordon Center look at the entire policy process from formulation and adoption through implementation. Policy schools and centers are especially interested in policy analysis: how policies are selected, developed, implemented and improved. And they use the tools of many social science disciplines — especially concepts from economics and political science.

Dean Altman: Mind you that the United States has always had a tradition of academics and nonacademics who move freely between university and government. But people trained in public policy are different from other academics who feel their job is to generate knowledge. Public policy analysts, on the other hand, are concerned with how knowledge is put to work.

Professor Levin: Public policy analysts differ from theoretical economists, political scientists and historians. Our policy analyst's goal at the Center is to improve public programs through research and evaluation, through publications and through direct practical service to those in government.

Marder: When were public policy analysts first brought into government?

Dean Altman: President Kennedy recruited a group of academics from the RAND Corporation and Harvard first for the Department of Defense and then for several of the human services departments and agencies. I was part of this group in the 1960s. It was significant that he placed several of them in very senior positions of authority.

Marder: Was it an innovation to put analysts into positions of authority?

Dean Altman: A tremendous innovation. Until that time, the people who entered government came from industry or had been associated with the military or were individual academics. Except in rare cases, there did not exist a cadre of individuals who had been trained as policy analysts; there were always individuals who focused on public policy, but there was no formal educational process for policy studies. President Johnson was so caught up with the potential of policy analysts that he ordered every department in the federal government to create an office of policy analysis. Thus Harvard, University of California, Berkeley, Princeton and a few other



universities started schools of public policy in the late 1960s and the 1970s. Academics grasped that government needed analysts in large numbers, trained to act as policy analysts, instead of theoretical economists or political scientists. Although some presidents have made less use of university policy analysts, even under the Reagan Administration there are many graduates of public policy in positions of authority in Washington.

Marder: You say that Harvard and Berkeley were pilot universities in the field of public policy. How does Brandeis fit into this early landscape?

Dean Altman: Brandeis does indeed deserve a place in the foreground of any early picture of policy centers. When the Heller School began in 1959, it grounded its research and education on the broad area of social policy. It was a clear mandate from the President of Brandeis Abram Sachar, and the Board of Trustees that the Heller School produce a marriage between the social sciences and the world of social welfare. What evolved under the leadership of the first dean, Charles Shottland, was a gathering of social workers and social scientists interested in various areas of social welfare. They were heavily identified with the social welfare world, but they had an interest in

policy and research as opposed to practice. They were certainly pioneer analysts in the social world in the manner that the people at RAND Corporation were policy analysts in the defense world. The feature that distinguishes Heller from schools of social work or schools of public health is that we do not train practitioners who are going to provide services; we train men and women to go out and do research on policy issues or to become part of the policy making process. And its been that way since the beginning.

Marder: The Gordon Policy Center was founded just last year and in that sense was born into a very sophisticated universe studded with policy centers. For this reason, it might be more illuminating to ask you, Professor Levin, why another policy center and just what does the Gordon Center do to advance the mission of such centers?

Professor Levin: First I would point out that the Gordon Policy Center is a research unit — it does not have a teaching responsibility such as Heller or the Kennedy School and it is of course interdisciplinary. But what makes it unique is that it is multiuniversity: it is composed of researchers from MIT, Boston University, Boston College, Wellesley and Harvard as well as Brandeis. We have created a partnership between the world of ideas and the world of action; a partnership between academics and practitioners. We do this by analyzing and evaluating existing programs; developing innovative policy proposals; developing models of successful policy implementation.

Dean Altman: I think there's tremendous strength in the Gordon Policy Center's unique concept of multiuniversity. We at Heller have a number of projects involving researchers from other institutes but we are not organized around the idea. Budgetwise it means that the Gordon Policy Center can draw on staff who are already receiving salary from their resident universities.

Professor Levin: That's correct. We offer office space, seminars and joint research projects. But most importantly we offer a community to these researchers. They share their ideas with colleagues from other disciplines and other universities. By the way, the Gordon Policy Center does not have a particular focus such as housing or health policy. In fact, it seeks to avoid the academic tendency toward overspecialization.

Marder: Dean Altman explained the role that Brandeis played in shaping the Heller School from its inception. What role did Brandeis play in the Gordon Center's beginnings?

Professor Levin: I'll answer by quoting McGeorge Bundy who once advised a group of university administrators: "If you want to found a university, found an old one." Brandeis, approaching its 40th year, is certainly not an old university, but youth does have some advantages: it tends to be more flexible, more open to new approaches. The idea of a multiuniversity center was not acceptable to many older, more staid universities, but Brandeis was willing to accept the challenge offered by the donors from the James Gordon Foundation of Chicago and opened the Gordon Policy Center along the multiuniversity concept. Another element that helps the Center is Brandeis' location. Being so close to Boston is extremely important: if it were situated in upstate New York, we all probably would not be sitting here. You can have a multiuniversity institute in New York City or Chicago, for example, but in each instance there would be only two excellent universities. In Boston, there are five outstanding universities that comprise our center — MIT, Harvard, Boston University, Boston College, Wellesley and, of course, Brandeis.

Dean Altman: Professor Levin has just introduced an interesting point that I'd like to pick up on. It is true that many universities turn down opportunities if they seem too pragmatic or too involved with society at large. I think a feature that distinguishes the Heller School is that we are very involved with the world outside. As a consequence, we draw a faculty and staff that is comprised of only a small percentage of individuals who are traditional tenure-types. We do, of course, need a few people who are more abstract and theoretical, but the majority are very pragmatic and research-oriented. They are primarily interested in developing research that is useful in the policy arena — an example would be real life demonstrations.

Marder: Are there any real life demonstrations that the Heller School is undertaking at this time that might serve as a good example of what you mean?

Dean Altman: We have a fascinating national demonstration right now that is targeted at disadvantaged youth. It has become quite clear that the gap is growing between disadvantaged youth and the rest. What is even more distressing is the chasm keeps getting wider. The Commonwealth Foundation in conjunction with the Heller School devised a new program called Career Beginnings. We have chosen to work with disadvantaged youths in high schools, not the most troubled of them, but students who could be saved provided they had mentors. To set up this kind of arrangement, the Commonwealth Foundation came to us not only for ideas on how they could design a program, but they actually invited us to operate the program out in the field so that currently we have programs in 24 sites.

Marder: Would most other schools turn the proposition down?

Dean Altman: Absolutely, even other schools of public policy.

Professor Levin: I agree that demonstrations are important. Entering the policy process in that manner is of the utmost importance. We do not do demonstrations because we do not yet have the staff, but we have the same imperative to act. The partnership that the Gordon Policy Center has built, which I mentioned earlier, between ideas and action, between academics and practitioners, is constructed basically on research and on the interaction of our policy analysts with practitioners at conferences and seminars. Our seminars and conferences are orchestrated to bring practitioners from the public and private sectors; media, both national and local; and government people together with our analysts. A good example of our activities is a year-long, action-oriented environmental policy seminar we conducted that will culminate in a book on environmental ethics. One third of its authors are academics, one third are government people (the regional director of the EPA, Michael Deland, participated) and

one third are environmentalists. We are trying to define an environmental ethic: we analyze specific environmental policies in terms of some fundamental truths about environmental policies that the EPA will have to deal with.

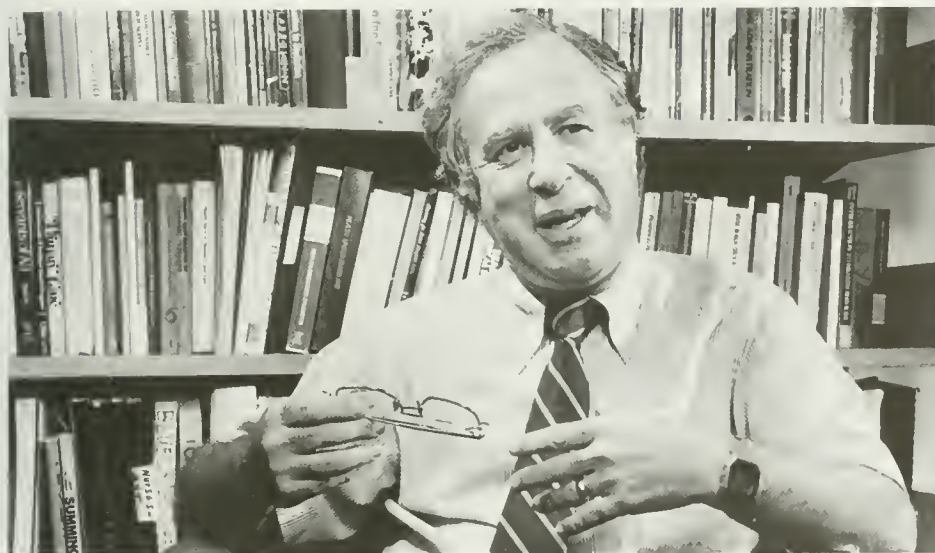
Marder: Both of you obviously need the media to disseminate information. How do you establish links with the media? For instance, Professor Levin, I attended one of your seminars where you had invited as a guest speaker Suzanne Garment, formerly of *The Wall Street Journal*. Is this a way of finding out from her how it feels to work in journalism and at the same time establish contacts with someone in the media field?

Professor Levin: That's right, it had a double agenda. We want to bring more people from the media here not only to cover what we are producing, but to develop a relationship with the journalist as indeed we have with *The Wall Street Journal*, *The New York Times* and others. How do we do it? Largely through networking on a personal basis with people we already know, but eventually our

The Gordon Public Policy Center

The Gordon Public Policy Center — founded in 1985 by the James Gordon Foundation of Chicago and dedicated at Brandeis in March 1987 — is the interdisciplinary and multiuniversity research home of political scientists, economists, sociologists, lawyers and historians from Brandeis, MIT, Boston College, Boston University, Harvard and Wellesley. By analyzing domestic public policy from the perspective of different academic disciplines, the Center faculty works to improve the implementation of public programs and provide direct practical service to the government. Areas in which Center members are working together are: government

regulation, environmental policy, social policy, urban economic development and housing, employment policy, racial minority issues, public law and the courts, the elderly, criminal justice and public management. With wide distribution of Center books and articles and the sponsorship of seminars and conferences — which bring researchers together with groups from the media, national and local government and academics from beyond the Boston area — the Center aims for an interactive community that bridges basic research and policy applications.



Professor Levin: Let me give you an example of how we interact with the world at large by describing one of our projects. William Drayton, who recently gave a seminar at the Center, was the associate administrator of the EPA under Carter. He is now head of an action-oriented group called Environmental Safety that is involved in environmental policy. This think tank is developing draft legislation for five states on what Drayton calls certified toxic auditors who act much like certified public accountants. Since government cannot have monitors for all instances of toxic waste, Drayton is proposing the establishment of certified toxic auditors to evaluate and then certify a company's environmental status, just as certified auditors evaluate a company's financial status. The Gordon Policy Center is planning a conference next year to bring to campus those administrators who will be implementing this legislation in five states. This legislation is an attempt at private regulation, an important innovation in the American system. So our methods of outreach are more varied than simply getting our ideas out to the press, or merely relying on books and journals.

news delivery systems will grow more and more institutional. But we don't depend only on the media for dissemination. We also use our seminars and our book publishing projects for outreach. Some recent subjects covered by our books deal with environmental management, minority voting issues, youth employment programs and other topics of current importance.

Dean Altman: For the Heller School, reaching the media is of prime importance. We are very much a national player and our role in Washington, California or New York is as important to us as in Boston. For instance, we run a

demonstration program to show a new way of providing long-term care services in four areas of the United States. One is in New York, one in Minneapolis, one in Portland, Oregon, and one in Long Beach, California. We would expect national coverage for this project, because it is national in scope.

Marder: Professor Levin, besides the media, what means do you employ for public outreach?

The Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare

The Heller School, founded in 1959, is Brandeis' internationally known professional school. It offers a master's degree in Management of Human Services and a doctoral program in Social Policy Analysis. The faculty, which represents a broad spectrum of the social sciences and related professions, conducts a multidisciplinary policy-oriented research program on a wide range of health and welfare issues. Several research centers anchor a variety of projects that involve collaborative activity between faculty members and advanced students. They are: the

Bigel Institute for Health Policy, which conducts studies in long-term care, health care quality and effectiveness, and regulation and reimbursement; the Center for Human Resources, which consolidates the research and training activities in the area of employment training and income maintenance and develops training programs for employee benefit managers; the Policy Center on Aging, which focuses on major federal and state policies that affect the aged; the National Institute for Sentencing Alternatives, which concentrates on developing new programs for criminal offenders and evaluating the effectiveness of existing programs; the Center for the Study

of Social Problems in the Middle East, which focuses on the many interrelated social problems of countries in that region, including Israel and Egypt; the Center for Social Change Practice and Theory, which focuses on policy and development, social action and community outreach; the Nathan and Toby Starr Center for Mental Retardation, which conducts research focused on improving public policy and programs affecting the lives of mentally retarded persons; and the Peter E. Heller Program for Analysis of Social Policy Issues. The Heller School also supports major research projects in family and children, mental health and a variety of other social concerns.

Marder: What role do you see at the moment for schools of public policy?

Dean Altman: Different schools have varying experiences. For instance, at the Kennedy School and some others, they are more interested in training analysts to go to Wall Street and the business sector than in training public policy people for government or other public sector needs. Actually, these schools have turned their attention away from government, in part, because government has turned away from them. These schools claim that well-trained public policy graduates are needed in the business-world as much if not more than in government. Starting early in the Reagan administration, Washington seemed less intent on finding people who were interested in how to make government work better, but instead was concentrating on people who wanted government to intrude less in public affairs. I don't share that degree of pessimism. I expect that Heller graduates will continue to gravitate to government positions. But I also hope to see more Heller people in the private sector.

Marder: Is this administration still avoiding public policy people?

Dean Altman: We've already seen a turnaround in Washington. There was a big change starting about 1982 when the administration slowly began to realize that running the government is a complicated job: at that point, they began to seek out people with policy training. But one negative trend that has really affected the social policy profession is the oversized salaries one can command by working in the private sector, particularly in finance, as opposed to working in the public sector. The payroll gap between these two areas is enormous and so we're not seeing the numbers of people and quality of minds coming into our profession as we did say 20 years ago. Another disadvantage we have had to face in recent years is the lack of training grants and student support. We would hope that when a new administration comes to Washington, it will recognize the need for a new generation of workers and leaders in social services who possess master's degrees and Ph.Ds. Since these individuals cannot expect large salaries when they enter the work force, it will be necessary for the government to assist them in obtaining these advanced degrees.

Marder: Professor Levin, what are the future issues for public policy?

Professor Levin: The budget, which means not only the deficit, but reform of the entire budgetary process, would seem to be a crucial issue. The Gordon Policy Center has a major research project in this area that is funded by a member of our advisory board, Scott Rasmussen, the founder of the ESPN Cable TV Sports Network. Other issues that will continue to be of major importance are: the future of deregulation; youth employment problems; health policy; environmental policy; race and ancillary subjects ranging from education to affirmative action to public safety; and public-private partnerships in a whole range of activities from urban development to jobs.

Marder: Dean Altman, what is the future direction for the Heller School in the area of health and welfare policy?

Dean Altman: As our society becomes more complex and the need to develop social legislation more important, government at every level will increasingly turn to its academic and not-for-profit policy centers for the special expertise they can give to these issues. The Heller School will continue to be looked to, I hope, as a place where expertise resides in various health and welfare issues. We have recently committed ourselves to developing the area of children and families and we have reemphasized our programs in aging, mental health and mental retardation and health policy. ■

Ghetto: A Word? A Place? A Culture?

by Benjamin Ravid '57

Benjamin Ravid is Jennie and Mayer Weisman Associate Professor of Jewish History in the Department of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies and director of the Graduate Program in Near Eastern and Judaic Studies. He has published extensively on Venetian Jewry and has edited and translated in the areas of Jewish thought and Hebrew literature. His forthcoming edited volume of the collected essays of Simon Rawidowicz entitled Israel: The Ever-Dying People will appear in fall 1986. For the coming academic year, he will be a fellow of the Institute for Advanced Studies of the Hebrew University.

The word "ghetto," so closely associated with the Jewish experience, has gained widespread currency, but most people are not aware of its origin or history. To locate the beginning of that association, we have to travel back to the 16th century, to the Renaissance city-state of Venice, *La Serenissima*, Queen of the Adriatic.

Centuries before their confinement to the compulsory and segregated ghetto in Venice, from the beginning of the diaspora, Jews chose freely for a variety of religious and social reasons to live close together, as did many other groups residing in foreign lands. This tendency was strengthened in the 11th and 12th centuries as secular authorities, primarily in the Germanic lands and reconquista Spain, offered Jews special quarters as an inducement to settle in their realms. These quarters, often referred to as the Jewish quarter or street, were neither compulsory nor segregated. Jews continued to have contacts on all levels — economic, intellectual and even physical — with their Christian neighbors. However, the Catholic church, growing in strength, looked askance at these relationships and in 1179 the third Lateran Council stipulated that henceforth Christians should not dwell together with Jews. To become effective, this vague policy statement had to be translated into legislation by the numerous European secular authorities. On the whole, with the exception of some places in France and the Germanic lands, seldom were laws confining Jews to segregated quarters enacted in the Middle Ages and not always were those laws actually implemented. The few segregated Jewish quarters which were established (the best known of which is probably that of Frankfurt dating from the 1460s) were never called ghettos, since the term actually originated in Venice and came to be associated with the Jews initially in the 16th century.



While the Venetian government permitted individual Jews to reside in the city of Venice, it never officially authorized Jews to settle in it as a group in the Middle Ages, with the exception of a brief period from 1381 to 1397. However, the government did allow Jewish moneylenders to live on the mainland across the lagoons at Mestre, and the terms of their charter allowed them to seek refuge in Venice in case of war in order to safeguard the loan-pledges of Christians that were in their hands. Accordingly, during a severe war in 1509, as the enemies of Venice marched across the Venetian mainland toward the island city, the Jewish moneylenders of Mestre and other places on the mainland fled to Venice with the other refugees. Soon afterward, the Venetian government recovered its mainland territories and ordered all the refugees to return home. However, it realized that allowing the Jews to stay in the city produced two benefits: the Jews could be required to provide the hard-pressed treasury with substantial annual payments, and their serving as pawnbrokers in the city itself would be convenient for the needy, whose numbers had been swelled by war. Therefore, the government issued a five-year charter which authorized the Jews to stay in the city and lend money in it. Jewish moneylending was clearly very important. In addition to giving the government an additional source of revenue and assisting in

The views of Venice were painted by Canaletto and engraved by Antonio Visentini, both 18th-century artists. The engravings are printed here, courtesy Dover Publications



Arae majoris S. Marci Prospectus ad Templum ejusdem.

promoting urban tranquility, it also had a significance in the religious sphere. The presence of Jewish pawnbrokers lending money with interest on loan-pledges to the Christian poor rendered it unnecessary for Christians to engage in that activity in violation of the law, since both Jews and Christians adhered to the biblical tradition that forbade members of the same faith to lend money to each other at interest. Thus the phenomenon of the Jewish moneylender not only helped to solve the socioeconomic problem of an increasingly urbanized society, but also prevented Christians from violating church law by lending money at interest to fellow Christians. Consequently, the Venetian government periodically renewed the charters of the Jewish moneylenders until the end of the Republic in 1797.

The essential role of the Jewish moneylender is well depicted by Shakespeare in his play, *The Merchant of Venice*. While we could discuss at length whether the play is anti-Jewish or not — and here I would point out that at a time when Jews were always portrayed on the stage in the most negative manner, Shakespeare did give Shylock a few lines stressing his innate humanity; and if Shylock drove a hard bargain, so did other characters in Shakespeare's plays — the persistence with which Antonio pursues Shylock in search of a loan is a clear indication that the Jew Shylock is considered to be the only person in Venice who can provide large sums of money. Actually, this is not historically correct, since the Jews of Venice were only allowed to lend small sums of up to three ducats on each loan-pledge given to them, and not large sums for commercial purposes on promissory notes; also it should be pointed out that in the play, the ghetto is not mentioned, nor is the yellow hat which the Jews were required to wear by state law. But then, *The Merchant of Venice* is literature, not history. In this

connection, it is of interest to note that a sequel to *The Merchant of Venice*, more sympathetic to Shylock and the Jewish plight, entitled *The Last Days of Shylock*, was written by the novelist and critic Ludwig Lewisohn, who at the time of his death in 1955 was professor of comparative literature at Brandeis University.

While the Venetian government tolerated the presence of the Jews in the city, the Catholic clergy, especially during the Easter season when anti-Jewish sentiment tended to intensify, fulminated against them, against their residence in the city and against their moneylending activities and advocated their expulsion. Under clerical influence, on March 29, 1516, the Venetian Senate legislated that henceforth all Jews in the city were to live together on the island known as the *ghetto nuovo* (the new ghetto). Gates were to be erected on the bridge leading to the section of the adjacent area across the canal known as the *ghetto vecchio* (the old ghetto), and those gates were to be locked at sunset and only opened again at sunrise, with a substantial fine for any Jew caught outside after hours. The Christian inhabitants of the ghetto were required to leave, and as an incentive for landlords to comply, the Jews were required to pay the landlords a rent one-third higher than that previously paid, with that increase exempt from taxation.

Clearly, the word ghetto is of Venetian and not Jewish origin, as has sometimes been conjectured; it is encountered in Venetian sources from the 14th and 15th centuries, and today it generally is accepted that the word derives from the earlier presence of foundries where artillery was cast — *ghetto* or *getto*, from the verb *gettare*, to pour or to cast — on the sites in question.



Bucentaurus et Cundinae Venetae in die Ascensionis

Despite the attempts of the Jews to ward off segregation in this compulsory area, the Venetian government was adamant; while willing to make minor concessions on a few administrative details, it was unwilling to compromise on the general principle that all the Jews in the city had to live in the ghetto.

Some 25 years later, in 1541, a group of visiting Jewish Levantine merchants complained to the Venetian government that there was not enough room for them and their merchandise in the ghetto and requested additional space. The government investigated, found their complaint valid and, noting that the greater part of the imports from the Balkans was handled by these Jewish merchants, granted their request. It ordered the area called the *ghetto vecchio*, across the canal from the *ghetto nuovo*, walled up, joined by a bridge to the *ghetto nuovo* and assigned to the Jewish merchants. Henceforth, Venice had not one ghetto but two, and they were to endure until the Venetian Republic surrendered to Napoleon Bonaparte some two and a half centuries later in 1797.

The term ghetto was not limited for long to the city of Venice. In 1555, as part of the hostile attitude toward the Jews which was assumed by the Counter-Reformation, Pope Paul IV issued a bull which severely restricted the Jews. Its first paragraph provided that henceforth in all places in the papal states, the Jews were to live on a single street — and if necessary, also adjacent ones — separated from Christians, with only one entrance and one exit. In compliance with this, that same year the Jews of Rome were required to move into a new compulsory segregated quarter, which was apparently called a ghetto for the first time seven years later in 1562.

Influenced by the papal example, many local Italian authorities instituted special compulsory and segregated quarters for Jews. Following the Venetian and now the Roman lead, these new areas were given the name of ghetto in the legislation that ordered their establishment in, for example, Florence, Sienna, Padua and Mantua.

Significantly, this new usage of the word ghetto, designating a compulsory Jewish quarter, came into usage also in Venice. In 1633, the Jewish merchants claimed that more of them would come to the city if they were given adequate housing. In response, the Venetian Senate, always concerned with attracting merchants to the city, provided that an area containing 20 dwellings located across from the *ghetto nuovo*, in a direction almost opposite from the *ghetto vecchio*, be enclosed and joined to the *ghetto nuovo* by a foot bridge over the canal. This area was not designated by any name in the Senate legislation of 1633, but a report issued by one of the magistracies of the government in 1636 referred to it as the *ghetto nuovissimo*, the newest ghetto. Obviously, this term did not refer to a "newest foundry," but rather to the newest compulsory, segregated and enclosed quarter of the Jews. Thus, in Venice the word ghetto, originally designating an iron foundry previously in operation on the site in question, now was used in its new sense to refer to a compulsory and segregated Jewish quarter.

Subsequently, in a process that has not yet been traced, the word ghetto came to be used in a looser sense to refer to any area densely populated by Jews, even in places where they had freedom of residence and could and did live in the same districts and houses as Christians.

Ghetto later became a designation for areas densely inhabited by members of any minority group, almost always for voluntary socioeconomic rather than for compulsory legal reasons as was the case of the initial Jewish ghetto. Indeed, the use of the word ghetto has even been extended to the animal world; an article in the *Wall Street Journal*, discussing the mating habits of South African flamingos, related that "they want mud to build their nests — 180-pound mounds they slap together in ghettos of up to 60,000."

The usage of the word ghetto in different senses has created a certain blurring of the historical reality, especially when the word appears in phrases such as "the age of the ghetto," "out of the ghetto" and "ghetto mentality," so often applied to the Jewish experience in the Germanic lands and in Eastern Europe in the 17th, 18th and even 19th centuries. Actually, the word only can be applied correctly in the Italian sense of a compulsory and segregated Jewish quarter to the Jewish experience in a few places in the Germanic lands, and certainly not at all to that in Poland-Russia. Despite the general Russian restriction that officially no Jew could live outside the Pale of Settlement (the Polish territory annexed in the late 18th century by Russia), the Pale never possessed the one essential characteristic of the ghetto, because the Jews were not segregated in walled-up quarters apart from their Christian neighbors. Additionally, the requirement that all Jews live within the Pale was not always enforced; indeed, the residence outside the Pale of certain groups was often tolerated and, at certain times, specific groups of Jews such as agriculturalists, holders of university degrees, merchants of the first guild, artisans and army veterans were granted official permission to live outside the Pale. If the word ghetto is to be used in its literal sense in connection with Eastern Europe, then it must be affirmed that the age of the ghetto arrived there only after the German invasions during the second world war. However, there was a basic difference: unlike ghettos of earlier days, these were not designed to provide the Jews with a clearly defined permanent place in Christian society, but rather constituted merely a temporary stage on the planned road to total liquidation.

Of course, the use of the word ghetto is even more misleading when applied to the experience of Jewish immigrants in North America, with its completely different legal traditions and social environment. In this context, the word ghetto used in expressions such as "ghetto life" and "ghetto mentality" really refers to the Eastern European pattern of Jewish life and its manifold manifestations, and has nothing to do with the institution of the ghetto as it originated in Italy.

Largely because of the negative connotations of the word ghetto, the nature of Jewish life in the ghetto often is misunderstood. Clearly, the establishment of ghettos did not lead to the breaking off of the Jewish contacts with the outside world on all levels, from the highest to the lowest, much to the consternation of the church and state alike.

Accordingly, many evaluations of the alleged impact of the ghetto upon the cultural and intellectual life of the Jews of Italy and their mentality require substantial revision. For example, an examination of the cultural life inside the ghetto of Venice and the extent of the penetration of external intellectual trends into it leads to a reevaluation of the alleged negative impact of the ghetto in the intellectual and cultural sphere. The determining element was not so much the question of whether the Jews were required to live in a ghetto or not, but rather the nature of the outside environment and whether it offered an attractive supplement to traditional Jewish genres of intellectual activity. This is a better key to understanding Jewish life and culture than merely ascribing developments to the impact of the ghetto.

An investigation of why the word ghetto is used so loosely and imprecisely would reveal many complex motivations. The most common reason is no doubt a simple casual utilization of the word without any awareness of its origin and nature. Others, however, are somewhat less innocent and may involve a desire, proceeding from either religious, nationalistic or psychological considerations, to portray the life of the Jews in the pre-emancipation European diaspora in a negative light. Clearly, the term ghetto has become a value concept with negative connotations, rather than a descriptive word indicating a particular system under which Jews lived. The result has been a blurring of the historical reality of one of the basic aspects of Jewish survival: the Jewish quarter. ■